The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

A FULL DAY'S WORK BY THE HOUSE.

AMENDING THE REGISTRY ACT FOR SHIPS IN THE COASTING TRADE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The House did a full day's work to-day. The bills upon the printed private calendar were all gone over with. A comparatively small number of private bills still remain for consideration. Among the bills passed to-day was one providing for an amendment to the Registry act for ships employed in the coasting trade, so as to exempt canal-boats from its provisions. It will be remembered that last Summer there was considerable conflict between the local authorities in Delaware and the Treasury Department with regard to the taxation on canal-boats for licenses under this law. This bill is intended to prevent any doubtful construction of the existing law.

MALADMINISTRATION IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

In an incidental debate upon a bill reported from the Committee on the Judiciary to prevent maladministration in the civil service of the United States, Gen. Butler caused it to be known that he was earnestly in favor of the impeachment of Judge Durell. The bill provides for the suspension of all civil officers of the United States pending their trial against whom articles of impeachment shall be presented, and would embrace even the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. The bill went over without consideration, but during the running debate Mr. Morey, of Louisiana, objecting to fixing a date for its consideration, Gen. Butler replied, "That won't save Judge Durell." To which Morey retorted, "If you want to impeach him do it directly, and not indirectly."

THE CURRENCY BILL.

Late in the day the House resumed the consideration of the bill reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency. The two ablest speeches of the session, upon the inflation side, were made by Wm. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, and Gen. Butler. Mr. Kelley opposed the committee's bill, and said that at the proper time he would move to substitute his Three Sixty-five bill. He defined banking to be a system of borrowing and lending of credit, and argued that no bank whose issues were based upon coin could ever pass through insolvency without a loss to the bill-holder and a derangement of the business of the country. He claimed that there had been a contraction within the last five years. The bill calling in the three per cent. certificates, he claimed, contracted the currency from fifty to seventy millions. He said that free banking, while possible, was dangerous to the Government and to commerce. He desired a national currency, and considered all suggestions of resumption a dream. Under his plan he believed no man could lose a dollar so long as there was a Government tax to pay, while the currency would thereby be rendered elastic, and our gold could be recalled home from abroad. He considered that coin resumption would be impracticable until at least fifty millions of our bonds were returned from abroad and until the balance of trade is in our favor. Gen. Butler, being drawn out by a question, spoke an hour. He supported his old familiar theories of Government paper money. His speech was similar to his speech of four and a half years ago, and took grounds very nearly like those assumed by Mr. Kelley. He closed with applause by a sentence in which he said that he was ready to accept a gold basis if everything could go down together, but he would never vote to see one man's mill, another's farm, and another's rairoad, go down while the mortgage kept up until it absorbed them all.

JUDGE HOAR IN FAVOR OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

To contradict a report that Judge Hoar does not favor Sumner's Civil Rights bill, Representative J. M. S. Williams, of Massachusetts, to-day telegraphed to Boston, apparently with authority, that Judge Hoar both approves and will support the Civil Rights bill.

A CONTUMACIOUS WITNESS.

The House Committee on the Judiciary have been compelled to ask the House forthwith to produce the body of George H. Patrick, of Montgomery, Ala., on the ground of contumacy. Patrick was an important witness in the Busteed impeachment matter, and, although several times summoned, has refused to appear. Some of the friends of Patrick have stated that he has declined to testify through fear of personal violence. The House passed to-day a resolution directing the Sergeant at Arms to bring him to the bar of the House at the earliest possible moment.

CENSUS OF THE INDIANS OF THE RED CLOUD AGENCY.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Indian Agent Saville, writes to Commissioner Smith, from Red Cloud Agency, Dakota, March 24, that he has nearly completed a census of the Indians remaining at the agency, and finds more there than he expected, after the stampede that took place at the time the troops came to the agency. He has already enrolled over 4,000 Sioux, and a number have not yet come in, seemingly hanging between enrollment and leaving for the north. All the Cheyennes, except the Turkey Legs, a small camp of 211 persons, have gone north to Hat River. The Arrapahoes remain at the Red Cloud Agency. At the last count there were 963. A messenger came in on the 24th, from the camp of Black Lewis, a hostile Ogallalla, saying that he wished to come to the agency to trade; that he had heard what the Minneconjons had done. He wished nothing to do with them, and did not desire a war with the whites. Agent Saville is making every effort to bring these people to the agency, and says if they once can be separated from the hostile bands of Uncapapas, Minneconjons, and Sansarcs, a war may be arrested. Since the arrival of the troops these Indians have been very quiet and obedient, apparently trying to prevent any collision with the soldiers. Red Cloud has apologized for his speech of Dec. 25, and has done much to atone for his hostile remarks.

THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Isaac H. Sturgeon, of St. Louis, Commissioner to examine the Texas and Pacific Railway, has submitted his report to the Secretary of the Interior. He examined 169 12-100 miles, from the boundary line between Louisiana and Texas, west via Marshall to Dallas; 74 miles from Marshall, north-east to Texarkana, and 50 18-100 miles from Sherman, east to Brookston. The act of Congress organizing the company authorizes them to construct a road from Marshall, Texas, and to San Diego, Cal. The branches are built under authority from the State of Texas. The main line and branches in that State receive a valuable subsidy from the State, but more from the United States. The company receive a land-grant from the United States for so much of the road as passes through New-Mexico, Arizona, and California. Mr. Sturgeon reports that the road is well built and equipped, and recommends its acceptance.

THE CURRENCY.

Amount of fractional currency recived from the printing division for the week ending to-day, $326,900. Shipments, $958,200. The Treasurer holds as security for national bank circulation, $392,016,700, and for public deposits, $16,365,200.

THE POSTAL CONVENTION WITH JAPAN.

The Post Office Department is to-day informed, through the State Department, that the Postal Convention between this country and Japan, which was negotiated last August, has been ratified by the Japanese Government. It will be ratified by President Grant when received here by the Japanese Minister.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following were the balances remaining in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $4,086,124; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $52,160,000; coin, $87,360,169; including coin certificates, $37,177,100; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

NAVAL NOTES.

Assistant Surgeon Charles K. Young, has been detached from the Navy-yard at Mare Island, and ordered to report for duty at the Naval Hospital, Mare Island. Assistant Surgeon Riggs, from the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Virginia, and ordered to the Kearsarge, at Yokohama.

THE CRIMINAL LIBEL SUIT.

The case of Buell, the newspaper correspondent arrested last night for libel, has been postponed until Tuesday next.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Ex-President Andrew Johnson arrived in this city last night.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Hon. R. M. T. Hunter is mentioned as a probable candidate for Congress in Virginia.

Hon. James B. Beck, of the Ashland district, in Kentucky, will not be a candidate for re-election to Congress.

Hon. J. Allen Barber has published a letter declining to be considered a candidate for re-election in the Third Congressional District of Wisconsin.

The Providence *Journal* reasserts that a very large majority of the members elected to the Legislature of Rhode Island are unpledged upon the question of United States Senator.

In reply to attacks upon Gov. Booth because he is in the liquor business, the San Francisco *Alta* says: "We do not believe that Gov. Booth or any other man, if the people are satisfied with him, will be defeated because he sells or drinks whisky occasionally."

Gov. Howard, of Rhode Island, received the unanimous vote of his own town, Coventry, and also of the towns of Burrillville, Little Compton, Portsmouth, Middletown, Jamestown, Westerly, Exeter and Warren. His brother, Mr. A. C. Howard, was elected Representative without opposition, in East Providence.

The Missouri Democratic State Committee has agreed upon an address which charges upon the Republican Party misgovernment, corruption, and bad faith, and calls upon all good Democrats to make a courageous stand and earnestly contend for the ancient faith. It also calls upon the party to select its purest and ablest men to fill all positions of trust, and admonishes the unterrified to stand firmly by the party banner.

The California Supreme Court has declared the State Board of Equalization to be unconstitutional, on the ground that the Legislature has no power to delegate to any branch of the Government the right to fix the rate of taxation, and that the power vested in the State Board of Equalization authorizing that body to increase or lower the taxable valuation of the property of any county was unconstitutional, inasmuch as it made them a Board of Assessors.

JAPAN.

A VOLCANIC ERUPTION—THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION AT KIOTO.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—Additional dispatches from Yokohama, by the steam-ship Alaska, state that an eruption of the volcano Foosiyama, about twenty miles from the new capital, took place on the 8th of February.

The third annual exhibition at Kioto was opened on the 1st of March, within the walls of the Mikado's former residence. For the first time the interior of the imperial dwelling has been accessible to the public. One of the causes of discontent among the old military classes is said to be the substitution of a definite sum of money for their compensation, in place of the annual pensions now received by that body, and it is true that the suggestion is received with disfavor by those most directly concerned. But in the opinion of the people at large, which is the most important consideration, the change should not be obligatory, but optional, with the pensioned soldiers.

A NEWSPAPER ATTACK UPON THE UNITED STATES MINISTER.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—The Japan *Mail* has published a long and violent attack upon the United States Minister to Japan, based upon a brief paragraph in a Washington paper of Jan. 9, purporting to give the substance of a private letter from Mr Bingham. That gentleman is understood to disclaim any knowledge of the extract in question.

THE PEACH CROP OF DELAWARE AND MARYLAND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 4.—The peach-trees of Newcastle and Kent Counties, Del., and of Kent, Queen Anne, and Cecil Counties, Md., are in flower, and as they bloom this year fully three weeks ahead of time, they are in danger of being frost killed. Should they escape this, however, there will be a large crop from both States this year. The orchards are all looking unusually healthy and vigorons, owing to the fine system of culture pursued by the growers, and to the fact that last year the fruit crop of that section was almost an entire failure. Consequently this is the bearing year. So far no material damage has been inflicted upon the buds by the cold weather, excepting in lower Maryland, and that section is not very heavily engaged in peach culture save in the very early varieties.

FATAL DUEL—A STOCKBROKER KILLED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 4.—Another fatal duel occurred this morning at Bay St. Louis, Miss. The parties were Aristide Bienvenu, stockbroker, and A. B. Phillips, lawyer, both of this city. The cause was a suit brought in one of the courts of this city by Mme. Olympe, a French modiste, against Bienvenu, for a millinery and dress-making bill due by the wife of Bienvenu. Mr. Phillips was attorney for Mme. Olympe, and last week, at the Court-house, in Jackson square, Mrs. Bienvenu grossly abused and insulted Phillips, which being sustained by her husband. Phillips knocked him down. Bienvenu then challenged Phillips to mortal combat, the weapons chosen being double-barreled shot-guns, loaded with ounce ball, and the distance was fixed at forty paces. The parties met at 10 o'clock this morning. Bienvenu was shot through the head at the first fire, and instantly expired.

TOPPING CONVICTED OF MURDER.

WOODSTOCK, Canada, April 4.—In the case of Timothy Topping, tried for the murder of his wife and four children, the jury, after an absence of three hours, returned a verdict of willful murder. The case was a most perplexing one for the jury. Several medical experts examined held that Topping was of unsound mind at the time of the butchery, as evinced by his changes of religious belief, and no belief in a hereafter. Many witnesses testified to peculiarities of action of the prisoner, which his counsel contended gave proof of an unsound mind, but it was not pretended that at the present insanity existed. The prisoner was painfully agitated while the jury were absent, and broke down completely when the verdict was rendered, and he had to be supported from the court to the prison.

FATAL ACCIDENT—THREE MEN BURIED ALIVE.

MEMPHIS, April 4.—About 6 P. M. to-day, while seven men were loading a barge with sand at Fort Pickering, at the southern boundary of the city, about a quarter of an acre of bluff fell upon them, burying the barge, and Dave Tracy, Dud Wove, and another, name unknown, beneath the slide in 100 feet of water. The other four men barely escaped the whirlpool formed by the huge mass of earth falling in the water.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

THE BOSTON MERCHANTS PRONOUNCE AGAINST INFLATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, April 4.—The citizens of Boston entered a protest against inflation, in the form of a mass-meeting, held at Faneuil Hall, this evening. There was a large gathering, and it was presided over by Hon. Wm. Gray, with a list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, which included the names of the most distinguished men of Massachusetts. The President, upon assuming the direction of the meeting, delivered an able introductory address. He spoke first of the stand taken by Massachusetts and Boston in declaring that the interest on their bonds should be paid in coin, and the bonds themselves, upon reaching maturity, in the same way. He then sketched the laws under which legal tenders were issued, coming down to the act passed in 1869, by which a solemn promise was made that the notes should be redeemed in coin at the earliest practicable moment. The property of the country was valued at $30,000,000,000, and the notes to be redeemed reached an aggregate value of $356,000,000, or 1¼ per cent. What merchant, said the speaker, could hold up his head after having promised, and refused to redeem his promise to pay a debt so trifling in proportion to the whole value of his property. The country not only refused now to redeem its notes, but proposes to add $46,000,000 to it to serve the selfish or corrupt motives of a few. He argued that the enhancement of prices of goods more than counterbalanced the gain to the Government by non-payment of interest on the debt represented by legal tenders. He said that the laboring people were robbed by the bad faith of the Government. He thought that the Government ought never issue a dollar of paper money. The banks resumed specie payments in 1837 and 1857 because they were under the control of the law of the United States, but Congress to-day is subject to nothing but the will of the people, expressed at the polls. He called upon the President to veto the bill whose effect will be the degradation rather than the elevation of the currency.

Henry P. Kidder considered inflation so nearly akin to repudiation that it ought to be shunned. Speeches were also made by Hon. P. A. Collins, Edward Atkinson, E. B. Haskell, Henry Lee, and E. W. Kinsley, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, During the war of the rebellion, in the exercise of a power once denied by the Supreme Court of the United States, and afterward affirmed by a bare majority of that tribunal, Congress forced the national promises to pay money into circulation as money; and,

Whereas, This issue of paper money, justified by Congress and the Supreme Court only on the ground that the overwhelming exigency of the case required it, was accompanied by every pledge which honorable, honest, and patriotic men could give that the debt thereby created should be paid as soon as the nation possessed the ability to discharge it; and,

Whereas, The political party then and ever since responsible for the government of the country has often renewed these pledges in its platforms, in the public speeches of its representative men, and in the inaugural and annual addresses of the President; and,

Whereas, The first act approved by Ulysses S. Grant, as President, provided, as a measure to strengthen the public credit, that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all the obligations of the United States not bearing interest, known as United States notes, and declared that the United States solemnly pledges its faith to make provision, at the earliest practicable period, for the redemption of the United States notes in coin; and,

Whereas, Both political parties claimed the support of the people at the last Presidential election by promising to adopt, if successful, a currency policy consistent with national honor, the Republicans professing "a confident expectation that an excellent national currency will be perfected by a speedy resumption of specie payments;" while the Democrats solemnly declared that a speedy return to specie payments is demanded alike by the highest consideration of commercial morality and honest government;" therefore

Resolved, By the citizens of Boston and vicinity, in Faneuil Hall assembled;

First—That the passage and approval of any act to increase the issue of irredeemable money would be not merely a failure to keep the plighted faith of the nation, but a deliberate violation of a sacred pledge.

Second—That the refusal of Congress to apply the surplus of the ample reserves of the past few years to the redemption of the United States notes in coin, has converted one of the most dangerous weapons of war into an instrument of injustice and oppression in a time of profound peace; that it has continued and aggravated the evils of uncertainty and wide fluctuations in values which an irredeemable currency always brings, and has led directly to the financial ills which it is now sought to cure by fresh issues of the currency which caused them.

Third—That those members of the Senate and House of Representatives who have voted in favor of the pending currency measures have thereby assailed the credit and the good name of the United States, have cast new dishonor upon its unredeemed promises, and have inflicted a grievous wrong upon every class of the people.

Fourth—That as paper money, sustained only by an indefinite promise, is the speculators' and not the people's currency, the evils of a new issue will fall chiefly upon the producing sections, while its delusive and temporary advantages will be seized by the great commercial cities and the centres of free capital; and we repel in the name of Boston and New-England the insinuation that our hostility to the pending measures, by which we can profit at the expense of others, arises from self-interest.

Fifth—That as inflation always raises the prices of articles of consumption more rapidly than it raises wages, any further issue of irredeemable paper would do special injury to every man and woman dependent upon wages or a salary.

Sixth—That the citizens of Boston confidently appeal to the President of the United States to refuse his approval to any and every bill which involves a violation of the pledge which he made it his first official act to approve. They rely upon his convictions of right, upon his jealousy of the national honor, upon his reiterated opinions in favor of an early resumption of specie payments, upon his characteristic adherence to the course which his reason and his judgment commend, and upon his promise to interpose a veto to defeat measures which he opposes.

Seventh—That the Chairman of this meeting, with five others whom he may select, shall constitute a committee to present these resolutions, accompanied by a memorial to be prepared by them in accordance therewith, to the President of the United States. That Edward Atkinson, R. T. Paine, G. B. Blake, Jr., C. E. Bocken, and W. H. Forbes constitute a permanent committee to cooperate with committees that have been or may be chosen in other places to resist inflation and promote a return to specie payments, with power to add to their number.

Under the seventh resolution the chair appointed the following-named gentlemen: John H. Clifford, Benjamin R. Curtis, John M. Forbes, Henry P. Kidder, and B. M. Spaulding. The meeting adjourned at 9:30.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BOSTON, April 4.—The anti-inflation mass-meeting in Fanewil Hall this evening, drew together an audience which filled the hall to overflowing, comprised of all classes of business men, and numbering some 3,000 persons. The meeting was enthusiastic, and unanimous in senitment in protesting against any further expansion of the currency. Hon. Wm. Gray, a prominent merchant and capitalist, presided, and a list of 133 Vice Presidents was read, chiefly composed of such men as Chas. Francis Adams, Benjamin R. Curtis, Robert C. Winthrop, George Tyler Bigelow, Wm. Amory, E. R. Mudge, and John Q. Adams. E. W. Kingsley called the meeting to order, read the list of officers, and made some eulogistic remarks about the Chairman, who was well received.

The President, Hon. Wm. Gray, said they had met to take counsel together upon the observance of the public faith. He adverted to the first Legal-tender act, and the subsequent action of Massachusetts and Congress down to March, 1869, when the United States solemnly pledged its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin. More than five years have since elapsed, and Congress has lamentably failed to uphold the public faith. Now it is proposed to increase the legal-tender issues to $400,000,000. The Legal-tender acts could be sustained only as war measures to preserve the Government, but by the proposed legislation Congress would assume the power to enlarge the amount of currency at any time and to any extent. If the present Congress violates the public faith, which he had no fear of, there can be no doubt that its successor will answer with alacrity the appeal of the people. A sound currency is the great demand of the labor of the country upon the Government, and it is the great office of the Government to place its stamp upon the coin of the country, attesting its worth for commercial purposes, and it should never issue one dollar of paper money. So long as Government paper is dishonored and unpaid there can be no return to specie payments, and we appeal to the President to uphold the public faith. Vicksburg is not, and will not be, forgotten, and he who led our troops to victory can protect us from defeat, and we confidently rely upon him to exercise his constitutional veto to preserve us from the threatened calamity of an unlimited issue of irredeemable paper money. We appeal to the people of the country who hold in their own hands, in a large measure, its future destiny. We appeal alike to the North and the South, to the East and the West, to keep inviolate the public faith. We will write upon our banners, never to be erased, "The public faith—it must and shall be preserved."

Mr. Geo. B. Blake, Jr., of the banking-house of Blake Bros., in presenting the resolutions, said: We are here because, believing in honest dealing between man and man, we feel that we have a right to demand that Congress and the President shall fully redeem every pledge of the public faith. It is fit and needful that Massachusetts should at this hour, through her citizens, speak plainly, and in good set terms, on this vital subject. It is our humiliation that in the Senate of the United States, the voice of our Commonwealth in behalf of an honest currency is unheard. [Applause.] The voice that we know would have spoken, and in no doubtful words, for our honor and the country's, is silent in death. Let us, then, now and here put ourselves with good courage on the side of the right. Be assured our cause is just, and, though ignorance and the devices of the dishonest and ambitious may for a time defeat it, success will come at last. The speaker concluded by reading the resolutions.

H. P. Kidder, Esq., of Kidder, Peabody & Co., entered his protest against the threatened inflation. If we wish to hold our position as one of the great commercial powers of the world, we must, he said, at the earliest practicable moment return to the specie basis adopted by all nations. Our present position is one of great mortification, and we ask that the pledge of resumption made by the President, by Congress, and by both political parties, be fulfilled. If the example of the past is of any worth, the only road to the position we should occupy of unsullied honor and credit is by an early return to specie payments, and every dollar we add to the already too large amount of paper currency will drift us further away from that desired goal. He would not be understood as thinking we can return instantly to specie payment, but we can take the steps that will lead us there by gradual but sure approaches within two or three years. But he feared few present would see the day if the proposed addition is made to the volume of currency existing before the panic of last Autumn. By inflation a thousand will be harmed for one who will receive benefit. The mere talk has again unsettled values more than the contemplated increase, and he believed that inflation would lead to inevitable disaster, in which all must share.

Hon. P. A. Collins, a Democratic member of the Legislature, declared the issue of greenbacks to be a forced loan without interest—a war measure. The Government was pledged to redeem them at the earliest possible date. The pledge had not been kept. We have drifted into a sea of speculation, and incompetency holds the helm. Coin is the only honest currency. Even the inflationists are forced to admit that, sooner or later, specie resumption must be accomplished; yet Congress has deliberately voted to add to the volume of irredeemable paper. He quoted from Senator Schurz's recent argument in Congress, amid loud applause, and declared, in conclusion, that nothing could be hoped for from the National Legislature; an appeal could only be made to the President.

Henry Lee, of Lee, Higginson & Co., bankers, asked those who stood faithfully by their country in one great crisis to stand faithfully by her in another equally momentous. The evil consequences of inflation fall upon the Western farmer, the Southern planter, the mill operative and the laborer everywhere. Congress seems to be swayed by quacks and demagogues. Let us hope that the soldier who sits in the chair of Washington will be as indifferent to the appeals of these ignorant and designing politicians as he was to the clamors of the impatient people crying: "On to Richmond!" May he outflank them as he did Lee on the Rapidan. May he exercise that shrewd common sense that carried him triumphant into Vicksburg, and veto all bills tending to inflate the already redundant currency or to unnecessarily postpone the day of resumption of specie payments.

E. B. Haskell, Esq., of the Boston *Herald*, argued that the working men were more vitally interested than any other class in having a sound currency, and that the speculator favored inflation because he lived upon the fluctuations of price. Capital, rather than more currency, is needed in the West and South. Irredeemable paper money is the most expensive currency, and no true prosperity can result from it. He made the point that the proposed legislation of Congress, still further debasing the currency in a time of profound peace, is a defiance of every law of political economy and morality. It will rob the working man of a part of every dollar that he earns, and this outrage, wholly without excuse, will be committed, unless the voice of the people is heard against it in a tone that will command attention.

Edwin Atkinson, Esq., said: Faneuil Hall had been crowded before in many times of danger to the State and to the nation, but never before under a graver danger than now threatens us. We are here because we fear national dishonor, because those whom we have chosen have betrayed our trust, because while one place in the Senate of the United States has been made vacant by the death of a great, noble, and true statesman, the other place to which Massachusetts is entitled is worse than vacant, and we have no one there to speak and act for us in this emergency who is ready to keep our faith untarnished. Never before had any man a greater opportunity than the President now has to prove his fitness for the high civil position to which he has been elected. He compared the inflationists to the rebels—indeed, they were worse, for they dealt the assassin's blow from behind and from within. Those men who in previous sessions of Congress had pledged the nation to resumption must now be held to account. It was a slander to say that the West was a unit for inflation. There is one simple way to solve the difficulty. It needs only for Congress to make the legal-tender notes convertible at the will of the holder into a bond bearing interest, and then to enact that they shall not be a legal tender for any contract entered into after a certain date in the not very distant future. Then the only obstacle to specie resumption on the part of the people would be removed.

The resolutions were passed with acclamation, and the meeting adjourned.

THE SELMA RACES.

SELMA, Ala., April 4.—This was the last day of the races of the Jockey Club on the Exposition grounds. The first race was a hurdle, one mile, over four hurdles, and was won by Nashville Harry, Fireball second; time—2:11½. The second race was a half-mile dash, and was won by Quits, Belle of Australia second; time—54¾. The third race was a mile dash, and was won by Tabitha, Revenge second; time—1:50¾.

MURDER OF A MERCHANT.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., April 4.—Edward Claren, a retired merchant, was murdered last night and the body was thrown into the New Basin. No clue has been found to the assassin.

TWEED'S PRISON LIFE.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCLOSURES.

THE EX-TAMMANY CHIEF HAS NOT BEEN IN CONFINEMENT FOR MONTHS—WHAT TOOK PLACE AT YESTERDAY'S MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

For some time past rumors have been in circulation that the ex-chief of the Tammany organization has enjoyed exclusive privileges in the Penetentiary, where the laws of the State consigned him for his dishonesty. So powerful were the friends of the criminal that all efforts to ascertain the real position of Tweed on Blackwell's Island were baffled. Certain information, however, reached the office of THE TIMES which gave such a startling character to the almost forgotten rumors that a reporter was specially detailed to wait on the Commissioners of Charities and Correction and endeavor to ascertain the true position of Tweed. The result of the reporter's inquiries is of such a startling nature that the citizens of New-York may well ask themselves if there are any laws enacted for the punishment of crime, or any power strong enough to maintain their rigid enforcement. From the document given below an idea may be gained of Tweed's pleasant retreat on Blackwell's Island.

Some months ago Tweed was permitted by Commissioner Stern to furnish a room in the centre building of the institution, not in the prison proper, and so located as to deprive it of any of the surroundings of prison life. The apartment was neatly fitted up with a suite of cottage furniture, bed, desks, library, and other conveniences and comforts. In this room Tweed has received his visitors, and his private secretary has been allowed to keep him company there. Tweed is supposed to be an invalid, and is officially located in the hospital as an attendant, but he is never at his supposed post in the Infirmary except when the visits of high officials are expected. He is absolutely without keepers, and there is nothing to prevent his making his escape at any moment.

On Monday last Commissioners Laimbeer and Stern visited Blackwell's Island for the purpose of making arrangements for laying a telegraph wire to connect the island with the Fifty-ninth Street Station and Police Head-quarters. When passing through the corridors of the second floor of the centre building, a place set apart as the quarters of the prison officials, it was discovered that Tweed had a room furnished in this department. On Mr. Laimbeer expressing surprise at this breach of prison discipline, Commissioner Stern informed him that he alone was responsible for this infringement of the rules of the institution. Mr. Laimbeer was considerably astonished at the circumstances, and he felt it his duty to lay the matter before the whole board. Accordingly, at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Charities and Correction, he laid the following communication before the Commissioners:

To the Commissioners of Charities and Correction:

GENTLEMEN: On the 3d instant I visited Blackwell's Island with Mr. Crowley in order to carry out the instructions of the board in locating the telegraph cable between the Penitentiary and the Fifty-ninth Street Police Station and Police Head-quarters. After locating the termination of the connecting wire on the ground floor of the prison building, and when proceeding to the upper part of the edifice, to my great surprise I saw Mr. Tweed coming from the room furnished and occupied by him, through the sewing-room of the women, and going to the hospital. On inquiring of Warden Liscombe I found that Mr. Tweed has a room on the second floor of the centre building, luxuriously furnished, which he occupies, and in which he receives his visitors. I went into the room and found there Wm. Dewey and Mr. Tweed's son. This, it seems to me, is not as it should be. Without a keeper within fifty feet of the front door of the principal entrance, I positively say that any man could have gone out of the door, which was unlocked, without the possibility of detection, as no keeper was in the hall of the first or second story for a period of several minutes. How often this may occur I cannot say. I only know that my visit to this institution has led me to believe that the Warden has gone beyond his duty in having this room, so near the front door, furnished without the order of this board. Commissioner Stern stated, in the presence of the Warden, to me, that he instructed the Warden to do as he has done in this respect, and I therefore must protest against any Commissioner taking any such responsibility as would implicate this board if any escape should take place. We are the simple custodians of all who come to this department by the operation of the law. I need not say that I have no desire in this case of Mr. Tweed to make any special example, and yet I do consider it the duty of this board to place such guards in and around that prison as will render it impossible to escape, and particularly if the occupants are properly within the walls and doors of the prison, and the keepers do their duty. I think it unsafe to have any one in the custody of this department so near the door of escape in the centre building, which is, indeed, not the prison proper, but occupied as the keepers' sleeping apartment. I have thought it my duty to present these facts, in order that the board may indorse or condemn the action of the Warden, and make such order upon the question as may be proper to govern such cases in the future.

A resolution was also offered by Commissioner Laimbeer to the effect that in future no such provision as that already referred to should be made for prisoners without the order of the board or a majority of its members, and that the room at present occupied by Mr. Tweed be abolished, and the Warden be instructed to remove the furniture from it at once. The resolution, with the communication, on motion of Commissioner Stern, was laid upon the table, Commissioner Laimbeer voting in the negative, and Commissioners Stern and Bowen in the affirmative.

Commissioner Laimbeer then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Chief of Staff of Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, be directed to make examination of Wm. M. Tweed, and report to this board if he is a proper case for hospital treament.

The resolution, on motion of Commissioner Stern, was laid on the table. Commissioners Stern and Bowen voting in the affirmative, and Commissioner Laimbeer in the negative.

Commissioner Laimbeer then, in order to place the responsibility for the extraordinary condition of affairs on Blackwell's Island, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Warden Liscombe make report to this board at once by whose authority or order he permitted a room to be furnished on the second floor of the centre or hospital building for Wm. M. Tweed.

And again, on motion of Commissioner Stern, the resolution was laid on the table—Commissioners Stern and Bowen voting in the affirmative, and Commissioner Laimbeer in the negative.

Thus the matter rests for the present. It is understood, however, that the subject will be again brought before the board at its meeting to-morrow.

TWENTY-MILE TROTTING MATCH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 4.—The great twenty-mile trotting match this afternoon, at Oakland Park, between Mattie Howard and John Stewart, was won by the latter in 59 minutes 3 seconds. Howard was almost neck and neck with Stewart at the close. During the most of the race Howard was ahead from six to ten lengths, but was finally beaten.

INDIA.

CONDITION OF THE FAMINE DISTRICTS—THE SPRING CROP.

CALCUTTA, April 4.—Reports from the famine-stricken districts show continued improvement in the general situation. The authorities are now in condition to hope that the difficulties are over, except in the eastern portion of Tishoot, where more than 600,000 persons are yet dependent upon the Government for food. The Spring crop has yielded well except in Tishoot.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATORSHIP.

THE TENTH BALLOT—NO DECISIVE RESULT YET.

BOSTON, April 4.—The tenth ballot for United States Senator was taken at noon to-day, with the following result:

Whole number of votes........250

Necessary to a choice........126

Dawes	88	Adams	13
Hoar	75	Banks	5
Curtis	64	Pierce	2

Ex-Mayor Gaston and Messrs. Whittier and Phillips received each one vote. The convention adjourned till Monday.

JUDGE HOAR SAID TO BE IN FAVOR OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

BOSTON, April 4.—The following dispatch is called forth by some published statements to the effect that Judge Hoar is an enemy of the late Senator Sumner's Civil Rights bill:

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1874.

Joshua B. Smith, Boston:

Before Mr. Sumner's death he told me that Judge Hoar agreed with him in favor of the Civil Rights bill. Judge Hoar told me the same in conversation to-day, and confirms it. I hope we may have him in the Senate to complete Sumner's work.

(Signed,) JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 5—1 A. M.—Light snow fell this morning in New-England, the northern portion of the Middle States, and the lower lake region, but generally followed by clear weather; a storm is now apparently prevailing over Northern Texas, the Indian Territory, and Southern Kansas, and cloudy weather is reported from thence north-eastward over Missouri, Iowa, and Nebraska, with rain, sleet, and snow, and fresh to brisk easterly winds; clear weather generally continues over the Southern States east of the Mississippi, with easterly and southerly winds, and over the upper lake region, with light to fresh variable winds. The rivers have risen at Louisville, Nashville, and Confluence, but fallen at Brownsville, New-Geneva, Morgantown, Pittsburg, Paducah, St. Louis, Cairo, Kansas City, and Lexington.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, clear or partly cloudy weather will prevail, with temperature below freezing.

For the Middle States and lower lake region, north-east to south-east winds, low temperature, and increasing cloudiness, with snow or rain over Lake Erie.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, easterly to southerly winds, and increasing cloudiness.

For the West Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, cloudy and rainy weather, and increasing south to east winds.

For the upper lake region, increasing north-east to south-east winds, cloudy weather, and snow or rain.

For Missouri and Iowa, increasing winds and rain, sleet, or snow.

The storm over Indian Territory will probably move north-eastward toward the lakes.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	40°	41°	3:30 P. M.	56°	33°
6 A. M.	41°	38°	6 P. M.	52°	28°
9 A. M.	45°	32°	9 P. M.	45°	23°
12 M.	48°	35°	12 P. M.	44°	22°

Average temperature yesterday........51½°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year........46⅔°

Average temperature for last week........39 4-7°

Average temperature for corresponding week last year........46 5-7°

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Chief Justice Young, of Halifax, N. S., is seriously ill.

There was a snow-storm at Poughkeepsie on Friday night.

It is reported that Mr. Higgins, the Agent of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company in San Francisco, has tendered his resignation.

Proceedings are about being instituted against the Citizens' Bank of New-Orleans by stockholders to force it into bankruptcy. The bank is alleged to be insolvent.

The body of a man was found yesterday on the lake side of the River Rondeau, Canada. His name, as far as can be ascertained by papers found on his person, is John Donnelly, of Sandusky, Ohio. A hunting-case watch and other articles were also found on the body.

The music-publishing house of Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston, suffered from fire on Tuesday evening last, the upper part of their main building being destroyed. A large number of valuable books were ruined by fire or water, but the printers and binders will soon supply what has been lost. They have temporarily removed to No. 225 Washington street, opposite Franklin.

A BROTHERS' QUARREL.

At 11:30 o'clock last night a quarrel occurred between Richard and John Hickton, brothers, residing at No. 27 Thompson street, which resulted in John stabbing Richard in the left side with a table-knife, inflicting what is feared will prove a fatal wound. Richard is a married man, twenty-seven years of age, and resides with his family on the top floor of the tenement-house No. 27 Thompson street. His brother John, who is single, and twenty-four years of age, boarded with him. Last night the brothers were pitching pennies to determine who should pay for beer. Richard claimed to have won, but his claim was disputed by John. A quarrel sprang up between the brothers in consequence, and a scuffle ensued. While struggling for the mastery John picked up a knife from the table and stabbed his brother in the left side just above the hip. The knife-blade entered the abdomen for several inches, piercing the intestines. An alarm was given, and Patrolman Watson, of the Eighth Precinct, was quickly at the scene of the tragedy. He arrested John and conveyed him to the Prince Street Police Station. The wounded man was also taken to the station-house, where he was attended by Police Surgeon Cook, who pronounced his wound fatal. Coroner Woltman was summoned to take the ante-mortem statement of the wounded man, but he refused to make a complaint, remarking that he was as much in fault as his brother. Richard was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and John was locked up at the Prince Street Police Station to await the result.

RUMORS CONCERNING SECRETARY RICHARDSON.

BOSTON, April 4.—The Boston *Evening Journal* says: "It is currently reported that Secretary Richardson has secured his passage for Europe in a steamer leaving about the middle of May. It is also stated that he proposes connecting himself with a foreign banking-house."

ALBANY.

THE SENATE AT WORK AS USUAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 4.—The Senate was in session for three hours to-day and transacted a great deal of necessary business. The general order calender was again read through.

SENATORS WHO DO THEIR DUTY.

The following are the names of the Senators who were in their seats to-day: Messrs. Robertson, Wood, Lowery, King, Jacobs, Fox, Booth, Dayton, Wagner, Middleton, Kellogg, Selkreg, Ganson, and Dow. Messrs. Cole, Bradley, and Tobey were obliged to visit New-York to continue the investigation of the Moore-Pinckney contested-seat case.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Senator Booth this morning presented the Metropolitan Police bill, already spoken of in these columns, and also a bill relating to the Public Health Commission of New-York, and providing for the repayment of moneys illegally collected by that board. The bill stipulates that the Governor, within thirty days after its passage,

Shall appoint —— Commissioners to audit the claims and certify to them, when found correct, which certificate shall be final. The commission is to expire Jan. 1, 1875. The Commissioners shall give ten days' notice to the Attorney General of the State before receiving any testimony as to claims, of the time and place of taking such testimony, and the Attorney General shall have the right to attend and act for the people. The fees of the commission and counsel shall be paid equally by the claimants and the State, which compensation shall not exceed —— dollars per day, while actually engaged in taking proofs. The Controller of the State, upon presentation to him of the certificates of the Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall issue to the claimants certificates or evidences of debt, payable within twenty years, with interest at the rate of — per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

The blank spaces will be filled in by the Committee on Cities, to which the bill was referred.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.

The bill granting a portion of Hamilton square to the Seventh Regiment for the erection of an armory was ordered to a third reading. During the debate which was had on its provision Senator Fox moved to strike out the enacting clause, and made a strong speech against the bill. It was supported by Senator Booth.

OTHER BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

The bill which provides for the leasing of a part of Hamilton square to the Samaritan Home for the Aged, and that which incorporates the Maritime Association of the Port of New-York, were also ordered to a third reading.

THE SUPPLY BILL.

The Supply bill is now before the Finance Committee, and will probably be reported to the Senate within three weeks. In the meantime the investigation into the alleged frauds in the management of the new Capitol building is being continued, and it is hoped that the inquiry will be concluded before it is necessary to act upon the clause in the bill making appropriations for the continuance of the work.

REGULAR REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Booth—To provide for the repayment of moneys illegally collected by the Commissioners of the Board of Public Health of New-York City.

By Mr. Ganson—To allow the Buffalo Hydraulic Association to sell a portion of its property.

By Mr. Booth—To establish the Metropolitan Police District of New-York. This bill is the same as that introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Spencer.

ESCAPES FROM STATE PRISON.

Mr. Lowery offered a resolution calling on the State Prison Inspectors to report to the Senate the number of escapes from the State Prisons since Jan. 1, 1873, the names of the prisoners who have escaped, the names of those recaptured, and the offenses of which those escaping were convicted. Adopted.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following bills were considered in committee of the whole, and ordered to a third reading:

To authorize resident aliens to acquire, hold, and dispose of real and personal property in like manner with citizens.

To subject to taxation the property, real and personal, of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company, and to appropriate the avails to certain towns to pay interest on their bonds.

To lay out and improve an avenue, leading from Prospect Park to Coney Island, in Kings County.

To amend the charter of the Hebrew Benevolent Society of the City of New-York.

To provide for the establishment of a Board of Police and Fire Commissioners for the City of Utica. This bill was amended on motion of Mr. Lowery, by making the salary of the Chief of Police $100, instead of $75 per month, and that of his assistant $80, instead of $70.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY BILL.

To amend the act providing for a site for an armory in the City of New-York for the Seventh Regiment, National Guard.

Mr. Fox opposed the bill, saying that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund now have power to give this site if they see fit, which they do not, hence this bill is introduced to require them to do so.

Mr. Booth sustained the bill, saying that it provided for giving a part of Hamilton square for the purpose, a piece of land which had been vacant for twenty years.

Mr. Fox moved to strike out the first section, which was lost, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

To amend the act to legalize the State and county tax in the County of Rensselaer.

To extend the provisions of the act to protect fish in the County of Cayuga to the County of Tompkins.

To incorporate the societies for improving poultry, small birds, fish, &c.

To prevent obstructions to navigation on the Hudson River in front of the City of Yonkers.

To provide for a lease of land to the Samaritan Home for the Aged in the City of New-York.

Incorporating the Maritime Association of the Port of New-York.

Mr. Lowery reported a bill to repeal all laws allowing towns to issue bonds in aid of railroads.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

CANADA.

THE MINISTERIAL CANDIDATE RE-ELECTED FOR MANITOBA.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 4.—Hon. E. B. Wood, having been appointed Chief Justice of Manitoba, the election of another representative in the Dominion Parliament for the County of West Durham took place to-day. Mr. Burke, the Ministerial candidate, was elected by about 3,000 majority.

A ROWING CHALLENGE.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 4.—George Brown has received a challenge from Coulter to row a five-mile race at Toronto on the 29th of June, for $1,000 a side. The challenge will likely be accepted. Another match has been arranged between Brown, and Fulton of St. John, in Halifax Harbor, some time in June.

TWO AMERICAN CHILDREN DROWNED AT CORDOVA.

BOSTON, Mass., April 4.—The sad news has been received that two young daughters of Dr. B. A. Gould, of Boston, together with their female attendant, were drowned at Cordova on the 8th of February. The children were Susan Morton Quincy Gould, in her twelfth year, and Lucretia Goddard Gould, in her tenth. Dr. Gould has been four years in the employment of the Argentine Republic, and had established an observatory at Cordova, 300 miles inland from Beunos Ayres, for the purpose of taking the stellography of the Southern Hemisphere. The children were drowned while bathing in a small stream near the Doctor's residence.

THE SALE OF LIQUORS IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 4.—The Democratic City Convention to-day adopted a resolution favoring a judicious constitutional provision for the regulation of the sale of liquors.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—April 4.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ENROLLMENT OF COASTING AND FISHING VESSELS.

Mr. NEGLEY, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill amendatory of the act of Feb. 18, 1793, in regard to the enrollment of coasting and fishing vessels. It provides that that act shall not be so construed as to apply to canal boats or to boats employed on the internal waters or canals of any State, and that all such boats, (except only such as are provided with sails or propelling machinery adapted to lake or coastwise navigation, and excepting such as are employed in trade with Canada,) shall be exempt from the provisions of that act, and from the payment of all Customs and other taxes, under any act of Congress. Passed.

THE INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. ADAMS, of Kentucky, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to investigate all frauds, unfairness, and irregularities connected with the Indian Administration in the fiscal year 1873-74. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

MALADMINISTRATION IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, asked leave to report from the Judiciary Committee a bill to prevent maladministration in the civil service of the United States by officers against whom impeachments have been presented. The bill provides that whoever being a civil officer of the United States (except the President or Vice President) shall be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors by the House of Representatives, shall thereupon be suspended from all functions and authority vested in him by virtue of his office until he shall be discharged from such impeachment by the judgment of the Senate, or by the withdrawal of such impeachment by the House of Representatives.

The second section provides that the duties, jurisdictions, and powers of every suspended officer, during the term of such suspension, shall be exercised by any other officer authorized by law to exercise the functions of the office. In case of the resignation, death, or inability of such civil officer, or, in case no provision is made by law, it authorizes the President to appoint an officer to perform the duties of such suspended officer, and to receive the salary and emoluments belonging to the officer.

Mr. G. F. HOAR asked whether the bill included Judges of the Supreme Court.

Mr. BUTLER replied that it did, and it was reported with regard to certain Judges. The Judiciary Committee had now before it charges against three Judges, involving their honesty, the integrity of their judicial administration, and their fitness of character. If these Judges were impeached by the House, they might still go on and exercise their functions, and decide all questions in their courts. He had now in his mind one Judge (alluding to Judge Durell) against whom it was alleged that as soon as he could hold his court long enough to clear up all his business for his friends, he would resign. That might or might not be true. He also mentioned the case of Judge Delahay, of Kansas, who, having been impeached last session for drunkenness and incapacity, but the Senate not having time to try him that session, went on and held his office till the beginning of this Congress, and then when the Judiciary Committee began to move against him he resigned. It was a great scandal that an impeached officer should continue to exercise the functions of the office. An impeachment by the House of Representatives for high crimes and misdemeanors ought, at least, to operate as a suspension as much as the mere fact of the President suspending an officer until the next meeting of Congress.

Mr. G. F. HOAR, of Massachusetts, suggested that the bill should be set down for some time in the future. It presented a very grave and constitutional question indeed.

Mr. BUTLER had no objection to that, and suggested this day fortnight.

Mr. MOREY, of Louisiana, objected to the bill being reported.

Mr. BUTLER to Mr. Morey—That will not save Durell.

Mr. MOREY—If you want to impeach Durell, do it directly—not indirectly.

Mr. BUTLER—I do not want to do it indirectly.

Objection being made, the bill was not reported to the House.

ATTACHED FOR CONTEMPT.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, it was ordered that the Speaker's warrant be issued to the Sergeant at Arms commanding him to attach the person of G. H. Patrick, of Montgomery, Ala., and bring him before the House for contempt in omitting and refusing to obey a subpœna to appear before the Judiciary Committee, and testify in the matter of the impeachment of Judge Busteed.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

Mr. BRIGHT, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported a bill extending the time for filing claims to the Hot Springs Reservation, Arkansas.

Mr. HYNES, of Arkansas, objected to its consideration, it not being a private bill.

The objection was sustained, and the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

THE PRIVATE CALENDAR.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, Mr. McNulta, of Illinois, in the chair.

The committee rose at 3 o'clock and reported forty private bills, more than half of which were pension bills, and were thereupon passed by the House. None of them were of any public interest.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Currency bill, and was addressed by Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, in opposition to the bill, and in favor of the 3 65-100 Bonds bill introduced by him. He regarded the pending bill as fraught with great danger to the country and the revenues. Its title was delusive. It was represented in the title as proposing to establish free banking. He was in favor of free banking, and therefore he was opposed to this bill, which sought to extend the monopoly banking system which had already become so odious to the country. It proposed to extend the provisions of the present law as to the deposit of bonds to secure circulation, so that it might well be entitled "A bill to increase the market price of United States bonds, and to promote speculation therein." The deposit of such bonds was not essential to banking, and was at war with a judicious system of banking. Banking was the borrowing and lending of money on credit, and involved the use of very little money. The power to issue money did not inhere in banking, and was dangerous to any system of banking. No system of banking in this or any other country, in this or any other preceding age, had ever gone through insolvency without involving ruin to the banks and loss to the bill holders and general derangement to the country. The only banking system that had maintained its integrity had been that which had discarded bullion as a security for the redemption of notes. The free banking system of New-York, in which United States securities and bonds of the State of New-York had been deposited to secure the notes, and the Bank of England, whose issue of £14,000,000 was secured by the deposit of Government securities, were illustrations of the truth of the statement. Who had ever lost a dollar by the note of one of the New-York free banks? Who had ever lost a pound by the notes of the Bank of England, or who had ever lost a dollar by the failure of a United States Treasury note to buy him a dollar's worth of any American production? No man. He challenged all history for a parallel to that in a banking system where the banks proposed to redeem their notes in specie.

Mr. ELDREDGE asked Mr. Kelley whether a man who bought a United States bond—another promise of the United States—with greenbacks or national bank notes had not to take some twelve and a half per cent. less in bonds than the face value of the notes?

Mr. KELLEY declined to answer, saying that he preferred to make his own speech, and would listen attentively to Mr. Eldredge whenever he got the floor. The bill was delusive in promising free banking, and in promising to increase the volume of the circulation by making it free. The South and West were in no condition to buy bonds in a speculative market, as they would have to do, in order to establish banks, if this bill passed. They were in no better condition to do so now than they had been for the last four years, and if new banks were established under the bill in the South and West it would be by capitalists and capital now east of the Hudson. They would represent an absenteeism which would be as fatal to the industry and prosperity of those sections as the English land-holders in Ireland had been fatal to the prosperity of that unhappy island. Passing on to the question of bank currency, he argued that the power to issue money was an attribute of national sovereignty, and could not be delegated without danger to the Government and to the people, especially to the current trade and commerce of the country. He maintained the proposition that the paper money emitted by a Government should be based upon the taxable property and taxable power of the country, and that a Government issue promising to pay specie would be fraught with the same delusive snares that bank promises to do impossible things were fraught with. All talk of resumption of specie payment at this time was a dream without a shadow of foundation, and they who talked it followed the teachings of men who proclaimed their science to be a science based on assumptions and presenting *a priori* results. It was like the Oriental theory of creation: that the world rests on an elephant; the elephant rests on a tortoise, and the tortoise was presumed or supposed to rest on something, and if the presumption was wrong, then the theory was not exactly right—and so with this science of resumption. All talk of specie redemption was idle. The redemption of bonds would have to precede the redemption of notes. The annual interest paid in Europe on Government bonds was about $100,000,000. A like sum was paid in State, municipal, and corporate bonds, and about $60,000,000 was spent by American travelers in Europe. Where was the gold obtained to pay with? The mines produced but about $60,000,000, and debtor countries paid to this country about $20,000,000 a year. The rest of the debt was settled with wheat, corn, cotton, lumber, pork, petroleum, and other commodities, instead of with gold. Foreign nations, not being able to take American currency, allowed business to pursue its undisturbed channels, and had to take their balances in products of the soil, the mines, the workshops, and the fisheries; and that was the point of his argument in favor of a currency which should be of like value in every man's hands wherever the American flag floats as an emblem of sovereignty and, not lose its money value when it left the limits of the country. If he were asked how the Government bonds were to be redeemed, he would answer: "Trust the American people, and you can redeem your bonds with a power that will appear magical; trust the American people as England in her emergencies trusts her people; as France trusts her people; as the German Empire trusts its people, and as the American people were trusted during the days of the war when they loaned the Government $2,000,000,000 on temporary loans. He proceeded to argue in favor of his 3 65-100 proposition in the interest of the mechanics and poor people who had sense to deposit, but who could no longer trust the savings banks.

Mr. Kelley's positions were criticised by Messrs. BURCHARD, of Illinois, and MERRIAM, of New-York, the latter arguing that the banks stood ready to-day to take $150,000,000 of the 3 65-100, and that if a panic came on, they would send them to the Treasury for redemption, and thus swamp the Government in insolvency.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, replied to Mr. Merriam's objections, and sustained the 3 65-100 bond proposition. He had made a like proposition to the House four or five years ago, after giving the subject more thought than he had ever given any other question of law, finance, or policy. This proposition was to have a currency not redeemable in gold, but equal to gold. He had looked over all the investments in the world, and found that the average interest was a little over three per cent. He, therefore, proposed that the American greenback should be as productive as the average gold dollar of the world to its holder, and that he could always get 3 65-100 per cent. interest for it when he could get no more. That was how he tested the value of money. He had heard a good deal of talk about redeemable currency, but there was as much sense in talking about a redeemable yard-stick, or quart pot, or bushel measure. Money was but an instrument, and why should it be wanted to be redeemed? What was needed was a means of investing money that was not wanted for immediate use, and that could be got when needed, to move crops in the Fall. That means would be provided by these 3 65-100 bonds, and enough money would be loaned to the Government on these bonds to operate in the reduction of the average rate of interest paid by the Government.

Mr. WILLARD, of Vermont, asked: Why should the paper dollar be made a legal tender between individuals?

Mr. BUTLER—Because that has always been the office of money from the time when among the Romans, the sheep was a legal tender, whence the word *pecunia* (money) from the word *pecus*, (a flock.)

Mr. MAYNARD suggested that another explanation was, that a figure of a sheep was stamped on the Roman gold coin.

Mr. BURLEIGH, of Maine, asked Mr. Butler about the effect of adding the $44,000,000 to the currency.

Mr. BUTLER replied that he had not examined the question, but that the increase was only one forty-second part of the whole issue, and he thought that no man would consider his whisky much diluted if it had only one forty-second part of water added to it. [Laughter.] The fallacy of all the talk about an irredeemable paper currency was illustrated in the experiences of the late panic, when all the railroad and telegraph stocks of the country depreciated thirty or forty per cent., while this "depreciated paper currency" crept up to within five per cent. of gold, and the people hugged it and kept it, and would even have kept the bank rags because they were redeemable in greenbacks.

After some further colloquy between Messrs. Burleigh and Butler the House, at 5:30, adjourned.

THE KINGS COUNTY GRAND JURY.

RUMORS OF INDICTMENTS AGAINST PROMINENT OFFICIALS—ANXIETY AND CURIOSITY AMONG OFFENDING PARTIES.

The Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer was densely crowded yesterday morning by citizens anxious to learn against whom among the officials of Brooklyn the Grand Jury would bring in indictments. During the past week it was rumored that indictments had been found against the Commissioners of Charities, and against a number of other officials occupying different positions under the City Government. It was also rumored that two or three ex-officials, one of whom has but recently ceased to fill one of the most important offices in the county, had been indicted. An indictment, it was said, had been found against a man whose name has been quite frequently before the public in connection with charges brought against a large New-York firm, of defrauding the Government. All these rumors brought the public curiosity to the highest pitch, and hence the crowd in the Oyer and Terminer Court-room yesterday morning. At 10 o'clock Justice Pratt, accompanied by Justices Stillwell and Johnson, took his seat on the bench. A few minutes later the Grand Jury entered the foreman bearing in his arms a large roll of indictments. When the indictments had been handed up the court inquired of the District Attorney if they should be sent to the Court of Sessions. The District Attorney intimated his desire that they should be so disposed of, with the exception of the indictment found against Thos. Lowndes for wife-murder, which must be tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and two election fraud cases which he desired to have transferred to the City Court. The Judge made the necessary order with regard to the disposition of the indictments, and after a few brief remarks on the length and great importance of its labors dismissed the Grand Jury. The public curiosity concerning the names of the indicted persons was not destined to be satisfied. The officials of the District Attorney's Office firmly but courteously refused to give any information concerning the matter, on the ground that as yet no arrests had been made. Rumor, however, was busy during the day with the names of many prominent politicians. Several of the officials against whom it was rumored that indictments had been found were interviewed by reporters. Commissioner Powell, of the Charity Commission, did not know he had been indicted. He had heard nothing of the matter, but believed that if he were indicted the indictment was not worth the paper it was written on. Commissioner Cunningham entertained a similar view as far as any indictment against him personally was concerned. It is stated on good authority that no arrests will be made until Monday. In the cases of the Commissioners of Charity, if they are indicted it is not probable that any arrests will be made. The Commissioners are already under very large bonds for the proper discharge of their duty, and this fact, it is thought, will be sufficient to secure their presence when wanted. It is said they will be notified to attend at the District Attorney's Office on Monday, when the matter of giving further bonds will be considered—that is, supposing that they are indicted at all. Alderman James Dunne, of the Sixth Ward, against whom, it is said, an indictment has been found in connection with the Sixth Ward election frauds committed two years ago, expressed himself to a reporter as unfamiliar with the facts of the case. He had engaged Gen. B. F. Tracy as counsel, and would leave the matter entirely in his hands. With regard to other persons against whom rumor says indictments have been found nothing could be learned.

No bench-warrants for the arrest of any of the indicted persons have yet been placed in the hands of the District Attorney's officers.

THE EIGHTH SENATORIAL CONTEST.

The investigation into the alleged fraudulent election of Hugh H. Moore to the Legislature as Senator from the Eighth Senatorial District, was proceeded with yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel, by Senators Cole and Bradley, the committee appointed for that purpose. The two contestants were present a portion of the time, and a large number of witnesses for the defense were produced by Mr. Wingate, Moore's counsel, and were subjected to a rigid cross-examination by Commissioner Davenport, counsel for Walter S. Pinckney. Five of the witnesses simply testified that they had voted for Moore and McCafferty. Mr. Wingate, on behalf of Moore, said that the charge of desertion from the army made against his client, and that of the changing of ballots in the Nineteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Assembly District, were made simply to injure him in the estimation of the public. James Evans, who had testified on oath to the changing of ballots in the district named, had been bribed to swear falsely by the friends of Mr. Pinckney, and the latter was cognizant of the fact. Evans' statement was false, and his arrest had been secured on a warrant for perjury. The counsel then called for Mr. Keep, who testified that he was present at the canvassing of the votes for State Senator in the Nineteenth Election District, and that Evans was not inside of the railing where the ballots were counted during the canvass. After this witness had been cross-examined by Mr. Davenport, John Curtin, a policeman doing duty in the district, was called, and testified that he had not seen Evans while the votes were being counted; he also stated that he had been absent a great portion of the time. Thomas Smith, a car-driver on the Eighth Avenue Railroad, then made a statement to the effect that John J. Quinn, inspector of election for the Nineteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Assembly District, on the 10th of March last offered to pay him $500 if he would appear before this committee and testify that he saw the said Quinn during the canvass substitute several packages of one kind of ballots for others. He agreed to do so, and went with Quinn to Mr. Pinckney's house on Madison avenue, with a view to making the necessary arrangements. Quinn was closeted with Mr. Pinckney, the witness stated, and he (Smith) after waiting some time, went away alone, but met Quinn about a half-hour afterward. A week ago last Wednesday, the witness was told by Quinn that Mr. Pinckney's friends would be ready for him on the following Saturday, but that he could only be paid $250. He told Quinn that he would not consent to such a bargain, and he subsequently informed Moore's friends about the whole matter. On the cross-examination of this witness by Mr. Davenport it appeared that he had once been charged with assault and battery, but was acquitted, and that he had also appeared as a witness for the defense in the case of Joshua D. Miner, the counterfeiter. The friends of Mr. Pinckney are sanguine that his testimony will have but little weight in the case. James Evans was next brought before the committee in the custody of Policeman O'Brien, he having been arrested yesterday on the charge of perjury, as was stated by Counselor Wingate. He refused to answer any questions, on the plea that he was under arrest, and unprovided with counsel.

Officer O'Brien was then called upon to give testimony by Mr. Davenport, and in the course of the examination he stated that he had arrested Evans last Friday for perjury on a warrant issued by Police Justice Murray on complaint of Matthew H. Moore, the brother of Hugh H. Moore. After the examination of Officer O'Brien the committee adjourned further hearing in the case until next Friday evening. About 500 witnesses have already appeared before the committee, and the investigation seems to be unduly delayed. From the present aspect of the matter it appears certain that frauds in favor of Moore were committed in the Nineteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Assembly District, and the character of the witnesses to prove the contrary is not calculated to inspire confidence in the trustworthiness of their testimony. If it is proven incontestably, as it seems probable, that the canvass of the votes in the Nineteenth Election District was fraudulent, and the entire vote of the district is thrown out by the Senate, in consequence, Mr. Pinckney will probably be declared elected. Quinn, the inspector of election who is alleged to have tampered with the ballots in that district, is wanted as a witness, but he cannot be found. Matthew H. Moore, who lodged the complaint for perjury against the witness Evans, is commonly known as "Rocky" Moore.

WALKING MATCH FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The ten-mile walking match for $1,000 and the championship of America, between Wm. Mullen, of Boston, the champion of New-England, and Wm. Brown, of this City, champion of America, is to be decided next Tuesday at Deerfoot Park. Yesterday was the day named in the articles of agreement for the posting of the final deposit of $300 and the selection of a final stakeholder, and at 3 o'clock the principals and a number of sporting men from Boston, Fall River, and Providence, together with a number of local celebrities, assembled at the *Clipper* office to witness the men and their backers and arrange the final preliminaries for the contest. The balance of the stakes were posted, and a well-known New-York sporting man was chosen to hold them, on Frank Queen declining the responsibility. The forthcoming contest is creating considerable interest among sporting men of Philadelphia, Boston, Providence, Fall River, and this City, and large sums have already been invested at odds of $100 to $80 on Mullen. Brown has been training at Providence, and Mullen at Taunton, Mass. Both arrived here yesterday, and are in good condition, having lived abstemiously for the past four weeks, and worked hard. It is expected, if the track next Tuesday is in good condition, that the ten miles will be walked in one hour and twenty-one minutes, which will beat the best time on record. The struggle will be an exciting one, and thousands of dollars will be wagered by sporting men from the East who think their champion, invincible. It is usual in pedestrian contests of this kind, when the man the odds are wagered on is being defeated, to knock his opponent down or impede his progress. It is to hoped that no such disgraceful act will occur in this contest. It did happen three years ago on the Fashion Course, when Stapleton and Fitzgerald ran a mile race. Betting was ten to five on Stapleton, and he was winning easily, when a party of roughs jumped on the track and knocked him down, and the referee, instead of awarding the race to the injured party, declared the contest a draw.

AN INSANE WIFE ATTEMPTS TO MURDER HER HUSBAND.

The following facts concerning the attempt of an insane woman to murder her husband and two children, on Thursday night last, came to light yesterday, when the lunatic was sent to an asylum by the Commissioners of Charity. It appears that on the night in question Mr. Andrew McKean, who resides on Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, returned to his family after a hard day's work. Shortly after supper he retired, and, being greatly exhausted by the labors of the day, was soon sleeping heavily. His wife, after performing her usual domestic duties, sat down with her two children, and in a short time began to manifest symptoms of great agitation. Suddenly she seized one of the children, and, taking it in her arms, rushed out into the yard in the rear, where she left the terrified little one. Returning, she dragged the second child into the yard, and then swiftly made her way to the pantry, where she procured a butcher's knife. The insane woman then proceeded to the bedroom where her husband was sleeping, and, bending over the bed, raised the knife to stab the unconscious man. The children, who had been left in the yard, had been screaming vigorously, and their cries of "Father" and "Mother" awoke Mr. McKean. He was aroused just in time to see his wife bending over him with the knife uplifted. To seize the weapon was the work of a second. Mr. McKean shouted for assistance; the neighbors promptly responded; the children were brought in, and the wife, now a raving maniac, was secured. The history of this case is one of peculiar and touching interest. Five years ago Mrs. McKean evinced signs of insanity, and was removed to a lunatic asylum. She left a family of four little ones. During her stay in the asylum two of the children died. A short time ago she was discharged from the asylum, and returned to her family.

WHARF IMPROVEMENTS ON THE EAST RIVER.

Among the new dock improvements begun along the Brooklyn side of the East River since the passage by the Legislature of the bill establishing a new pier line, the large pier now in process of erection from the Prentice stores, nearly 500 feet out into the stream, is one of the finest. Its dimensions, as nearly as can be ascertained, are as follows: Length, 467 feet; breadth, 55 feet, and height above low water, 12 feet. The depth of water at the farther end is 33 feet. Something like 350 45-foot piles have been driven, and one large caisson, over 40 feet square and 36 high, sunk at a distance of 400 feet from the shore. This is filled with several thousand yards of uncut stone, which, settling down in the pockets between the timbers, render the structure firm and immovable. Another caisson, of still larger dimensions, is building at a neighboring pier. This will be about the longest pier on the Brooklyn side of the river, and is intended to cost, when completed, about $40,000. All the piers at this point extend a considerable distance into the stream, a fact chiefly owing to their being built out from the cove which indents the coast line near the foot of Congress street. Two other piers are to be soon begun, one at the foot of Joralemon street and the other opposite the Schenck property. Indeed, the owners of stores along this line anticipate a busy season during the Spring, provided the strikers in the Legislature keep their hands off the wharves and wharf owners. One of the heaviest of them remarked to a TIMES reporter on Friday last that the gas companies might be willing to stand this sort of thing, but that the merchants and business men were getting disgusted with it.

LONG ISLAND CITY NOMINATIONS.

The nominations of candidates for city and county officers in Long Island, who are to be elected under the new charter on Tuesday night, are as follows:

Republican nomination—First Ward, Alderman, J. Rockwell; School Trustee, H. S. Arrabel; Third Ward, Alderman, B. P. W. McFarran; School Trustee, W. McPhail; Supervisor, Theodore Schultz; Treasurer, W. Bridge; Police Justice, E. M. Whiting; Civil Justice, R. H. Smith.

The full reform ticket for Newtown has been made out as follows: Supervisor, T. Firth; Town Clerk, W. H. Gordon; Treasurer, S. A. Lawrence; Justice of Peace, W. E. Slocum.

Regular Democratic—Supervisor, John W. Payntor; Treasurer, James Bradley; Police Justice, Geo. Parcells. Aldermen—First Ward, James Monaghan; Second Ward, J. H. Ryan; Third Ward, Geo. H. Hunter; Fourth Ward, J. R. Bennett; Fifth Ward, George Weisentein. School Trustees—First Ward, Thomas McMahon; Second Ward, Thomas McMahon; Third Ward, W. McPhail; Fourth Ward, F. C. Goodwin.

Graham Democratic—Supervisor, Joseph H. Droll; Treasurer, John Horan; Police Justice, Geo. Parcells; Civil Justice, J. B. Madden. Aldermen—First Ward, Owen Clarke; Second Ward, J. H. Ryan; Third Ward, Dennis Hallen; Fourth Ward, J. R. Bennett; Fifth Ward, George Weisentein. School Trustees—First Ward, Thomas McMahon; Second Ward, Thomas McMahon; Third Ward, P. McCarty; Fourth Ward, F. C. Goodwin.

Independent Democratic—Treasurer, John Horan; Civil Justice, M. Delehanty.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

The following is a record of the business transacted during the past week in the Kings County Surrogate's Court: Wills proved, Ann Gosline and John A. Morris, of the town of Flatlands; Richard Holland and Jane F. Newton, of Jersey City, N. J.; Phebe Voorhies, of the town of Gravesend; Jane Troughton, of the town of Flatbush; George L. Kronenberg, Deborah Ann Hendrickson, Henry E. Morrill, Agnes Noble, Mary E. Brose, Isabella Gray, Alexander McWhorter, Robert M. Whiting, George Kitching, Edward Gleeson, Russell Bunce, Theodore Kayser, and Pauline Schwarz, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: August Buese and Dorothea Meire, of the Town of New-Lots; Wm. A. Brandon, Hannah E. Weekes, Michael Gibbons, Fridolin Yauch, James McDermott, James O'Donnell, Adolphus C. Rau, Jasper Johnson, Wm. D. Thompson, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of Mary J. Penny and Margaret Penny were granted to Mary Elliott; of Louisa C. Rau to Solomon Spitzer, all of the City of Brooklyn.

BANKRUPTCY BUSINESS.

During the past week, adjudications in involuntary bankruptcy were made in the cases of Solomon Gottengen, Christopher Keyes, Eugene M. Cammeyer, Frederick G. Bell, August Rausch, William J. Minshull, and Louis J. Renard. Lydia F. Hyde filed a voluntary petition, and Homer Relyea was discharged.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE CITY OF PEKING.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP—DESCRIPTION OF HER MACHINERY.

The new Pacific Mail steam-ship City of Peking arrived in the harbor on Friday evening, and is now docked at the Morgan Iron Works, Ninth street and East River, where she will receive her boilers and machinery, and be fitted out for sea. The Peking, in charge of Capt. Jefferson Maury, left Chester, Penn., where, it will be remembered, she was, on the 18th ult., launched, with much éclat, on Thursday last, in tow of the tugboats Relief and Cyclops, and arrived in the bay on Friday evening. Yesterday morning she was towed up the East River, causing quite a sensation by her gigantic proportions and the beauty of her build, and arrived at the dock at 10:30 A. M. In the afternoon the new steam-ship was swung into dock, and on Monday a large force of workmen will commence the work of placing her immense boilers and machinery in position.

The City of Peking, which is, with the exception of the Great Eastern, the largest mercantile marine steam-ship afloat, will be fitted with two pairs of compound engines, having a length of stroke of 54 inches. Two low-pressure cylinders of 88 inches, and two high-pressure cylinders of 51 inches each, giving an aggregate cylinder diameter of 27.8 inches, will also be supplied. These can be detached, if necessary, so that one may be used while the other is being repaired, should circumstances demand it. The engines will be of 5,000 horse-power and will average 65 evolutions per minute. An improvement will be the fitting of pumps for circulating water through surface condensers, independent of the main engines.

The machinery will be driven by steam generated in ten cylindrical boilers, 13 feet in diameter by 10 feet 6 inches in length, the shell being thirteen-sixteenths of an inch thick and double-riveted. Each boiler will contain three cylindrical furnaces, with 204 tubes, 3¼ inches outside diameter, by 7 feet 6 inches in length. The total grate surface in the ten boilers will be 520 square feet, and the total heating surface 17,000 square feet—the largest, it is said, that has ever been provided for any mercantile marine engines, and of great importance, in view of the fact that it insures a slow combustion of all the coal supplied, while the machinery is in full working power. The length of the crank-shaft will be 39 feet, and the diameter 18 inches; and of the line and propeller shafts 128 feet by 17 and 19 inches respectively in diameter, making a total length of shaft of 167 feet. The boilers will be supplied with fresh water by two surface condensers of about 10,000 square feet which are so constructed as to return all the water except what has been used in generating steam. Verdigrease in the tubes of the boilers will be removed by the introduction of salsoda. Steam will be drawn from the boilers through a perforated dry pipe, and will pass into a cylindrical superheater 15 feet high by 11 feet in diameter, having four internal flues. Heat from the boiler flues circulates through these flues on the inside and dries the steam which surrounds them on the outside. Thus dried it passes from the superheater into the high-pressure cylinders, where it is expanded from sixty pounds per square inch down to ten pounds. The steam then passes into a receiver between the two engines, where it is further expanded down to to pounds below atmospheric pressure, this high expansion causing considerable economy in fuel. The engines above described are warranted to drive the vessel fifteen and a half knots an hour in average weather, with a coal consumption of about sixty tons per day.

The propeller, which is of the Hirsch patent, has four blades, is 20 feet 3 inches in diameter, and has a mean pitch of 30 feet. The pumps will be capable of emptying 10,000 gallons of water per minute. The City of Peking will be supplied with four donkey engines, which may be worked in connection with or detached from the main engines, and will have three freight hatchways, each fitted with steam winches for hoisting or lowering. Separate machinery will also be provided for working the anchors and for setting the sails. Work will be pushed vigorously on the City of Peking by Messrs. Roach & Sons, and it is expected that she will be ready for sea in about three months. The tonnage and passenger accommodation of the new steam-ship have already been published.

THE INVESTIGATION OF SOLOMON GOTTGETREU'S OPERATIONS.

Solomon Gottgetreu, the lumber merchant and speculator, late of No. 112 Leonard street, and so long absent in Europe without acquainting his creditors of his whereabouts as to give rise to the assumption that he was and is an absconding debtor, has not done anything recently to dispel this suspicion. When last heard from he was in Barcelona, Spain, looking after his shipments. He had not been seen previously by any of his American or European correspondents for quite a while. Now, however, the counsel for the American creditors say that they have heard from persons who have seen him recently. The generous belief in his ultimate good intention of paying fully or so far as he may be able what he owes here is rapidly disappearing. Serious doubts of his integrity are entertained by everybody, and now the counsel are going to call the creditors together next week, and issue notices of the absentee's being thrown into bankruptcy. These notices will be sent on Tuesday. Meanwhile the reports from their agent in New-Orleans cause a great deal of uneasiness among the creditors. His last letters state that his investigations of Mr. Gottgetreu's operations in the South have resulted in the discovery that he had little or no property there. While he represented to his creditors in New-York that he had made large purchases from planters and timber landowners in the South through responsible agents, who still held much of this property and whose names he gave, it turned out on the arrival of the creditors' agent in that section of the country, that Mr. Gottgetreu himself never appeared as principal, in New-Orleans or the adjacent country, in any very important transactions. On the contrary, he was the agent of the Southern men, and they were the principals. Little or no Southern property there remains to be levied on, say the counsel, who are preparing to proceed vigorously in New-York. The furniture of Mr. Gottgetreu's house, in East Seventy-ninth street, is said to be held in his wife's name; that lady, it appears, was about to sell the chattels, when the counsel put a stop to the negotiations. It is also asserted now that some of Gottgetreu's European creditors have levied on lumber and other property of his within their reach. All these things render the New-York creditors very uncomfortable, and some of them do not feel so well disposed toward the absentee, it is said, as they have done during the investigation of his affairs.

IMPROVEMENT OF WORTH STREET.

The bill for the improvement of Worth street, introduced in the Legislature by Assemblyman Kirk, and whose passage in the Lower House was noted in THE TIMES of Thursday, is an important step toward the final obliteration of that ancient eye-sore, the "Five Points," and as such, advocated and upheld by the tax-payers of that district, who have been for years endeavoring to reclaim it from the deserved odium of being the vilest and most abandoned quarter of the City. Since the opening of the street, some six years ago, their efforts have been attended with a fair measure of success. A large proportion of the ancient rookeries have been torn down, and elegant and substantial business blocks erected in their place. Among those on the north side is the five story brick block of the Woodward Pump Manufacturing Company, and on the south side, the still larger building occupied by several lithographic and engraving companies. This last fronts on Mission place, the square of which the "Old Brewery" was once an ornament. Further down, on Worth street, are several other brick blocks, and on the north-east corner of Worth and Mulberry is a large brick building, with iron front, painted white. Indeed, to the spectator looking from Broadway, Worth street presents as fine an appearance as any in the neighborhood. That part of the street from a short distance east of Centre to Chatham has long been in a neglected condition, no pavement being laid down, and in wet weather it becomes a perfect slough, through which foot-passengers and vehicles are forced to wade. The Second Avenue Railroad Company have long desired to extend their track through Worth street, a project in which they were heartily joined by the tax-payers, but the delay in the work of grading, caused by the changes in the law effected by the new charter, as well as building operations along the line of the street, have heretofore prevented the carrying out of their project. By the bill under consideration, the Department of Public Works is authorized to improve, regulate, grade, curb, gutter, pave, flag, and sewer Worth street and the streets intersecting Worth, between Centre and Chatham, at and near the places whereby they intersect it, not to exceed one block on either side of Worth street, so as to render the connections convenient and comfortable. The work is to be done in accordance with the grades already established by a survey made in October, 1871, and which will raise the present elevation of the street at the point where it crosses Centre, about four feet. In regard to the intentions of the Second Avenue Railroad Company, a TIMES reporter obtained the following from Superintendent Smith: If the bill passes the Senate, and the Department of Public Works prosecutes the work of grading with dispatch, the company will wait for them, but if not, it proposes to lay its tracks through the street and have the road open for travel from Broadway through by the 1st of May. Mr. Smith says that the company, the street, and the tax-payers have waited a year or two longer than they can well afford to, and do not propose to tolerate any longer delay. The people residing along the street are unanimous for the success of the bill and the opening of the road, and there is little doubt that the success of both will result in making Worth one of the finest cross-town streets in the City.

THE CITY'S LIGHTS.

THE INJUNCTION AGAINST THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL GAS-LIGHT COMPANY DENIED.

A few days since, as already reported in THE TIMES, application was made by the President of the Metropolitan Gas Company, as a tax-payer, for an injunction to restrain the proper City officials from executing a contract with the New-York Mutual Gas-light Company to light that portion of the City lying between Thirty-fourth and Seventy-ninth streets. The motion was made on the ground that the bill put in on behalf of the Mutual Company contained an improper reservation as to necessary time to make connections, and that such provision rendered the award of the contract thereon invalid. Judge Donohue yesterday rendered a decision denying the motion, his opinion being as follows:

"In this case the bill seeks to restrain the defendants from making a contract for lighting certain lamps with the Mutual Gas-light Company. The action is brought by a tax-payer, under the action of 1872, to prevent waste, the suggestion being that if the contract is made it will result in a loss to the Corporation and a waste of the trust funds. Whether the old gas companies make undue profits, has nothing to do with this case.

"The simple question in this case, assuming the act of 1872 giving the plaintiff a right to bring this suit, is, Do the papers presented show that if the defendants are not sustained the property of the City will be wasted or injured? After a careful examination of all the facts presented in the case I am unable to see that such will be the result. Substantially, the only thing the complainant complains of is that the Mutual Company, in their offer, interpolate a condition not to set out on the proposal unless the difference is shown. If the contract is accepted to make waste or injury the plaintiff has nothing to with it, and he has no standing in court, and I think he entirely fails to show the result he alleges in his argument. The learned counsel put cases in which waste might in certain cases result, and when corrupt influences might lead to that result if variation was allowed in the proposal from the form invited, but it does not follow that because such things might in some cases happen the court should restrain here when no such effect is shown. But if the plaintiff stood here with no other power and rights than he does, I do not think he could sustain his motion. The whole object and scope of the proposals for bids is to invite competition. It is notorious that none but certain companies are connected by pipes with the City lamps; that, whether by contract or mutual consent, those companies district or divide the City, and whether from courtesy or contract, refrain from bidding in certain districts, it is immaterial; it is the fact that if the privilege here asked by the Mutual Company is not granted, then the proposals for bids might as well be withdrawn, and the form of competition waived. The only manner in which what the law seeks can be accomplished, is to have all persons who have the means to supply what the City wants allowed an equal opportunity to bid, and unless the Mutual or any other gas company not already connected with the lamps are allowed time to connect, there could be no competition. The motion should be denied and injunction dissolved."

WORK FOR THE SANITARY POLICE.

The sharp investigation into the operations of the Street-cleaning Bureau seemed to have awakened the enterprise of that and kindred branches of the City's servitors in Mulberry street. All at once Police officers were sent around to the dwelling-houses in the Ninth and other respectable wards, to ask each housekeeper whether she complied with the ordinance which called for one garbage and one ash barrel to every house. Whatever might have been the answers to the questions, the same anxiety concerning the proper treatment of the daily household refuse was not manifested by the officials in the neighborhood and purlieus of Baxter street and Donovan lane. These byways are in a horrible condition at present, and would undoubtedly become pestholes under the heat of a Spring sun. For the last two weeks the wood-sheds or street-awnings over stores under tenement-houses have been covered with heaps of manure and garbage of every description. It is the custom of the tenants of many of these nests to empty their pails of sweepings, peelings, and scrapings from the hall-windows of the floors on which they live. They do this in the daytime, without let or hinderance, merely glancing down on the sidewalk to see that no pedestrian is in the way. Nearly always, however, a kindly shed intercepts and receives the falling matter, which is left to fester and ferment upon it until its weight threatens to break the awning or the rain washes it off. The streets and gutters are clean, being swept once a day, it is said. But the servants of the bureau being only "street-cleaners," do not trouble themselves about anything above their business, and leave the stuff over their heads for their derelict brethren of the Police Department.

THE BILL TO REGULATE COMMERCE BEFORE CONGRESS.

Among prominent merchants of this City there is not to be found a belief that the bill now pending in Congress "to regulate commerce among the several States," will bring about the good results which its advocates claim to expect in case of its passage. The bill does not contemplate the purchase or construction of any railroad or canal, but provides for the appointment by the President of nine Commissioners, representing the judicial circuits of the Supreme Court of the United States, with power to investigate the affairs of railroad corporations, and to establish freight and passenger rates on all inter-State roads, and to require compliance therewith by the corporation. All railway companies operating in more than one State on a continuous line would come under the supervision of the Board of Commissioners. The merchants argue that the trouble would lie in procuring members of such a commission who would be proof against the overtures of the large railway interests which would come under their supervision. While the bill is claimed to be a concession to the demands of Western farmers, it is argued that in case such a commission were established, and were captured body and mind by the railroads, greater evils would arise than now exist. The passage of such a bill is doubted by the merchants, who believe that no such power will be intrusted to any Board of Commissioners by the vote of the Senate.

TAR FIRE AT HUNTER'S POINT.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning the extensive tar works of Messrs. Aaron Bisbee & Co. were discovered to be on fire. A dense volume of thick black smoke rendered it impossible to approach the fire for several minutes. The clouds, fortunately, lifted, and the firemen and employés attacked the flames vigorously. At first the conflagration raged with great fury, and threatened to sweep everything before it, and, as a high wind prevailed at the time, it was feared that the works would be entirely destroyed. Water failed to quench the flames, and only tended to increase their fury, and, as a last resort, several cart-loads of ashes were drawn up, and shoveled upon the fire, which produced the desired effect, and, after an hour's hard fighting, the fire was completely extinguished. The fire originated in a tar-still, which overflowed, and the liquid ran down into the furnace beneath. The total loss is not positively known, but it is necessarily large, and cannot fall short of $5,000.

CAPTURE OF A CLEVER FORGER.

In June, 1873, Wm. D. Harlow, aged eighteen, a clerk in the law office of Hugh H. Edwards, No. 100 Wall street, forged the signature of his employer to a check on the Nassau Bank for $750, and, on presenting the same for payment, it was cashed without the slightest hesitation, the forgery having been most cleverly executed. Emboldened by his success, Harlow again forged the signature of Mr. Edwards to a check for $500 on the same bank, which was also paid. He then left the City before the forgeries had been discovered, and only returned a few days ago. In the meantime the case had been placed in the hands of Detectives Tilly and Heidelberg, of the Central Office, and they succeeded yesterday in arresting him. He freely admitted having committed the forgeries, and said that he had spent the money he obtained in dissipation. Harlow was locked up at the Central Office, and will be taken to court to-morrow.

STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK.

The Police arrested 1,626 persons during last week.... There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during last week, 510 deaths, 471 births, and 144 marriages, showing a decrease of 15 deaths, and an increase of 28 births and 34 marriages, as compared with the preceding week.... The Fire Department report twenty-five fires for the week ending April 4, at 8 o'clock A. M., involving a loss of $7,320; insurance, $149,300. The causes of the several fires were as follows: Carelessness of occupants with matches, candles, cigar and hot ashes, 10; defective flue, 1; foul chimneys, 4; gas-fixture, improper arrangement of, 1; hot coals from furnace, 1; malicious mischief, 1; not ascertained, 1; overheated stoves and stove-pipes, 3; spontaneous combustion of oily jute, 1; window curtains taking fire from gas-light and lamp, 2.

A QUESTION OF ALIMONY.

More than twenty years since, Ann Catharine Kamp obtained a decree of divorce against her husband, Heinrich Kamp. At the time of entering the judgment no provision was inserted therein for the payment of alimony to the wife. At the same time, however, the defendant paid her $300 as such alimony. Nearly twenty years elapsed before the wife took any steps to enforce further payment of alimony, and when she did take such steps she claimed that the original $300, paid at the conclusion of the suit, was on account of alimony which, outside the judgment, the defendant had agreed to pay her at the rate of $900 per year, while the defendant claimed it had been paid in final settlement of the suit, and all claims for alimony. The court sent the case before a Referee, where defendant appeared by counsel, and after contesting the matter of his liability for and amount of alimony to be awarded the plaintiff, an order was made granting plaintiff alimony at the rate of $1,000 per year. About eighteen months subsequently to the making of this order, plaintiff made a motion at a Special Term of the Superior Court to have it vacated, on the ground principally that, the original decree not having provided for the payment of alimony, the order subsequently allowing it was improperly made. The court denied this motion, and from that decision an appeal was taken to the General Term. Yesterday the latter court rendered a decision confirming the decision of the court at Special Term. The principal point of the decision is that the defendant should have appealed from the original order granting alimony, and such was his proper and only remedy.

THE NEW-YORK COLLEGE.

A MANDAMUS TO COMPEL PAYMENT FOR WORK THEREON—PROCEEDINGS IN COURT YESTERDAY.

On the application of James Kedian and others, who had furnished materials and labor on the New-York College, for a mandamus to compel payment of their claim, the particulars of which have already appeared in THE TIMES, Chief Justice Davis yesterday rendered a decision, in which he holds as follows: "In this case the relator prays for a mandamus directing the respondent Neilson, President of the Board of Trustees, (of the New-York College,) to draw his draft for the amount of the bills audited in favor of the relators, and directing the respondent Earle (County Auditor) to audit the said bills and draft, and the respondent Green, as Controller, to draw his warrant, &c. The refusal of the Controller to draw his warrant might have been based upon the absence of proper auditing by the Auditor, and in that case would, perhaps, be an answer to this application; but the questions presented by the counsel for the respondents involve no formalities of procedure. They raise only the broader general question as to the rights and powers of the college, and the right of the relators to invoke the writ of mandamus in the case. I think, therefore, a peremptory writ should be granted against the respondent Neilson, as President, &c., and against the Auditor, and that the relators should be at liberty—if, after the draft of the Board of Trustees has been drawn, and presented with the accounts, &c., and audited by the Auditor, the Controller, on presentation thereof, shall refuse his warrant—to apply, on the footing of these proceedings and proper proof of such presentation and refusal, for a writ to be issued to said Controller." Ordered accordingly.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The grain-receivers of the New-York Produce Exchange met in conference at the managers' room yesterday morning to consider the expediency of applying the rules recently adopted relating to the grading of wheat to all other kinds of grain. The subject is one of importance, and will be further discussed at an adjourned meeting to be held next week at the Exchange. No decisive plan was agreed upon at the meeting yesterday. On Tuesday next the polls will be open at the Exchange from 11 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M. to receive the ballots of members on the adoption of the proposed amendment to the by-laws, raising the fee for membership from $500 to $1,000. There are now over eighty applications for membership awaiting the consideration of the Board of Managers. Applications for injunctions against the New-York Produce Exchange were made by two members yesterday, who represented the voting element in opposition to closing the Exchange on Good Friday, present at the meeting on Wednesday last. A very neatly printed and useful book on the "Rules and Usages of the Trade in Grain, Highwines, Alcohol," &c., in the City of New-York," has just been compiled by Mr. Starks Edson, of the firm of Franklin Edson & Co., and published by the business house for the use of its customers. The book is valuable in that it contains correct statistical tables and full explanations of all the expenses and charges attending the sale of the articles named in the New-York market. Mr. Franklin Edson, the head of the firm named, is President of the Exchange.

PIGEON-SHOOTING FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

A pigeon-shooting match has been arranged between Capt. A. H. Bogardus, of Elkhart, Ill., and Ira A. Paine, of this City, for $500 a side and the championship of America. The match is to take place on the 18th inst., at Woodside Park, Stamford, Conn., and both are to shoot at fifty single pigeons, H and F traps, Rhode Island rules.... Next Saturday Ira A. Paine and Edward Tinker, of Providence, R. I., are to shoot at twenty-five double pigeons for $500 a side at Providence, R. I.... James Ward, the one-armed champion of Canada, who was defeated by Paine last Saturday, at Stamford, Conn., has challenged Paine to shoot another match, same conditions, to take place in Buffalo. He claims the referee did not make Paine shoot by the rules in their last contest. Paine has accepted the challenge, and agrees to allow the Canadian champion expenses to shoot the match at Stamford, Conn.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIPS.

The Colima, of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, is now undergoing repairs in the harbor of San Francisco, the cost of which will be about $6,000. A new set of blades to the screw will be affixed, and no accident of a similar nature to that which delayed the steamer so long a time on the last trip is anticipated for the future, as the new gear is of a superior manufacture. The President of the company reports that the business affairs of the company are prosperous, despite the unfavorable reports in circulation of late. The coast line of steamers of the company will be rendered more perfect by the addition of new steamers, and with the increased facilities afforded by the City of Peking, now afloat, and the City of Tokio, soon to be launched, a very marked success is looked for in the next year or two.

THE CHAIN-GANG.

The following-named prisoners were removed from the Tombs to Sing Sing during the past week, by Deputy Sheriffs Daly and Coughlin: Charles Clarkson, petit larceny, two years and six months; Frederick W. Adams, grand larceny, two years and six months; Saul Adams, receiving stolen goods, three years; Henry Hamilton, false pretenses, two years; William Stanton, grand larceny, two years and six months; Charles Harris, forgery, two years; Joseph McIlvain, burglary, two years and six months; William H. Somerville, forgery, two years; Charles Foster, false pretenses, two years; Francis Hopkins, burglary, two years; Frank Fuertsch, grand larceny, one year; Petro Steffani, murder second degree, life term; William Kelly, burglary, two years; James C. Clyne, petit larceny, two years and six months; William Smith, grand larceny, two years and six months, and Michael Ruppert, assault with deadly weapon, three years.

STATION-HOUSE LODGERS.

The following table shows the number of vagrants accommodated with lodgings at the various Police Stations in this City during the past week:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Saturday, March 28	715	226	941
Sunday, March 29	784	210	994
Monday, March 30	674	255	929
Tuesday, March 31	749	212	961
Wednesday, April 1	743	242	985
Thursday, April 2	692	250	942
Friday, April 3	710	228	938
Total	5,067	1,623	6,690

During the preceding week 6,889 lodgers were reported, thus showing a decrease of 199 in favor of last week.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Mayor Havemeyer announced yesterday that he would send a representative to Albany to make known to the Legislature his views in opposition to the bill, providing that the office of Controller of this City shall be made elective. The Mayor also stated that any change in relation to the office, instead of being beneficial to the City, might open the door to fraud.

Nothing has yet been done by the Committee on Law of the Board of Assistant Aldermen in relation to the permit ordinance.

Mr. Simon Sterne had an audience with the Mayor yesterday.

EXCISE MATTERS.

The following is a statement of the business transacted by the Excise Board for the week ending yesterday: Monday, March 30, ten applications, amount received, $540; Tuesday, 31st, fourteen applications, amount $1,010; Wednesday, April 1, twelve applications, amount $810; Thursday, April 2, four applications, amount $220; Friday, 3d, six applications, amount, $350; Saturday, 4th, four applications, amount $350. Total number of applications, 50; total amount, $3,280. Total number of applications from June 1, 1873, to date, 7,596; total amount received with same, 566,717 74. Licenses granted during the past week, 290; refused, 4; money returned for refused licenses, $400.

THE CHARGE AGAINST AN AUCTIONEER.

The adjourned investigation of the charges preferred by Daniel McFarland against Mr. Johnson, the auctioneer, which was set down for yesterday before the Mayor's private secretary, did not take place. Both parties consented to an adjournment, with a view to making an amicable settlement. The case was accordingly postponed until next Saturday.

RUN OVER.

While Joseph Copping, of No. 580 Grand street was loading his truck at the Harlem Railroad Depot, in Elm street, his horse took fright from some baskets falling upon him and ran away. In endeavoring to stop the horse, Copping was knocked down and run over. He sustained serious injuries. Patrick Ready, of No. 54 Spring street also endeavored to stop the runaway horse, and was knocked down and run over. Both the men were cared for at the Park Hospital.

COOPER UNION LECTURES.

"THE RELATIONS OF THE STATE AND NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS."

The last of the series in the course of Winter free lectures, under the auspices of Cooper Union, was delivered last night by Major J. M. Bundy, in the large hall of Cooper Institute, and attracted a good audience. The subject chosen was, "The Relations between the State and National Governments." Major Bundy opened by asserting that this was a theme which had tasked the most profound intellects of the nation, and in whose discussion there had been displayed closer reasoning, more careful and philosophical analysis, and more absolute logical power, than has resulted from all the controversies on government in England or in modern Europe. After reviewing the long list of eminent men who took part in the framing of the national Constitution—the Presidents, Judges, lawyers, Governors, and political scientists who have labored in the elaboration and elucidation of the subject—he said the reason why it had exhausted such vast intellectual power was that we are the first nation that ever tried the experiment of a complex Government, under written Constitutions made by the people and for the people, and based upon the theory that the people were the only legitimate creators and controllers of Government. Such an experiment could never have been tried with any hope of success until the adoption of our Federal Constitution. All the possibilities of our development into Statehood and subsequent nationality lay hidden in what we may call the "cell-germs" of our free institutions—the municipal Governments in the North and the county Governments in the South. This was most distinctly revealed to us by the admirable analysis of De Tocqueville. It was he who first reasoned the growth of the Republic as being the natural and logical outcome of the system of towns and town meetings of New-England two centuries ago. The difference of habits and customs among the people of the South, rendered the town meeting an impossibility, but a similar set of principles and objects was engendered by their county Government, though the town meeting proved the more powerful of the two and developed more healthily. The Constitution of the United States was the crowning achievement of the human intellect as applied to the problem of government, and the Constitutions of the several States have mostly been modeled from it. The basic law of the nation is as nearly a perfect distribution of the powers and functions it confers as it is possible to conceive of being adopted by human beings. Comparatively few people have accurate conceptions of the nature, limitations, and sphere of the double system of government under which they live, and this fact had been most indelibly impressed upon the speaker some years ago, while residing in an enlightened Western State. It was a State which had sustained a diffusion of Calhounism, and the question on which the issue arose was as to the right to appeal from the State to the Federal Supreme Court, on a question involving the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave law. A majority of a few hundred votes in the election of a Chief Justice determined the matter in favor of the authority of the Federal Court. Since that time, however, the war had settled forever the question of our nationality. After devoting some time to the discussion of this last proposition, in support of which he quoted from some of the most eminent authorities, the lecturer said our charters of rights and limitations of power were born full-grown and perfect from the brains and wills of a free people. This mere fact makes it all the more imperative that the people should constantly respect their own creations, and demand a rigid construction of their own grants. If the Federal Government oversteps its rightful province, or the State Governments do the same; if the fundamental law is stretched for immediate emergencies, or if the people cease to remember the guiding principles of their Constitution, there may be no effectual check to the gradual unsettling of all foundations. His visits to the stately Capitol at Washington had begotten the unwelcome suggestion that it is possible that that pile of marble may become the mausoleum of liberty instead of its temple; an embodiment of the splendor of a centralism more dangerous than negro slavery. When States come as beggars to that vast building; when the discussions with which its walls resound ignore the right of Commonwealths endowed with fuller powers than those of the Federal Government; when the independence of legislators is sapped by patronage; when the mere material grandeur of the capital induces in the minds of members from the weaker States a contempt for the local politics amid which they started—the speaker could not help a transient feeling of inexpressible apprehension. It is centralism of administration that we have most to fear now. A century ago Malesherbes had uttered his warning to Louis Quatorze, in which he said: "Every corporation and every community of citizens retained the right of administering its own affairs—a right which not only forms part of the primitive constitution of the Kingdom, but has a still higher origin; for it is the right of nature and of reason." Thanks, however, to the vigor of our municipal and State institutions; to the independence and self-reliance of our people, and to the constant and wholesome conflicts between the State and Federal Governments, we have escaped even the approximation of the centralism that has cursed France. The most practical and beneficent manner in which the States can conserve their own rights and dignity, add to the respectability of their domestic politics, and resist the encroachments of Federal power, is by refusing to ask the general Government to do what they can do for themselves. In the line of this dignified and conservative policy, our own State has set an example that cannot be too highly or too often commended. When that great statesman and heroic and prophetic man, De Witt Clinton, wanted to carry out the gigantic project of uniting the waters of the lakes with those of the Hudson, he did not set about to call "Canal Conventions" of the people of various States, or petition Congress, or talk about national aid for what really was a grand national enterprise. He was too proud a New-Yorker for that; he had too just a conception of the proper limitations of the Federal Administration, and too great a horror of the enormous jobbery that always attended, and always will attend, the prosecution of any great work by the nation. He called on New-York to rise to the dignity of her mission in the Republic, and to win the commerce of the nation by giving it a new channel. The following out of this stalwart, self-reliant, far-reaching, and wise policy, not only made this State the sovereign of the national commerce; it added to the self-respect of every one of its citizens, who scorned to ask help for doing the work that lay within the borders of the State; it fostered a healthy and wholesome State pride; it developed the regard of the people of the State for their own rulers.

THE BELMONT-O'MAHONY FENIAN FUND.

It will be remembered, as already frequently published in THE TIMES during the various proceedings relative thereto, that the late Judge McCunn appointed Mr. Thomas J. Barr Receiver of the amount in dispute in a suit brought by John O'Mahony, the Fenian leader, to recover from August Belmont & Co. $20,000 in gold, being the amount of a draft drawn by the latter in favor of O'Mahony's agent in Europe, but never realized by him, because of the interference of the British Government. Under an order of the court Mr. Barr took possession of the funds, and has held them ever since 1863, except certain sums paid out under order of the court as counsel fees. The General Term of the Superior Court, Judge Van Vorst delivering the opinion, now decides that Mr. Barr having been appointed Receiver without the intervention of either party to the suit, he must now refund the entire amount, with seven per cent. interest thereon, and without any deduction for counsel fees, Receiver's commission, or expenses.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Yesterday was a dull day in Wall street. Stock operations were devoid of any remarkable features, and quotations were not very materially changed from the closing prices of Thursday. On Monday of this week the Executive Committee of the Gold Exchange will decide upon the merits of the petitions of members urging that the closing hour be fixed at 4 o'clock P. M. daily. It is generally thought that the same hour of closing (3 o'clock P. M.) will be continued. The sale of the Montclair Railroad took place at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday, at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, under an order of court empowering receivers to sell. Little interest was manifested at the sale, and two bids only were received. The sale was made by Wm. A. Guest for $6,250, subject to the first and second mortgages and interest. The mortgages on the road are to the amount of $3,000,000. The rolling stock of the company is inconsiderable. The sale of the road is looked upon by many as a first step toward a plan of reorganizing the Midland Road, to be brought about if possible.

PETITION TO PRESIDENT GRANT.

Petitions were put in circulation for signatures in this City yesterday, asking President Grant to interpose his veto in the event of the passage by Congress of measures directing a further increase in legal-tender notes. The petition reads as follows:

NEW-YORK, April, 1874.

To Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States:

SIR: The undersigned, citizens of the State of New-York, take the liberty to address you on a subject of very great importance. There is danger that Congress will pass, by a very slender majority in the Senate, an act directing a further increase in the volume of inconvertible notes which now form our currency. The undersigned do not propose to state the argument against this measure any further than to refer to your known opinions in favor of a currency with a specie basis. They hold that the contemplated measure would be fraught with incalculable dishonor and mischief; that it would disgrace our country in the eyes of the world, and draw after it a long train of commercial disasters.

They therefore entreat you, in case the measure should pass both Houses of Congress, to interpose and arrest the evil by your veto, assuring you not only of their support in this bold and magnanimous step, but that of the entire nation, as soon as it shall have time seriously to consider the abyss of ruin and shame from which you will have rescued it.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

INSTABILITY.

O the dew-drops on the grass,
How they pass—how they pass!
They are but dew, alas!
Though dew is sweet.
O the splendor of the morning,
Its vanquished shadows scorning,
'Tis gone with scarce a warning—
Gone far and fleet!

So on beauty feed thy gaze
The while it briefly stays,
'Twill strike thee with amaze
To find it past!
So with birds in the young Spring
Make no delay to sing,
For youth and song take wing
And fly—how fast!

For the mountain steeped in light,
Intolerably bright,
How changed they are at night—
How dull and gray!
For the roses blown in June,
Like snatches of a tune
How swiftly and how soon
They die away!

And if youth and song be dear,
And bird-notes trilling clear,
And Spring-time of the year,
And glad sunshine,
And the careless, bright June rose,
And mountains' fair repose:
O dearer far than those
Is love divine!

Yet the splendor of the morning
Its vanquished shadows scorning,
And gone with scarce a warning
Is not more fleet;
Like the dew-drops on the grass
It doth pass—it doth pass!
It is but love, alas!
Yet love is sweet.

—*F. Carlyle, in Good Words.*

THE LADY RUSTIC.

FROM THE RUSSIAN OF ALEXANDER SERGUEVITCH POUSHKIN.

The possessions of Ivan Petróvitch Beréstoff lay in one of our remote provinces. He had served in the Guards in his youth, but had retired early in the year 1797 and settled on his property, which he never again quitted. He had married a lady of noble birth, but in indigent circumstances, who died in child-bed during his absence when on a visit to one of his distant estates. He soon found consolation in his house occupations. Having built a house according to a design of his own, and established a cloth manufactory, he put his money matters in order, and began to consider himself the cleverest man in the place—an opinion which was never disputed by his neighbors, who used to visit him accompanied by their families and their dogs. He wore on week days a plush jacket, and on holidays a surtout of homespun; he kept his own accounts, and read nothing but *The Senate News.*

He was generally liked, though people thought him proud. It was only his nearest neighbor, Grigory Ivánovitch Múromsky, who could not get on with him. He was a thorough Russian country gentleman. Having squandered at Moscow the greatest part of his fortune, and having become a widower at about the same time, he retired to one of his remaining estates, where he continued his extravagances, though they now took a different course. He laid out an English garden, upon which he wasted almost all that remained of his income. His stable boys were dressed as English jockeys. His daughter's governess was an English woman. His agricultural labors were conducted on the English principle.

But "Russian bread is not begotten of foreign culture," and, notwithstanding a considerable decrease in his expenditure, the income of Grigory Ivánovitch did not increase. He had found means to contract new debts, though he lived in the country. Nevertheless, nobody considered him a fool, for he was the first of the landowners in the province who thought of mortgaging his property at the Court of Trustees—a transaction which at that period was considered very hazardous. Among those who censured him was Beréstoff, who expressed himself in the strongest terms. Hatred to innovations formed a prominent trait in his character. He could not speak with equanimity of his neighbor's Anglomania, and sought every opportunity to criticise him. If he chanced to show a guest over his premises, and if his household arrangements elicited approbation, he was sure to say with a malicious smile: "Oh! yes; my place is not like my neighbor's, Grigory Ivánovitch's. How could we squander after the English fashion! We are thankful if we can manage to keep off hunger in the Russian way!" These and such like sarcasms came to Grigory Ivánovitch's knowledge, exaggerated and embellished according to the talebearer's zeal. The Anglomane stood criticism as badly as our own journalists do. He raged, and called his calumniator a bear and a provincialist.

This was the footing they were upon when Beréstoff's son arrived. He had been brought up at the ——— University, and intended entering the army; but his father would not give his consent. For the civil service the young man had no taste. Neither would give in, and the young Aleksèy in the meanwhile led the life of a private gentleman, having, however, allowed his moustache to grow, ready for any emergency.

Aleksèy was really a good fellow, and it would have been a pity indeed were his well-proportioned figure never to be seen in a uniform, and were he, instead of showing himself off on horseback, to spend his youth bending over office papers. The neighbors who saw him lead on the hunting field, reckless of the way he followed, all agreed in saying that he would never turn out a creditable head of a department. All the young ladies watched him, and sometimes would take a furtive look at him; but Aleksèy took little notice of them, and they attributed his indifference to some love affair. The copy of the address on one of his letters was actually being handed about among them: "To Akulina Pétrovna Kourótchkin, Moscow, opposite the Aleksèy Monastery, in the house of the coppersmith Savélieff, and you are humbly requested to forward this letter to A. N. R."

Such of my readers as may not have lived in the country cannot imagine how captivating are these proverbial young ladies. Brought up breathing the purest air under the shade of their orchard trees, they only draw their knowledge of life and of the world from books. Solitude, freedom, and their love of reading, develop in them early feelings and passions which are unknown to our worldly beauties. The very sound of a carriage-bell is an event to them; a sojourn in the neighboring town is considered an epoch in their existence, and the visit of a guest leaves behind it long and occasionally everlasting reminiscences. Everybody is, of course, at liberty to jeer at some of their peculiarities; but the ridicule of a superficial observer cannot do away with their existing good qualities, the chief of which is independence of character, (*individualité*,) without which, in Jean Paul's opinion, no human greatness exists. Women may possibly receive better education in the capitals, but intercourse with the world soon assimilates characters and renders their souls as uniform as their head-dresses. This is said neither in judgment nor in reproach; however, *nota nostra manet*, as has written an old commentator.

It is easy to imagine the impression produced by Aleksèy on our young ladies. It was he who first appeared before them gloomy and disenchanted; who first spoke to them of wasted joys, and of his withered youth; he also wore a mourning ring with a death's head. All this was something quite new in the province, and the girls were losing their senses.

But Lisa, (or Betsy, as Grigory Ivánovitch generally called her,) the daughter of my Anglomane, was more taken up with him than was anybody else. Their fathers did not visit, and she had not even seen Aleksèy when he had already become the subject of conversation of all her young neighbors. She was seventeen. Her black eyes lit up her dark and and very agreeable face. She was an only, and consequently a spoilt, child. Her high spirits and her constant humor enraptured her father, and distracted her governess, Miss Jackson, a conceited spinster of forty, who painted her face and eyebrows, read *Pamela* twice a year, received the sum of two thousand roubles, and who felt bored to death in that barbarous Russia.

Lisa was waited upon by Nastia, who, though a little older, was quite as giddy as her mistress. Lisa was very fond of her, confiding to her all her secrets, and arranging with her all her little plans; in a word, Nastia was a much more important personage on the Anossoff estate than could be any one confidante in a French tragedy.

"May I go out to-day?" asked Nastia upon one occasion, while dressing her mistress.

"Certainly—where to?"

"To Tugilevo, to the Beréstoffs. It is the saint's day of their cook's wife, and she came yesterday to invite us to dinner."

"Is that it?" said Lisa; "the masters are at enmity, and the servants entertain each other!"

"And what have the masters got to do with it?" replied Nastia; besides, I belong to you, and not to your father, and you and young Beréstoff have not yet managed to fall out; let the old people fight it out if it pleases them."

"Do endeavor, Nastia, to see Aleksèy Beréstoff, and tell me what he is like, and what kind of person he is."

Nastia promised; and Lisa spent the day impatiently awaiting her return. In the evening Nastia appeared.

"Well Lisavéta Grigórievna," said she, on entering the room, "I saw young Beréstoff, and looked at him to my heart's content; we were all day together."

"How was that? Tell me, tell me everything as it occurred!"

"If you please, then; we went, I, Anisia, Egórovna, Nénila, Dunka——"

"All right, I know; well, after that?"

"Allow me. I want to tell you everything as it occurred. We arrived just in time for dinner. The room was full of people. There were the Kolbiúsky, the Zaharévsky, the clerk's wife with her daughters, the Krupiúsky——"

"Well! and Beréstoff?"

"Please to wait. So we sat down to dinner, the clerk's wife at the post of honor, I next to her—the daughters sulked; but much I care about them——"

"Dear me, Nastia, how tiresome thou always art with thy endless particulars!"

"But you are so very impatient! Well, then, we got up from table—and we had sat there three hours, and the dinner was splendid; we had for sweets, blue, red, and striped blanc mange. On leaving the table we went into the garden to have a game at catch-play, and there the young master joined us."

"Well! is it true that he is good-looking?"

"Wonderfully good-looking—handsome, one may say. Erect, tall, with such a color——"

"Really! and I always thought that he was pale. Well! what did he look like? Sad—pensive?"

"Dear, no! I have never met with any one more lively than he is. He took it into his head to join in the game with us."

"To join in the game with you! Impossible!"

"Very possible. And what is more, he would catch and kiss us."

"Say what thou wilt, Nastia, it is a story."

"Indeed it is not. I could hardly get rid of him. He would spend the whole day with us."

"How is it, then, that people say he is in love, and will look at no one?"

"I do not know; as to myself he looked even too much at me, as also at Tánia, and the clerk's daughter, and at Pasha Kolbiúsky also; and, truth to say, he offended no one—he is so indulgent."

"Now you surprise me! And what do they say of him at home?"

"They say he is a capital gentleman—so good, so cheerful. One thing only is amiss—he likes running after the girls too much. But, in my opinion, that is no great harm; he will sober down in time."

"How much I should like to see him!" said Lisa, with a sigh.

"Why, where is the difficulty? Tugilevo is not far from us—three verts only; take a walk or a ride in that direction; you are sure to meet him. He goes out daily, early in the morning, with his gun."

"No, that would not do. He might fancy that I am running after him. Besides, our fathers are not on good terms, so that anyhow I cannot make his acquaintance. But, Nastia, shall I tell thee what? I shall dress as a peasant girl!"

"Why, certainly; put on a coarse shirt and a *sarafan*, and go boldly to Tugilevo. I'll be bound Beréstoff will not pass you by."

"And I can so well imitate the peasants, as they speak here. Oh, Nastia, dear Nastia! what a glorious idea!"

And Lisa laid herself down to sleep, fully intending to carry out her lively project. She set about to mature her plans, and the very next morning sent to the market for some coarse linen, blue nankeen, and brass buttons, cut out a shirt and *sarafan*, with the help of Nastia, and put all the female servants to work, so that everything was ready when evening came. Lisa tried on her new finery, and was obliged to confess before her looking-glass that she had never yet seen herself to such advantage. She rehearsed her part, bowed low when walking, and shook her head several times, in imitation of plaster-of-Paris cats, speaking the peasant dialect, and covering her face with her sleeve when laughing, all of which elicited Nastia's complete approbation. There was but one drawback; she endeavored to cross the yard barefooted, but the thorns pricked her tender feet, and the sand and stones she found unbearable. Nastia came to her aid here also; she measured Lisa's foot, and hurried off to the fields to the shepherd Trophim, to whom she gave an order for a pair of bark shoes according to the measure delivered. Day had dawned on the morrow, and Lisa was already awake. The whole house slept. Nastia was awaiting the shepherd at the gate. The horn sounded, and the village herds were driven past her master's house. Trophim, on seeing Nastia, gave her a pair of small parti-colored bark shoes, receiving in recompense a half rouble. Lisa quietly proceeded to attire herself as a peasant, and, having in a whisper given Nastia some directions respecting Miss Jackson, slipped through the back gate, and ran across the kitchen-garden into the fields.

The sky was lighting up in the east, and the golden tiers of clouds appeared to await the sun as courtiers await their sovereign. The clear sky, the morning freshness, the dew, the slight breeze, and the singing of birds, filled Lisa's heart with childish delight. The fear of encountering a familiar face seemed to give her wings. On reaching the limits of her father's property she slackened her pace. It was here that she was to wait for Aleksèy. Her heart beat fast, she knew not why; but do not the very apprehensions which are associated with our youthful frolics constitute their principal charm? Lisa had now penetrated into the densest part of the wood. Its dull repeating murmur seemed to welcome the young girl. Her mirth became less buoyant. She fell little by little into a sweet reverie. She thought—but is it possible to define accurately the thoughts of a young lady of seventeen who is alone in a wood, at five o'clock on a Spring morning? She walked thus pensively along a road shadowed on both sides by tall trees, when she was suddenly startled by the bark of a sportsman's beautiful dog. Lisa screamed with alarm. A voice was heard at the same moment, *Tout beau, Sbogar, ici*——and a young sportsman appeared from behind some bushes.

"Do not be afraid, my dear," he said to Lisa; "my dog does not bite."

Lisa had already found time to recover from her fright, and knew how to take advantage of such an opportunity.

"But, Sir," said she, feigning to be partly shy and partly frightened, "I am afraid. Look, she is a wicked one; she might fly again."

Aleksèy (my reader has already recognized him) was in the meantime eyeing narrowly the young peasant girl. "I shall escort thee, if thou art afraid," said he; "thou wilt let me walk by thee, wilt thou not?"

"Who hinders thee?" answered Lisa; "freedom is for the free, and the road is public."

"Where dost thou come from?"

"From Prilútchino; I am the daughter of Vasily, the blacksmith, and I am going to gather mushrooms."

Lisa was carrying a bark basket suspended by a cord.

"And thou, Sir? thou art from Tugilevo, I suppose?"

"I am, indeed," said Aleksèy, "I am the young master's valet."

Aleksèy wished to assimulate their positions. But Lisa looked at him, and burst out in a laugh.

"Thou art telling a story," said she; "but it is not a fool thou hast got hold of. I can see that thou art the master himself."

"What makes thee think so?"

"Everything."

"But—?"

"Well, how is it possible not to distinguish the servant from the master? Thy dress is different, thou speakest differently, and thou even callest the dog in an outlandish way."

Aleksèy fancied Lisa more and more, and not being accustomed to stand upon ceremony with young country girls, he was about to embrace her, but Lisa jumped aside, and assumed suddenly such a severe and freezing look that Aleksèy was amused. It kept him from any further attempts.

"If you wish that we should remain friends henceforth," said she, with importance, "you must, please, not forget yourself."

"Who taught thee so much wisdom?" said Aleksèy, with a laugh. "Can it be my friend, Nástinka, your young mistress' maid? Is that the way civilization travels?"

Lisa felt that she had overdone her part, and corrected herself immediately.

"And what dost thou fancy?" said she: "thinkest thou that I have never been in a gentleman's house? No fear; I have seen and heard most things. However," she continued, "it is not in talking to thee that I shall find mushrooms. Thou, Sir, must go one way, and I another. Fare thee well."

Lisa was about to withdraw.

Aleksèy seized her hand. "What is thy name, my soul?"

"Akulina!" answered Lisa, endeavoring to free her fingers from Aleksèy's grasp. "Let go, Sir; it is time for me to be running home."

"Well, my friend Akulina, I shall certainly come and see thy father, Vasily the blacksmith."

"What next?" replied Lisa quickly: "for Heaven's sake do not come. It will go badly with me, if they find out at home that I have been taking a walk in the woods with a gentleman; my father, Vasily the blacksmith, will beat me to death."

"But I must see thee again, without fail."

"Well, then, may be I shall come again to gather mushrooms some day."

"When?"

"Well, say to-morrow."

"Dear Akulina, I would kiss thee, but dare not. To-morrow, then, about this time, eh?"

"Yes, yes."

"Thou wilt not deceive me?"

"I shall not."

"Swear that thou wilt not."

"Well, then, by Holy Friday, I shall come."

The young people separated. Lisa went out of the wood, scampered across the fields, stole into the garden, and ran headlong toward the farm, where Nastia was awaiting her. There she changed her dress, gave disconnected answers to the questions of her impatient confidante, and proceeded to the drawing-room. The table was laid, breakfast ready, and Miss Jackson, already painted and laced in until her figure assumed the shape of a wine-glass, was cutting thin slices of bread and butter. Her father praised her for taking an early walk.

"There is nothing healthier," said he, "than to rise with the dawn." And he thereupon cited several instances of human longevity, taken from English journals, remarking that none of those who had lived over a century had been addicted to spirits, and that they all rose at daybreak in Winter as in Summer.

Lisa did not listen to him. She was mentally reviewing all the circumstances attending her morning meeting and the entire conversation of Akulina with the young sportsman, and her conscience began to smite her. It was in vain that she tried to persuade herself that the nature of their interview had not exceeded the bounds of propriety, that her frolic could have no consequences whatever—her conscience spoke louder than her reason. The promise she had made for the next day tormented her more than anything, and she was all but determined not to keep to her solemn oath. But might not Aleksèy, after vainly expecting her, go into the village, and find Vasily the blacksmith's daughter, the real Akulina, a fat, pock-marked girl, and thus obtain a clue to her thoughtless artifice? This idea horrified Lisa, and she made up her mind to appear in the wood as Akulina, the next morning.

As to Aleksèy, he was enchanted; he spent the whole day thinking of his new acquaintance; the image of the dark beauty haunted his imagination even at night. It was barely dawn, and he was already dressed. He did not wait to load his gun, but went in the fields accompanied by his faithful Sbogar, and hurried to the trysting-place. Nearly half an hour was spent in insupportable expectation; at last he caught a glimpse of a blue *sarafan* in the bushes, and rushed to welcome his dear Akulina. She smiled at his enraptured show of gratitude; but Aleksèy at once noticed that her face bore traces of sadness and anxiety. He insisted upon knowing the cause. Lisa avowed that she considered her conduct imprudent, that she repented, that she did not wish to fail in her promise this time, but that this meeting was to be their last, and she begged him to break off an acquaintance which could be productive of no good. All this was of course said in the provincial dialect, but the ideas and feelings, so uncommon in a simple country girl, struck Aleksèy with astonishment. He exhausted all his eloquence endeavoring to deter Akulina from her decision; he assured her of the purity of his intentions, promised never to give her cause for repentance, to submit to her in all things, and implored her not to deprive him of the one joy—that of seeing her alone, were it but every other day, but twice a week. He spoke in the language of true passion, and was at that moment really in love.

Lisa listened in silence. "Promise me," said she at last, "that thou wilt never seek me in the village—never inquire after me. Promise me not to look for other meetings but those which I shall myself assign."

Aleksèy was about to swear by Holy Friday, but she stopped him with a smile. "I do not require oaths," said Lisa, "thy word is sufficient."

After that they walked about in the wood in friendly conversation, until Lisa said: "It is time." They parted, and Aleksèy, when left alone, could not understand how a simple country girl had contrived in two meetings to possess such influence over him. His intercourse with Akulina contained all the charms of novelty, and although the restrictions imposed by the strange maiden seemed burdensome, the idea of breaking his word never entered his head. The fact was, that in spite of his ominous ring, his mysterious correspondence, and his gloomy disenchantment, Aleksèy was a good and ardent youth, with a pure heart, capable of innocent enjoyments.

Were I to follow my inclinations, I would here certainly give a detailed account of how the young people met, of their growing attachment and confidence in each other, and of their occupations and discourse; but I am aware that the greatest portion of my readers would not share this pleasure with me. As a rule these details are nauseating, and I shall therefore pass them over and remark briefly, that two months had scarcely gone by before my Aleksèy was hopelessly in love, and Lisa, though more reserved than he, not more indifferent. They were both happy in the present, and cared but little for the future.

The thought of inseparable ties had crossed their minds more than once; but they had never hinted at it to each other. The reason is obvious. However much attached to his dear Akulina Aleksèy might have been, he could not forget the distance which separated him from a poor country girl. Lisa, on her part knew of the enmity which existed between their fathers, and dared not hope for a mutual reconciliation. Besides, her vanity was stimulated by the fanciful hope of at last seeing the owner of Tugilevo at the feet of the Priiútchina blacksmith's daughter.

An important event suddenly threatened to interrupt their mutual relations.

On a clear cold morning (one of those in which our Russian Autumn abounds) Ivan Petróvitch Beréstoff went out for a ride, taking with him three couples of sporting dogs, a groom, and several stable boys, provided with rattles. Grigory Ivánovitch Múromsky, tempted by the brightness of the weather, ordered his short-tailed mare to be saddled, and at about the same hour rode out at a trot round his Anglicized domain. On nearing the wood he noticed his neighbor, who sat his horse proudly in an overcoat lined with fox-fur, on the lookout for a hare which the boys were hunting out of the thicket with their shouts and rattles. Had Grigory Ivánovitch been able to foresee this encounter, he would certainly have turned back; but he had come upon Beréstoff quite unexpectedly, and was now within pistol-shot of him. There was no help for it; Múromsky, like a well-bred European, rode up to his enemy, and politely addressed him. Beréstoff replied with something of the zeal a chained bear displays when ordered by his keeper to make his bow to the public. At that moment a hare leapt out of the thicket and ran off into the fields. Beréstoff and the groom shouted with all their might; they loosed the dogs, and followed at full speed. Múromsky's horse, unaccustomed to the chase, started and ran away with him. Múromsky, who considered himself a good horseman, loosened the reins, and was secretly congratulating himself upon such an opportunity for freeing himself from an undesirable companion. But having gone as far as a ravine which it had not hitherto noticed, his horse suddenly swerved and unseated its rider. Having fallen rather heavily on the frozen ground, he lay cursing his short-tailed mare, which, as if coming to her senses, stopped so soon as she became aware of the removal of her burden. Ivan Petróvitch rode up to him, inquiring whether he were hurt. The groom, having in the meantime secured the peccant horse, led it by the bridle. He assisted Múromsky into his saddle, and Beréstoff invited him to his house. Múromsky could not refuse, feeling that he was under an obligation, and it was thus that Beréstoff returned home full of honors, having hunted down a hare, and leading his wounded adversary, almost like a prisoner of war.

The two neighbors breakfasted together, conversing in quite a friendly way. Múromsky asked Beréstoff for his *droshky*, acknowledging that he was unable to ride home after his fall. Beréstoff saw him himself over the threshold, and Múromsky would not take his leave until he had exacted the promise that he and Aleksèy Ivánovitch would dine at Prilútchino the very next day. In this manner an old and deeply rooted enmity seemed about to be brought to an end through the shyness of a short-tailed mare.

Lisa rushed out to meet Grigory Ivánovitch. "What does this mean, Papa?" asked she in surprise; "what makes you lame? Where is your horse, and whose *droshky* is this?"

"That is what thou wilt never guess, my dear," replied Grigory Ivánovitch, and he then related to her what had occurred. Lisa could not believe her years. Grigory Ivánovitch, without giving her time to recover from her surprise, informed her that both the Beréstoffs were to dine with them on the morrow.

"What are you saying?" exclaimed she, turning pale; "the Beréstoffs, father and son, dine with us to-morrow! No, papa, you may please yourself, but nothing will make me show myself."

"Art thou out of thy senses?" replied her father. "How long is it since thou hast become so shy? or dost thou nurse an hereditary hatred, like a heroine of romance? Come, don't be silly."

"No, papa, nothing on earth, no treasure in the world, will persuade me to appear before the Beréstoffs!"

Grigory Ivánovitch shrugged his shoulders, and knowing that nothing was to be gained by contradicting her, ceased the discussion, and retired to rest after his eventful ride.

Lisavéta Grigórievna went into her own room, and called Nastia. They conferred long together on the approaching visit. What would Aleksèy think were he to recognize his Akulina in a well-educated young lady? What opinion would he form of her conduct, of her principles, of her good sense? On the other hand, Lisa was anxious to see what impression such an unexpected meeting would produce. Suddenly a thought crossed her mind. She hastened to communicate it to Nastia. Both exulted at the idea, and they made up their minds to carry out the plan without fail.

Grigory Ivánovitch inquired of his daughter the following day at breakfast whether she still intended to conceal herself from the Beréstoffs.

"Papa," answered Lisa, "I shall receive them if you wish it, but upon one condition—that, whatever my appearance, whatever I may do, you will not scold me nor show any sign of surprise or displeasure."

"Some new freak," said Grigory Ivánovitch, laughing. "Well, all right, I consent; do what thou wilt, my black-eyed little rogue."

With these words he kissed her on the forehead, and Lisa ran off to make ready.

At 2 o'clock precisely, a home-built coach, drawn by six horses, drove up to the door, round the green lawn in front of it. The old Beréstoff alighted with the aid of two of Múromsky's liveried servants. His son had followed him on horseback, and together they entered the dining-room, where the cloth was already laid. Múromsky received his guests in the most friendly manner, and having proposed a turn in the garden before dinner, and a look at the park, led the way along the carefully swept and graveled walks. The old Beréstoff was mentally lamenting the labor and time lost on such unprofitable fancies, but considerately kept his thoughts to himself. His son did not participate either in the disapprobation of the practical landowner, or in the enthusiasm of the vain Anglomane; he was impatiently awaiting the appearance of his host's daughter, of whom he had heard much, and though his heart was, as we know, already full, youth and beauty still influenced his imagination.

Upon their return to the drawing-room, the three seated themselves; and while the old gentlemen revived reminiscences of past days, and recapitulated anecdotes having reference to their services, Aleksèy was musing upon what part he had best enact in the presence of Lisa. He decided that cold indifference was under all circumstances the best suited. The door was opened; he turned his head with so much nonchalance, such cold carelessness, that the heart of the most inveterate coquette would have been set beating. But ill luck would have it that instead of Lisa there entered old Miss Jackson, who, painted and laced in, made a slight curtsey with lowered eyes, and Aleksèy's manly military bow was lost upon her. He had no time to prepare for a new effort, for the door was again opened, and this time Lisa walked in. All rose; her father was about to introduce his guests, when he suddenly checked himself, and bit his lip. Lisa, his dark Lisa, was painted to her eyebrows, and rouged to an extent which outdid Miss Jackson herself; false curls, much lighter than her own hair, were arranged after the model of a Louis XIV. wig; sleeves, *à l'imbecile*, stuck out like Mme. De Pompadour's hoops; her waist was contracted into the sha e of the letter X, and those of her mother's diamonds which had escaped being pawned sparkled on her fingers, her neck, and in her ears. Aleksèy could not possibly have recognized his Akulina under this ridiculous and gorgeous disguise. His father kissed her hand, and he, though vexed, followed his example. He fancied that the small white fingers trembled as he touched them, and he at the same time noticed her small foot, which was coquettishly shoe-strung and designedly thrust out. This somewhat reconciled him to the rest of her attire. As to the white and rouge, we must avow that in the innocency of his heart he at first did not notice, and never afterward suspected such a thing. Grigory Ivánovitch recollected his promise, and endeavored not to show even a symptom of astonishment; but his daughter's joke appeared so ludicrous, that he could scarcely refrain from laughing. It did not, however, excite the risible faculties of the prim Englishwoman. She conjectured that the paints were produced from her drawers, and a deep blush of vexation was visible through the artificial whiteness of her face. She cast angry glances at the young offender, who, putting off all explanations to a more suitable occasion, did as if she saw them not.

They sat down to dinner. Aleksèy continued absent and thoughtful. Lisa looked prim, spoke through her teeth in a drawling voice, and only in French. Her father was watching her incessantly, not comprehending her object, but finding it all very amusing. The Englishwoman was wrathful and silent. Ivan Petróvitch alone was thoroughly at his ease; he ate for two, drank profusely, enjoyed his own merriment, conversing more freely, and laughing with more zest from hour to hour.

At last they rose; the guests took their leave, and Grigory Ivánovitch gave free vent to his laughter and to his questionings.

"What put it into thy head to make fools of them?" he inquired of Lisa. "But shall I tell thee what? White paint really suits thee. I do not wish to pry into the secrets of a lady's toilet, but were I in thy place I would always use paint—of course not immoderately, but just a little."

Lisa was delighted at the success of her scheme. She embraced her father, promised to consider his advice, and ran off to pacify the irritated Miss Jackson, whom she with difficulty prevailed upon to open the door, and listen to her justification. Lisa was ashamed to appear with such a dark complexion before a stranger; she dared not ask—she felt sure that dear, kind Miss Jackson would forgive her, &c. Miss Jackson, being satisfied that Lisa had not meant to ridicule her, was appeased, kissed her, and in token of reconciliation presented her with a small pot of English paint, which Lisa accepted with a show of sincere gratitude.

My reader will guess that Lisa was not slow in seeking the meeting-place in the wood on the following morning.

"Thou wentest to our master's last night, Sir," said she to Aleksèy immediately. "What dost thou think of our young mistress?"

Aleksèy replied that he had not taken notice of her.

"What a pity!" said Lisa.

"And why?" was his question.

"Because I wanted to know whether what they say is true."

"And what do they say?"

"Is what they say true, that I am like her?"

"What nonsense! Why, she is a perfect fright compared to thee."

"Oh, Sir! what a shame to talk like that! Our young mistress is so fair, dresses so beautifully. How is it possible to compare me to her?"

Aleksèy swore that she was prettier than all the fair ladies put together; and, anxious to reassure her, he began to describe her mistress in such ridiculous colors that it made Lisa laugh heartily.

"But," said she, with a sigh, "however absurd our mistress may be, still I am an unlettered dunce compared to her."

"Oh!" said Aleksèy, "much there is to be unhappy about! Why, if thou wishest it, I will teach thee to read."

"Why should I not indeed try?" said Lisa.

"All right, my dear, let us begin at once."

They sat down. Aleksèy drew out his pocket-book and pencil, and Akulina learned the alphabet with surprising facility. Aleksèy could not sufficiently wonder at her aptness. The next morning she wished to learn to write. The pencil would not at first obey her, but in a few moments she formed her letters pretty fairly. "What a wonder," Aleksèy would say; "why, we learn more quickly than if we had followed Lancaster's system." And, in truth, at her third lesson, Lisa was able to spell, "Natalia, the Boyar's daughter," intermixing with her reading remarks which truly surprised Aleksèy, and she filled a sheet of paper with extracts from the same story.

A week elapsed, and they began to correspond. A hollow in an old oak served as their Post Office. Nastia was fulfilling the duties of postman on the sly. Aleksèy used to deposit his half-text epistles, and find the hieroglyphics of his beloved one written on common blue paper. Akulina was rapidly acquiring a more elegant mode of expressing herself, and her mind was evidently being developed and instructed.

The reconciliation between Ivan Petróvitch Beréstoff and Grigory Ivánovitch Múromsky had in the meantime progressed to intimacy, and at last ripened into friendship under the following circumstances: Múromsky often mused on the fact that all Ivan Petróvitch's property would at his death pass on to Aleksèy Ivánovitch, that Aleksèy Ivánovitch would thus become one of the richest land-owners in the province, and such being the case there could be no reason why he should not marry Lisa. The old Beréstoff, on his part, although aware of his neighbor's peculiarities, (or, as he termed them, English follies,) did not for all that ignore his many good qualities. For instance: his rare abilities; Grigory Ivánovitch was nearly related to Count Pronsky, a well-known and influential man; the Count might be of service to Aleksèy; and Múromsky (so thought Ivan Petróvitch) would surely be glad of the opportunity of having his daughter so comfortably settled. The old people thought over the project so frequently in their own minds, that they at last exchanged their views, embraced each other, promised to make matters straight, and set to maturing their plans, each after his own fashion. Múromsky foresaw a difficulty; he would have to persuade his Betsy to become better acquainted with Aleksèy, whom she had not met since the memorable dinner. He fancied they did not much care for each other; at least Aleksèy had never again called at Prilútchino, and Lisa withdrew whenever Ivan Petróvitch would honor them with a visit. "Well," thought Grigory Ivánovitch, "if I could get Aleksèy to come here every day, Lisa must end by falling in love with him. That is in the course of nature. Time will do the rest."

Ivan Petróvitch was less uneasy about the success of his plans. He called his son into his study that same evening, lit his pipe, and after a pause, said, "Methinks it is a long time, Alyósha, since thou hast last talked of entering the army. Or has the hussar's uniform lost its attractions?"

"No, my father," answered Aleksèy reverently, "I see it is not your wish that I should join the hussars; it is my duty to obey you."

"That's right," answered Ivan Petróvitch; "I see thou art an obedient son: that is a consolation. I on my part do not wish to stand in thy way: I do not wish to hurry thee to enter the civil service at once; in the meanwhile, I should like thee to marry."

"Whom, my father?" inquired the astonished Aleksèy.

"Elisavéta Grigórievna Múromsky," answered Ivan Petróvitch. "What a bride! eh?"

"Father, I have not as yet thought of marriage."

"Thou hast not thought!—that is why I have thought for thee."

"As you please, but I do not like Lisa Múromsky."

"Thou wilt like her by and by. Habit will bring the liking with it."

"But I feel incapable of making her happy."

"Her happiness need not trouble thee. What! is this the way thou respectest thy father's wishes? Very well."

"As you please, but I do not wish to marry, and I shall not marry."

"Thou shalt marry, or I shall disinherit thee, and as to the estates, by ——, I shall sell or squander them away, and shall not leave thee the fraction of a kopeck. I give thee three days to think it over, and do not thou dare to come to me in the meanwhile."

Aleksèy knew that when his father took a thing into his head, nothing would drive it out; but Aleksèy took after his father, and was quite as difficult to overcome. He retired to his room and meditated upon the limits to a parent's will, upon Elisavéta Grigórievna, upon his father's solemn threat to make a begger of him, and finally he thought of Akulina. He felt for the first time clearly that he was passionately in love with her; the romantic idea of marrying a country girl, and earning his own living, flashed across his mind, and the more he dwelt upon such a project, the more reasonable it appeared. The meetings in the wood had not been continued for some time in consequence of wet weather. He wrote a distracted letter to Akulina, in an easily legible hand, informing her of the evil which threatened them, and offering his hand. He at once deposited the letter in their post-office, and retired to rest perfectly at ease.

Firm in his decision, Aleksèy rode over to Múromsky's early on the following morning, to inform him frankly of his intentions. He hoped to excite his sympathy, and to gain him over.

"Is Grigory Ivánovitch at home?" asked he, pulling up his horse at the gate of the house at Prilútchino.

"No, Sir," replied the servant; "Grigory Ivánovitch left quite early this morning."

"How provoking!" thought Aleksèy. "Is Elisaveta Grigórievna at home?"

"Yes, Sir."

And Aleksèy, jumping off his horse, gave the servant the bridle, and walked in, without being announced.

"All will be decided," said he to himself, as he approached the drawing-room. "I shall explain it all to herself."

He entered—and remained petrified! Lisa—no, Akulina, dear, dark-haired Akulina, not in her *sarafan*, but in a white morning-dress, sat by the window reading his letter; she was so taken up with it that she did not hear him enter the room. Aleksèy was unable to suppress a joyful exclamation. Lisa started, looked up, uttered a cry, and was about to run out. He rushed to hold her back.

"Akulina, Akulina!"

Lisa struggled to free herself.

"Mais laissez moi donc, Monsieur—mais êtes-vous fou!" she kept repeating, and turning away from him.

"Akulina, my friend Akulina!" reiterated he, kissing her hands.

Miss Jackson, who was witnessing the scene, knew not what to think. At that moment the door opened, and Grigory Ivánovitch entered.

"Aha!" said Múromsky; "why you appear to have sttled the matter already."

My reader will spare me the unnecessary task of describing the dénouement.—*Saint Pauls Magazine.*

FORGETFULNESS OF WORDS.—"Dr. Abercrombie records an instance of a gentleman who uniformly called his snuff-box a hogshead. When reminded of the error he probably recognized it, but his tendency was, nevertheless, in this direction. His physician hypothetically traced the oddity to an early and long-continued association of ideas. The gentleman had been a tobacco merchant in Virginia, and had had his attention well occupied with hogsheads of tobacco and boxes of snuff. This may not be a sufficient explanation, but it was the only one that suggested itself, as he made no similar blunder with other words. Certainly a greater difficulty was presented by the gentleman who always called coals paper and paper coals, systematically, as it would appear, transposing the meanings of the two words. Both substances, it is true, are used in lighting a fire; but this fact does not suffice to solve the puzzle.

An inability to remember the names of things sometimes presents itself in a remarkable way. A gentleman engaged in extensive agricultural affairs could not remember the spoken names of things, but recognized them directly when written. He arranged his daily duties accordingly, with a degree of success that could hardly be expected under such circumstances. He kept before him in his business room a list of the words which were most likely to occur in his intercourse with his workmen. When any one of his men wished to communicate with him on any subject, the master listened attentively to what was said; the sound of the words did not convey to his mind the idea of the things or commodities signified, but it did suggest to him written words which he, therefore, proceeded to consult; the sight of the letters forming those words at once gave him the necessary clue to the meaning. The process was noteworthy; the sound of a word, when spoken, suggested the shape of the word when written, and this shape suggested the idea or mental picture of the thing signified. This appears to have been a permanent peculiarity of mind, or, at least, of long continuance, unconnected with any particular malady. In another case, which came under the notice of Dr. Gregory, a lady, consequent on an apoplectic fit, lost her memory of names, but retained it for things. Although a good housewife, she could only direct her servants and trades-people by pointing to the things concerning which she meant to speak. All went on well in regard to the other w rds of a sentence, but when she came to the names of things memory failed her, and she could only convey her meaning by pointing."—*All the Year Round.*

FENG-SHUI.—Amid the general meanness of Chinese architecture the only exception which adorns the landscape is the frequency of the lofty and graceful pagodas which crown the heights, rise up amid groves of trees, give point and beauty to little islets in the broad rivers. In some districts the pagodas are dotted over the prospect like village spires in an English county. The inquiring traveler asks his interpreter, or his missionary friend, what these pagodas are erected for? Are they temples? No, not exactly, though generally a statue or tablet of the god of literature is found enshrined within. Are they monuments? No, they are built to improve the Feng-Shui of the villages or towns at their feet. In some mountain valley the traveler remarks a handsome, well-kept tomb of a horse-shoe shape, resting against the side of a rounded hill, backed by loftier heights and flanked by declivities gently falling on either hand into the plain, over which a broad and silvery stream meanders. The beauty and peacefulness of the retired scene impresses his mind, and he muses half-aloud: "There must be poetry in the Chinese soul after all. Were I a native of the land, just such a spot would I select for my last resting-place, and here, when my sorrowing friends should come to mourn my loss, the soothing influence of nature's everlasting strength and calm would breathe an undefined sense of consolation to their breasts." But his guide annihilates his kindling sympathies by the information that neither affection nor poetry, but Feng-Shui fixed upon this hillside for the grave. As they wander on, before long our traveler's wonder is excited by another strange sight. On a tomb-covered hill he notices a number of large glazed earthenware pots, set down here and there, among the graves. He ventures to remove the lid of one, and finds that it contains a human skull and bones. Accident has overturned and broken some of these fragile sepulchres, and the bones are scattered on the hillside, dried and blanched by sun and rain. Once more he receives an explanation derived from the same source. These bones have been disinterred, because experience proved that the Feng-Shui of the grave was bad, and they are put into this jar temporarily, until such time as a site with good Feng-Shui can be procured. Such is the acquaintance with the working of Feng-Shui which the mere passing traveler will acquire, and now, when he demands, what then is Feng-Shui? he is told that Feng means wind, Shui means water, but that the mere translation, "Wind and Water," gives no clue to the understanding of the custom. It is an ancient and absurd superstition of the people, the origin and nature of which not even the Chinese themselves can explain, but which involves the belief that the lot of the living is determined by the spirits of the dead, and their good-will or malignancy depends mainly upon the situation of the tomb; and, moreover, that human prosperity and adversity, even virtue and vice, are mysteriously influenced by a sort of electricity of nature, which is attracted or repelled by the configuration of the hills and the erection of lofty buildings. This is about all our inquisitive traveler can gain from old residents in China, even though they be Consuls or missionaries who have grown familiar with the native language and literature. If the explanation be obscure and unsatisfactory, the deficiency here will be balanced by abundant details of the practical effects of the superstition. Feng-Shui has its professional experts who gain their living by the occult science, and are regularly called in and consulted about the site and plan for a new house, the position of a grave, the advantages or injuriousness of a pagoda. Nor is the exercise of their craft a simple and hasty process. Guided by a little compass set in a wide circular rim inscribed with a perfect maze of mysterious formulæ, the geomancer sets out on his solemn quest, studying the face of the country like a gold-seeker or geologist. If his clients are a wealthy family the corpse of their deceased parent may have to remain above ground for months, or even years, before the suitable spot for sepulture can be discovered. Meantime the coffin is deposited in a temple, or in a little lodge in the garden or the field, built for its reception. The mansion, which has cost thousands, may have to be remodeled, or even pulled down, while yet in process of building. After the highest art has been liberally rewarded for services rendered, some family disaster may demonstrate the failure of the trusted Professor, and then, as we have seen, the relics of the dead must be reclaimed from the grave and a new voyage of discovery be undertaken on their behalf. Experience can sometimes be gained at a cheaper rate than pulling down a building. One Summer evening, when wandering over a level wooded district of the Canton Province, we came upon a pagoda three stories high, looking, at a slight distance, exactly like the common type of brick erections which stud that country. But this, on near approach, proved to be of wood, and close inspection betrayed that it was put together of thin, light boards attached to a framework in such manner that the whole thing could be taken down and removed without much difficulty. It was a temporary pagoda, after the manner of our temporary iron churches, put up in a destitute district to draw a congregation together. It was tentatively erected by the neighboring villagers in their efforts to improve their Feng-Shui. If their crops were good in successive years, if no pestilence invaded their precincts, and above all, should some talented youth distinguish himself at the provincial examinations, and pour a flood of glory over his native place by attaining to the distinguished degree of Keu jin, then the experiment would be pronounced successful. Efficacious in attracting good fortune in general there is nothing in which the charm of a well-planted pagoda is more conspicuous than in its influence upon the literary talent of the community at its foot. On this account it is that the upper story of the building usually contains a representation of the god of literature, before which incense burns, and hence the popular name for pagodas, "towers of literature." It would be too inconvenient and expensive to experiment in a similar way in the case of dwellings; therefore, the best use of the diviner's skill must be made at the time, and after that the consequences be taken as they come, or palliated by putting up lucky symbols in suitable places. We remember a village in a beautiful country where the prospect before the cottage door would have delighted the eye, but before each door was erected a brick wall nearly as high as the cottage itself, and of a width which must have entailed a heavy cost upon the poor country people. These brick screens were raised to fend off obnoxious influences from the opposing hills. Sometimes it is considered that precaution enough has been taken if a stone has been built into the wall exposed to the unlucky Feng-Shui, bearing an inscription of defiance to the power of the evil principle.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

WHALE-FISHING IN THE TROPICS.—Between the Island of Trinidad and the coast of Venezuela whaling stations were established nearly forty years ago; and eight or ten boats leave the shore early every morning during the months ol February, March, and April, in search of these monsters of the deep. Each boat is manned with five or six pullers, a harpooner, and steersman, the harpooner being Captain of the boat. The crews, mostly Africans or of African descent, are, as a rule, remarkable for great physical development of chest and arm. Seated in the bow, unless a whale is in sight, the harpooner may be seen bending over a lance or harpoon head, which he is whetting and oiling for future use, casting on it an almost affectionate glance, as it approaches nearer and nearer to his ideas of perfection. At other times, stauding with a small harpoon in his hands, he is on the lookout for an addition to his evening meal, in the shape of any fish that may pass before him. The moment a whale is seen, either blowing or stretched on the water, the greatest excitement prevails on board. The negro is at all times easily excited, and may be excused in a case of this kind, when he sees a fish worth from £100 to £150 sterling not far off; perhaps within a short time to be moored, a lifeless mass, alongside his boat. Off go the shirts of the pullers, the boat's head is turned in the direction of the whale, and with their muscular backs and arms shining in the sun, the boat, impelled by the regular stroke of six oars, dashes in pursuit. When within fifteen or twenty feet of the whale the harpooner drives his harpoon into the huge fish as near the head or heart as possible, and throwing over ten or fifteen fathoms of loose rope coiled in the bow, draws his long knife and stands prepared to cut away in case of accidents from entanglement of the rope with the clothes or limbs of any on board. The oarsmen have meanwhile laid in their oars, and sit ready to check the rope on one of the thwarts, as soon as this may be done without risk to the boat or injury to the palms of their hands. If the whale goes straight down, or "sounds," as they term it, rope must be allowed to run out till it takes it into its head to rise again toward the surface. When partially exhausted after its first burst, the rope is hauled in hand over hand, and the harpooner prepares his lances. A good harpooner, if he gets sufficiently near to strike the whale in some vital part, may cause it to blow blood with the first lance-thrust, and so end its struggles at once. This is, however, the exception, not the rule. When the chase takes place within sight of those on shore, the excitement among the relations or friends of the crews knows no bounds. The yells of delight that hail each lance-thrust, and the "pæan" that rises when the monster blows blood, echo and re-echo from the hillsides behind. Even a stranger feels the blood course more quickly through his veins as he sees the harpooner strike, and the boat almost instantly bound over the water, in obedience to the first rush of the wounded whale, then bury itself between the waves, which form like a wall on each side, leaving only the heads of the crew visible to the spectator. The whale is now dead; the other boats coming up, assist in towing it to the station, where, as soon as daylight permits, all hands are employed, some cutting off the blubber, while others attend to the caldrons, set in a row on brickwork. The blubber, when it has passed through these caldrons, and been made to part with as much of the oil as is possible, is then used for fuel.—*Chambers's Journal.*

LONDON THEATRES.—Covent Garden being, save at Christmas time, appropriated to Italian opera, may be, of course, omitted from the list of English theatres, properly so called. Old Drury stands where it did, so does the Haymarket, no longer considered "little," so does the Lyceum (representing the old English Opera-house,) so do the Adelphi and the Olympic, in far more imposing form than belonged to them in, say, 1824. In addition to these, we have the Strand, the Princess', the Queen's, the Gaiety, the Globe, the Vaudeville, the Opéra Comique, the Prince of Wales', the Royalty, the Holborn, the Court, the Alhambra, and the Charing Cross—in all thirteen; some opened within the last few years, the oldest not counting more than five and forty. It may be objected that the Prince of Wales' existed prior to that date, but we are certain that an old typical play-goer did not take within the sphere of his consciousness the obscure premises sometimes called the Queen's, sometimes the West London. Within the period we have stated, that theatre has indeed been favored with some permanent flushes of celebrity, and a very advanced age is not requisite to recollect the bright days of the Queen's, under Mrs. Nesbitt, and of the Fitzroy, under the guidance of the wits who published the precursor of *Punch.* But the present prominent position of the Prince of Wales' and the high celebrity it has now acquired are entirely due to the tact and energy of Mrs. Bancroft.

We have then (Covent Garden being deducted) twelve additional theatres since the days of our old play-goer. But this mere addition of twelve by no means adequately expresses the augmented theatrical capabilities of modern London. In the old times the legitimate drama could only be legally produced at Drury Lane, Covent Garden, and the Haymarket, and even at the last of these only during the Summer season, when the two others were supposed to be closed. The English opera-house was licensed for the performance exclusively of operas and "burlettas"—a word once in vogue to denote a light piece, the dialogue of which was interspersed with songs. Even at the Adelphi, during the brilliant management of Mr. Yates and his successive partners, the performance of those melodramas to which the house owed its fame was rather tolerated than sanctioned by the authorities. Every one of those pieces, however long or however serious, was to be looked upon as a burletta, and to obtain the requisite license for its performance it was imperatively necessary to introduce a certain number of songs into each act. These were, indeed, frequently omitted on representation, and the omission was unnoticed, but the very regulation was enough to make palpable the existence of legal fetters, and the regulations which applied to the Adelphi applied to every other theatre in London, with the exception of the favored three.

Now, under the present system, which has prevailed for about thirty years, all theatres are, in the eyes of the law, absolutely equal, as far as concerns the right of producing pieces. To the patent theatres, whose patent is virtually abolished, some privileges are still attached, but these are not of the slightest importance to the public. Any manager, duly licensed by the Chamberlain, may play any piece, duly licensed by the Chamberlain, without regard to the class of drama to which it belongs. The manager who to-day thrives upon burlesque and ballet, may, if he pleases, become rigidly Shakespearian to-morrow. The increase, therefore, of the theatrical capabilities of London is represented not by the mere addition of a large number of minor theatres to a small number of houses, with exclusive privileges, but by the substitution of the large number for the small one, without any distinction of caste.—*Temple Bar.*

THE ART OF PRINTING IN ROME.—The patronage of the Holy See, which was accorded to the earliest beginnings of printing in Italy, was exercised with a continual munificence worthy of especial consideration. The Popes lost no opportunity of protecting and furthering the progress of an art whose manifold importance to the Holy See became daily more apparent. Leo X. has been blamed, and not without reason, for cultivating the classics to the neglect of sacred literature. The two opposite historians of the Council of Trent, (Fra Paolo Sarpi and Pallavicino,) seem to agree upon this point. A further witness to the devotion of this Pope to classical study and literature appears in his edition of the first five books of *Tacitus*, purchased for 500 "scudi," from the Abbey of Corvey, in Westphalia, and printed and published at Rome in a new and costly edition at his own private expense, with the monopoly secured for ten years, under pain of excommunication. The edition of *Plato*, dedicated to him by Aldo Manuzio, was also secured to the Venetian printer in a similar manner.

On the other hand, instances may be urged of the encouragement afforded by him to many learned men who devoted themselves to the study of the sacred writings. On being informed that Pagnini, a learned ecclesiastic then in Rome, had undertaken to translate the Bible from the original Hebrew, Leo requested to be allowed the inspection of this work. He also ordered that the whole should be transcribed at his own expense, and gave directions that it should be immediately printed. Tesco Ambrogio, of Pavia, who is said to have understood no less than eighteen different languages, was employed by this Pope to translate the liturgy of the Eastern clergy from the Chaldee into Latin, and was also appointed by him to a chair at the University of Bologna, where he delivered instruction in the Syriac and Chaldee languages. Moreover, the great Cardinal Ximenes dedicated his Complutensian Polyglot Bible to Leo, as an acknowledgment of the encouragement which he afforded to Oriental learning. Leo X. died in 1582. It was during the brief Pontificate of his immediate successors, nine of whom filled the Papal Chair in an interval of sixty-three years, that the Manuzii (Paolo and his son Aldo) were summoned to establish a branch of their printing press in Rome.

It was the glory of Sixtus V., elected Pope in 1585, to securely establish the Vatican printing press. This press was principally intended for early Christian literature, and the dedication to him of the works of Gregory the Great, the Pietro da Tossignano, sets forth that infinite praise is due to Sixtus V., both for the idea and the execution of so magnificent a scheme as the publication of the Holy Fathers of the Church, whereby a great and solemn advantage is obtained for the Catholic faith. The splendid editions of the Vulgate and of the Septuagint, and many other works of great value, were the fruit of this last scheme of Sixtus V.

After the death of Aldo il giovane, the regulation of this press, which had been placed under his charge by Clement VIII., and upon which forty thousand scudi had been already expended, was confided to Domenico Borseo. This expense does not appear so extraordinary when it is remembered that this press was furnished not only with Greek and Latin, but also with Hebrew and other Oriental characters, with paper of great value, and every other requisite for the perfection of this art. Above all, the most learned men of the age were paid high salaries to supervise and correct the editions which issued from it. Many of the Cardinals imitated the example of the Popes. Ever before Sixtus V. had conceived or executed his vast scheme, another, almost equally magnificent, had been carried into effec' by Cardinal Ferdinando De' Medici. In 1580 he opened a printing-press in Rome, with Oriental types, to be entirely devoted to the publication of books in Eastern languages, for the purpose of propagating the Roman faith among the people of the East, and bringing them into the fold of the Roman Church. Gregory XIII. placed under his care the two Patriarchates of Alexandria and Antioch, and declared him also Protector of Ethiopia, thus committing the salvation of those far-off countries to his charge. The Cardinal did not neglect his trust, but dispatched learned and expert travelers throughout Syria, Persia, Ethiopia, and other Oriental provinces, in search of manuscripts, which they brought to Rome to be printed. First there issued from his Oriental press an Arabic and Chaldaic grammar, the works of Avicenna and Euclid, then the four Gospels, first in Hebrew, and afterward in a Latin version, of which 3,000 copies were printed. He had also intended to print the Bible in six of the principal Eastern languages, in order that these, joined to the four already printed, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldee, might make altogether a Bible in ten languages, the grammar and dictionary of each tongue also forming part of the work. But the simultaneous death of Pope Gregory XIII. and of his own brother Francesco De' Medici, whom he succeeded as Grand Duke of Tuscany, prevented the accomplishment of this design. His Oriental press, however, continued to work for many years. In fact, most of the books in Oriental types published at Rome in the beginning of the seventeenth century contain the imprint—"Ex Typographia Medicea linguarum externarum." These types were afterward transported to Florence, and are still preserved in the Palazzo Vecchio.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

THE BATTLE OF FRIEDLAND.—It is useless to speculate whether the Russian chief could have escaped Napoleon, had he continued to fall back by the route he had first selected, for at this juncture he adopted a course which brought him within the grasp of his foe. On the evening of the 13th, the advanced guard of Lannes had reached the neighborhood of the town of Friedland, the rest of the French right being at no great distance; Napoleon, it would appear, being desirous to cross the Alle at this point, and to force Benningsen to risk an engagement. The Russian, believing that the corps of Lannes was isolated on the opposite bank of the stream, resolved to abandon the defensive line which had hitherto proved his safety, and, passing over to the left bank of the Alle, to crush this fragment of the French army, thence to make good his way to Königsberg, under the eyes, as it were, of his baffled enemy. This reckless presumption, the counterpart of the offensive movement upon the Passarge, brought on the memorable battle that ensued, one of the most decisive of Napoleon's victories. Leaving a division only on the right bank, Benningsen crossed the Alle on the night of the 13th, and, in the early morning of the following day, 72,000 Russians had debouched from Friedland, and had begun to deploy in the open ground extending from Heinrichsdorf on their right by Posthenen to Sortlack on their left, the river, perilously close to their rear, forming a semicircular line behind them. The advance guard of Lannes, in a short time reinforced by the rest of the Marshal's corps, resisted bravely the enemy's onset, the French infantry availing themselves with dexterity and skill of the woods and copses which covered the front of their position; but the village of Sortlack on their right was carried, and they were beginning to give way when the arrival of Mortier and his corps, attracted to the field by the roar of the cannon, in some measure redressed the balance, and restored the fight that was going against them. Benningsen, trying to make use of his superiority of force, now attempted an attack on both wings of the French, pressing forward his troops in dense masses; but the Russians, cooped up in a space too narrow to enable them to deploy fairly, and divided, too, in their advancing movement by a little stream that ran into the Alle, could not make their numerical strength felt, and suffered terribly from the effects of their enemy's well-directed artillery. The battle raged thus for several hours, each side fighting with unflinching courage, when the event occurred which ought to have been anticipated by the Russian commander, and which inevitably caused his overthrow. Napoleon, who, during the night of the 13th, was at a distance of ten miles only, appeared on the field at about 2 P. M., followed by the corps of Bernadotte and Ney, the Imperial Guard, and a great body of horse; and this reinforcement, 55,000 strong, proved more than sufficient to insure victory. Perceiving at a glance the critical position of the Russians with a deep stream in their rear, should they be compelled to fall back, he ordered Ney to advance on the right, and at any cost to seize the bridges by which the enemy had crossed the Alle, while, at the same time, he made preparations for a general movement on the left, his object being to drive his foes—their only avenue of escape being lost—in ruin into the waters behind them. Though encountered with the heroism of despair, the attack of Ney proved irresistible; and, at about 6, the victorious French had entered Friedland, destroyed the bridges, and forced back, with enormous loss, the left wing of the Russian army. The whole French line was now moved forward, and their adversaries, though fighting bravely to the last, were slowly driven back, in disordered masses, into the watery gulf that yawned in their rear. Two fords that were unexpectedly found saved thousands from a miserable grave in the Alle, and a large part of the Russian right wing contrived to escape down the left bank, in the obscurity and confusion of the night; but a horrible scene of carnage marked the complete defeat of Benningsen's army, and as a military force it was utterly broken up. Nearly the whole Russian artillery was captured, and 25,000 Russians were killed or wounded, while the losses of the victors do not appear to have exceeded 7,000 men.—*Temple Bar.*

HEBREW LADIES AT THEIR TOILET.—The first thing that would have struck us in examining the *garde-robe* of a Hebrew lady, would have been the quantity of dresses. In this great age of simplicity such a thing would naturally astonish us. Hebrew women were indeed fond of dress, and the luxury among them manifested in the richness and variety of dresses; and the quantity of ornaments and jewelry was soon carried to such an extent that it became necessary to protest against it. There is no doubt that as the intercourse between the Jewish and other nations increased the ladies felt no longer satisfied with primitive simplicity. The fashions of the clever Egyptians, the elegant Phœnicians, and the luxurious Persians were soon eagerly sought after and reproduced. Even patient Job got impatient at the dresses, and all of us have read that magnificent, bold denunciation of Isaiah, as with withering sarcasm he denounces the "women of the period" living for nothing else but dress and flirtation, and having but one desire, "to see and to be seen."

Now, look first at the undergarment; Ketonet tunica. It was worn by men and women, but of course women had things made of the very best material. It was made of wool or linen, white or blue, now and then striped, and afterward—thanks to the Persians—of a silky material. It was worn on the naked body, and a person wearing it is often described as naked, which in the language of the nineteenth century, means that she was "*en négligé.*" The Eastern dresses are all very far from being close fits, and the Ketonet was at first a loose garment, without sleeves, reaching down to the knees. But the Ketonet became gradually tighter. The Persians, who were the dandies of the old world, wore them of considerable length, but not every one could afford this additional expense. It is supposed that the poor wore no other dress except the Ketonet.

The second article to be found in the garde-robe of wealthy people was the Sadijn, translated fine linen in our version of the third chapter of Isaiah. I suppose it was worn over the Ketonet. In the fourteenth chapter of the book of Judges the same Hebrew word is translated differently.

Thirdly, some ladies wore a second under-garment, a long wide tunica, with or without arms, known among the Greeks and Romans, and worn also by the Phœnicians. It was made of costly material, and richly inwoven with flowers and figures. The part around the neck was covered with ornaments, the flowers were generally of the darkest purple, and the borders were trimmed with gold and brilliant colors. Next came the girdle to keep up the dress, so much thought of among all the nations of antiquity, as I need hardly remind the readers of Homer. It was made of different materials, according to the taste, or rather the purse, of the owner. The common girdles were of leather, and very narrow. Some were of silk or gold, and ornamented with silver buckles; they were worn round the loins; women wore them lower and more loosely than men. Small bottles with scent were often fastened to the girdle, and sometimes also an elegant pocket, in which money or things of value were kept.

The last piece of clothing I shall mention is the upper garment—a long, wide mantle, with a train that would delight our Western ladies. It seems to have been originally a square piece of cloth, somewhat like a big shawl. At first it was made of camel's hair; afterward it was made of cotton. Those worn in the Summer were of a light material, like our muslin, while for those in use during the Winter a thicker material was generally chosen. The simlah was useful and ornamental. It was often used as a carpet or as a covering during the night. Hence the law of Moses, which regulated several things—for instance, that no mixture of cotton and wool should be used in the making of materials—commanded that if a man through poverty pledged his mantle it should be restored to him after sunset. The simlah was fastened with golden pins to the shoulders, whence it fell in graceful folds over the other garments. Some of the mantles must have been splendid; as I said before, the garde-robe of a Hebrew lady was well filled. In the Book of Judges the then living girls are thus described by Deborah: "A prey of divers colors, a prey of divers colors of needle-work." "Her clothing is silk and purple," says Lemuel. The Phœnicians excelled in weaving and dyeing, and were well noted for their dark blue and their purple. The Persians were noted for their silk. There is no doubt that the Hebrew ladies owed to them some of their most magnificent dresses. I have thus described in a few brief words the chief articles of clothing, and I must proceed with the toilet. Long hair was, of course, considered a great ornament; it is said of Shulamith, "Thy hair is as a flock of goats." Once upon a time it was the fashion to let it hang down, and just put a ribbon through it, which is certainly the simplest and by far the prettiest way. Afterward, when people began to make themselves "beautiful for ever," they plaited their hair, curled and twisted it in all possible shapes and directions, and poured pots of oil on it, or powdered it with gold dust. Sometimes the hair was curled and made up into a gigantic wreath at the back of the head; at other times the hair was rolled in several large curls, which were left hanging on the back. Coquettish girls or fascinating young widows let a little ringlet glide down gracefully across the forehead, so as to shade the eyebrows. But who can enumerate all the ways in which women try to do their hair? The Hebrew ladies copied other nations; Jezabel was an adept in dressing her hair; she dyed daily, and it was impossible to say in the morning what the color of her hair or of her face would be in the evening. The fashionable Hebrew ladies did not dye their hair; they did it up neatly, but how, is more than I can tell, for it is known that they had no combs. They painted their faces, as is the fashion of the nineteenth century; their eyebrows and their nails were most ornamental. Veils were considered of great importance. No respectable woman was without them. There was no greater insult than that of which Shulamith complains, "The keepers of the walls took away my veil from me." But women were not then as closely veiled as they are at present in the East. There were several kinds of veils. There was one like a light mantle, which was worn in the way our ladies wear a fichu; and to mention only one other kind, there was a veil fixed to the covering of the head, which fell on to the brow and then was turned backward, while another veil, fixed under the eyes, was let down to cover the breast.

The most splendid article of clothing was the turban for those who could afford it. The poor people had to be satisfied with winding a piece of cloth round their head and fixing it as well as they could. The turbans were of various colors, and wound in different ways; some of them were like a high tower. Women also wore wreaths on certain occasions. Several strips were wound round the head and at last made up into a point.

Shoes and stockings were unknown, but soles of leather were fastened with two latchets. The ladies, who carried luxury into every department, and who are supposed, even in the present day, to be far from indifferent to a nice, neat boot or to elegant slippers, had their shoes, or rather sandals, and their latchets made of beautifully colored leather; dark blue, violet, and purple were favorite colors. Solomon admired Shulamith's shoes very much, and also the feet which wore them, for he says, "How beautiful are thy feet with shoes, O prince's daughter." Round the ankles bracelets of gold or dainty silver chains and rings, with tiny silver bells, were worn. In the time of Isaiah they were used for attracting the attention of the passers-by; of course, all women did not tinkle with the ornaments about their feet, or squint with their eyes for such a purpose; we are bound to believe that the women of Isaiah are not a description of the whole nation.—*Saint Paul's Magazine.*

THE WORKS OF ALEXANDRE DUMAS, FILS.—Dumas is the author of about a dozen romances, and of more than that number of plays. A short time ago, on reading a new piece, "La Femme de Claude," at the Gymnase, he announced it to be his last dramatic work; but nobody believed him. Why should not an author, as well as an actor of plays, indulge himself in a charmingly prolonged series of last appearances? As we look through the list of his plays we find that they are all designated comedies save one, and that one is "La Dame aux Camélias." But even his comedies Dumas writes with a purpose, choosing for them subjects apparently most incompatible with comedy, but yet working them out as genuine comedies, and, presumably, effecting none the less his moral purpose in their creation. The piece entitled "Les Idées de Madame Aubray," is, apparently, designed to give battle to the social prejudice, that when a man has wronged a woman he ought not to do her the justice of marriage. Some of the Paris journalists, of course, laughed outright at the new doctrine as mere sentimentality, and mockingly recommended all nice young men to look out at once for a partner among the discarded victims of seduction, in order to have the honor of being the instruments of their restoration to the society which had banished them. Dumas, doubtless, is but little affected by ridicule; he could not have maintained the peculiar position he occupies in letters, had he not been possessed of a considerable amount of indifference to criticism. For when a man who is a natural son of a prodigal father (his parents, however, it should be said, were eventually married) writes comedies bearing the severe titles of "Le Père Prodigue" and "Le Fils Naturel," following upon "La Dame aux Camélias" and "Le Demi-Monde," he must be throwing the gauntlet in the very face of the inquisitive world. With regard to "Les Idées de Madame Aubray," the criticisms that went out were pretty free. Dumas, *père*, it was said, had glorified bastardy (as indeed, in his superlunary way, he did,) and was represented as making heroic juvenile illegitimates exclaim jubilantly, "We are the sons of angels, while the rest are but the offspring of properly-married grocers." Thereby, it was alleged, the young bourgeois had been taught to despise his honest, homely birth, and to reproach his parents for being nothing in the world more than respectable tradesfolk. Dumas the younger was now going a step further, and outraging the family by counseling the youth to bring it disrepute; but, proceeded the reviewers, consoling themselves as they wrote, just as Dumas, *père*, had failed to suppress legitimacy, so would Dumas, *fils*, fail to suppress decent filial respect for the paternal benediction, and the other orthodox concomitants of a respectable marriage. Society thus, as well as circumstances, is strongly against M. Dumas, *fils*; we might even say that it prefers his father. He may be left, however, with confidence in the hands of his inquisitors; he believes in his ideas, he could not possibly produce anything much more depraved than what is current round about him; he is perfectly well able to fight for himself, and his books sell extraordinarily.—*London Society.*

CHILDHOOD IN JAPAN.—When he is three years old the Japanese youth is invested with a sword belt, and four years later with two diminutive swords, if he belong to the privileged class. The child's head is completely shaved until he is close upon four years old, and then three patches are grown, one at the back and one at each side. On this occasion the record of ceremonies ordains that "a large tray, on which are a comb, scissors, paper-string, a piece of string for tying the hair in a knot, cotton wool, and the bit of dried fish or seaweed which accompanies presents, one of each, and seven rice straws—these seven articles must be prepared." In another year's time the child is put into the loose trousers peculiar to the privileged class, and he is then presented with "a dress of ceremony, on which are embroidered storks and tortoises (emblems of longevity; the stork is said to live 1,000 years, the tortoise 10,000,) fir-trees (which being evergreen, and not changing their color, are emblematic of an unchangingly virtuous heart,) and bamboos (emblematic of an upright and straight mind.") Soon after the child has reached his fifteenth year, a fortunate day is chosen on which the forelock is cut off, and at this period, being considered a man, he is entrusted with swords of ordinary size; and on this occasion, in particular, great family festivities and rejoicings take place in honor of the auspicious event. The lad then comes of age, and, casting away childish things, adopts the dress of a grown-up man in every particular. Japanese youths are said to be quite equal to the occasion, and, even at this early age, to adapt themselves most readily to the habits of manhood.

At the stages in his life which we have alluded to, the child has a sponsor, and certain wine-drinking customs and prescribed festivities have to be carefully attended to.

Some Japanese must have a string of names, awful to contemplate, if strict custom be always adhered to; for, besides the name which he receives shortly after his birth, Humbert tells us that "he will take a second on attaining his majority, a third at his marriage, a fourth when he shall be appointed to any public function, a fifth when he shall ascend in rank or in dignity, and so on until the last, the name which shall be given him after his death, and inscribed upon his tomb—that by which his memory shall be held sacred from generation to generation."—*All the Year Round.*

THE MARK OF THE ALDINE PRESS.—When Aldo had amply furnished himself with Greek and Latin types, his next step was to adopt a peculiar device whereby his books might be distinguished all over the world. He chose, with singular sagacity, the mark of the dolphin and anchor, well known to all, and which, adopted by English printers and publishers, is still employed to adorn many of the choicest editions of our books. The dolphin was chosen because of the speed with which the fish is said almost to leap through the waves, while the anchor, on the contrary, represents stability and repose. By these emblems Aldo meant to imply that, in order to labor to any purpose, the scheme of work must be carefully and maturely weighed, and then be executed with rapidity. It is said that two Emperors, Titus and Domitian, made use of the same emblem, and that Aldo was presented by a member of his academy (Il Bembo) with a silver medal of the time of Titus, bearing the stamp of the dolphin and anchor. Although he had for some time entertained the idea of employing this device, it was only used for the first time in 1502, for a small 8vo Dante, and all the books which subsequently issued from his press bear this celebrated emblem. As might have been expected, there were many counterfeit dolphins and anchors employed by printers, who, disregarding the monopolies granted to Aldo, sought by the aid of this stamp, and by imitating his types, to pass off their books as productions of the celebrated Aldine Press. Among these were the Giunti of Florence, of whom Francesco D'Asola, a partner and relation of Aldo, bitterly complains in his preface to the *Titus Livius* of 1518. He discovered their fraud by the fact of the dolphin's mouth being turned to the left, and not to the right, as in the Aldine stamp. Theodoric Martens, a Belgian printer, who died at Alost in 1534, stamped his editions with a double anchor; to which Erasmus, many of whose works he printed, makes allusion in his epitaph upon the printer:

> "Here I lie, Theodoric of Alost.
>
> * * * * * * * * *
>
> The sacred anchor remains, emblem dearest to my youth.
> Be Thou, O Christ, I pray, my sacred anchor now."

The dolphin and anchor were, indeed, more or less imitated by many printers of this century at Paris, Basle, Cologne, Rome, Parma, &c. John Crespin, of Geneva, placed them at the foot of a Greek Testament, with the initials J. C. and the following lines:

> "Les agités en mer. Christ, seule anchre sacrée
> Asseure, et en tout temps seule sauve et recrée."

These printers, for the most part, adopted the device after the death of Aldo, but during his lifetime he suffered most annoyance from the printers at Lyons, who imitated his editions without scruple, and even copied his prefaces.

Paolo Manuzio, the third son of Aldo il vecchio, and the only one who followed the profession which his father had rendered so famous, was but three years old at the death of Aldo. The work of the Aldine Press was not, however, suspended on that account, but, still bearing the name of its illustrious founder, was maintained by Andrea Torresano D'Asola, the father-in-law of Aldo il vecchio, with whom he had entered into partnership on marrying his daughter, and who had assisted him in his pecuniary difficulties. Andrea was himself an adept in the art of printing, and, some years previous to his entering into this partnership, had purchased the printing establishment of Nicholas Jenson, another Venetian printer of some reputation, which thus became incorporated into the Aldine Printing-house. The operations of this great firm were thereby still further extended, and were carried on by Andrea D'Asola and his two sons, Francesco and Federigo, during the minority of Paolo Manuzio.

The books printed during this period are marked

> "In ædibus Aldi et Andreæ soceri."

The stamp of the press was preserved unchanged, with the addition of the peculiar mark of the Torresani—a tower with the letters A. T.—till the death of Andrea, in 1529, when the establishment ceased to work for a few years.

It was re-opened in 1533 by the young Paolo Manuzio, who, although only twenty-one, inspired confidence both by his name and the diligence with which he had applied himself to his studies. In 1540 the partnership with his uncles, the Torresani, was dissolved. They went to Paris, where they set up, a few years later, a printing establishment, while Paoli, with the advice and assistance of his father's learned friends, conducted the Aldine firm at Venice. The books which now issued from this press bore either the inscription "Apud Aldi Filios" or "In ædibus Pauli Manutii." A new and more careful stamp of the dolphin and anchor was struck, which is termed by Italian book-sellers "L'Ancora grassa," to distinguish it from that of Aldo il vecchio. In 1546 the stamp underwent a still greater change, the anchor having, to use an heraldic term, two cherubs for "supporters" on either side, and the words "Aldi Filii" substituted for the single name, which, divided in two, "AL-DVS," was formerly placed on either side the anchor. In the year 1571 the Emperor Maximilian II. conferred upon Paolo a patent of nobility, with the right to add the Eagle of the Empire to his coat of arms which was the same as the mark of his press. But Paolo died before he could make use of this new device, and the only books which bear it were printed after his death by his son.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

DR. JOHNSON.—Now Johnson, as one of the sturdiest of mankind, had the power due to a very distinct sentiment, if not to a very clear theory, about the world in which he lived. It had buffeted him severely enough, and he had formed a decisive estimate of its value. He was no man to be put off with mere phrases in place of opinions, or to accept doctrines which were not capable of expressing genuine emotion. To this it must be added that his emotions were as deep and tender as they were genuine. How sacred was his love for his old and ugly wife; how warm his sympathy wherever it could be effective; how manly the self-respect with which he guarded his dignity through all the temptations of Grub street, need not be once more pointed out. Perhaps, however, it is worth while to notice the extreme rarity of such qualities. Many people, we think, love their fathers. Fortunately, that is true; but in how many people is filial affection strong enough to overpower the dread of eccentricity? How many men would have been capable of doing penance in Uttoxeter Market years after their father's death for a long-passed act of disobedience? Most of us, again, would have a temporary emotion of pity for an outcast lying helplessly in the street. We should call the Police, or send her in a cab to the workhouse, or at least write to the *Times* to denounce the defective arrangements of public charity. But it is perhaps better not to ask how many good Samaritans would take her on their shoulders to their own homes, care for her wants, and put her into a better way of life.

In the lives of most eminent men we find much good feeling and honorable conduct; but it is an exception, even in the case of good men, when we find that a life has been shaped by other than the ordinary conventions, or that emotions have dared to overflow the well-worn channels of respectability. The love which we feel for Johnson is due to the fact that the pivots upon which his life turned are invariably noble motives, and not mere obedience to custom. More than one modern writer has expressed a fraternal affection for Addison, and it is justified by the kindly humor which breathes through his *Essays.* But what anecdote of that most decorous and successful person touches our hearts or has the heroic ring of Johnson's wrestlings with adverse fortune? Addison showed how a Christian could die—when his life has run smoothly through pleasant places, Secretaryships of State, and marriages with Countesses, and when nothing—except a few overdoses of port wine—has shaken his nerves or ruffled his temper. A far deeper emotion rises at the death-bed of the rugged old pilgrim, who has fought his way to peace in spite of troubles within and without, who has been jeered in Vanity Fair and descended into the Valley of the Shadow of Death, and escaped with pain and difficulty from the clutches of Giant Despair. When the last feelings of such a man are tender, solemn, and simple, we feel ourselves in a higher presence than that of an amiable gentleman who simply died, as he lived, with consummate decorum.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

THE UNPLEASANT PAST.—Beginning with a period so near as its earlier portion, was it, in truth, more pleasant to be an Englishman than it is to-day? I do not believe it, judging from my own notions of what makes life tolerable. The climate was more damp and foggy and the frosts were more severe, because nearly the whole country was undrained. The roads were horrible and infested with highwaymen. The streets were not lighted with gas, and thieves had it all their own way at night time. Cabs are still bad enough; but think of the old-fashioned hackney-coach! It took nearly thirty hours to travel from London to York. Gentlemen wore clothes which required something like a mechanical apparatus to get them on and off. Of women's clothes I say nothing, for they are still and always were indescribable, except in this one point, that they are always changeable. Tea cost half a guinea a pound, and bread was sometimes sixteen pence the quartern loaf. There were few books written, and there were none but the humblest of circulating libraries whereby to get at them. Then think, in comparison, of the libraries of the British Museum and of the Bodleian at Oxford as it now is! The Police are not perfect to-day; what were the old watchmen of half a century ago? Think, also, of the post-prandial drinking of our great-grandfathers, and of the delicacies with which they garnished their talk! Think of what Oxford and Cambridge and the Government schools were in those times, and what was the education and average conduct of the working poor! Then, I look still further backward, and wonder how I should like to have lived at the nearest period when life was very decidedly different from what it is to-day. The time of the Commonwealth was just such an era. And here I recognize the influence of the pictorial art, and of the novel-writer's art, and the power they wield in modifying a whole nation's opinions as to the real character of personages and struggles long gone by. If Vandyke had never lived, or if Charles I. had been as ugly as Cromwell, or if Scott had never glorified the Cavaliers and damaged the Puritans, how different would have been the popular English estimate of the mighty struggle of the seventeenth century! As for myself, I unfeignedly rejoice that I did not live during that violent conflict. How very disagreeable it must have been to choose between the two sides! Of course, politically, I should have detested the Cavaliers; and I look upon Oliver as one of the greatest, if not the very greatest, of the sovereigns who ever sat upon the English throne. Besides, do I not remember that he saved Raffaelle's cartoons for England, and that he introduced the culture of turnips into English agriculture; and where would English farming now be were it not for turnips? Let us think of our butcher's bills, and be thankful to the great Protector. But conceive the extreme disagreeableness of having to adopt the Puritanical notions of society, and amusements, and literature! What an unpleasant age to live in, when Prynne, with his *Histriomastix*, and Laud, with his Star Chamber bloodthirstiness, were among the most influential men of their generation! How pleasant it is to be able to write in the *Cornhill Magazine* without any fear of an Archbishop of Canterbury to get one clapped into prison, with one's thumbs crushed, one's ears slit, and all one's little property in the funds sold out and paid over to the royal Treasury! For myself, I have no taste for things of this kind. I dare say that if I were put to it I might prove as ready to sacrifice myself for my convictions as any other person. But I do not in cold blood feel as if I could do it. Certainly the bare notion of being called upon to do it is enough to make one shiver. It is, indeed, a matter of very curious speculation whether these great heroic martyrs and confessors were habitually more brave than I am myself, because, for myself, I confess that I am not brave—at least I do not feel so. It would want a tremendous winding-up with me to bring myself up to the point of having my bones smashed, my limbs torn apart; while as to being burnt alive, as so many people have been, of various religions, I cannot even contemplate it. It is very pleasant for me to read, as I have sometimes read, that the bravest army feels frightfully disturbed on the night before a battle; and that those who will face death without shrinking on the following day in the furious fight are sad and terribly serious the night before in the calmness of their anticipations. Learning how very much they thus felt as I should certainly feel before the battle, I hope that my courage would rise as theirs rose when the terrible moment came.

The music of the past is another of its unpleasantnesses from which all reasonable people ought to be thankful to be delivered. I do not doubt that the Greeks, with their wonderful feeling for grace and truth of expression, made as much as was possible of the little means they possessed; and the names of their "Modes," Lydian, Dorian, Mixo-Lydian, and so forth, sound very well, as long as one does not try to attach very accurate meanings to them; but in reality the ancients hardly knew what music was. Judging from paintings on vases and from bas-reliefs and pictures, such as they were, the Greek and Roman instruments must have been of a semi-barbarous construction. They had no complete scale, as we have it; and of harmony they knew nothing whatsoever. What doleful sounds do the first lines in Virgil's *Eclogues* suggest:

> Tityre, tu patulæ recubans sub tegmine fagi,
> Silvestrem tenui Musam meditaris avenâ.

A thin oaten pipe! I suppose he means something made out of a reed; but what a thought! No doubt, too, like the Jews and other Oriental races, the Greeks and Romans could make a terrible noise with their trumpets and horns and drumlike instruments; but it was all in unisons and in some one of their imperfect scales. Think of this, and of the splendors of Bach and Beethoven! Who, then, would willingly have lived before Bach and Beethoven? Surely no man whose musical capacity was higher than that of an organ-grinder in the streets, or a Scotchman screaming with his bagpipe. Nor can I consent to be taken in by any learned critic's raptures concerning the antique drama—I mean, of course, its performance; for what would we not give for a Sophocles or an Aristophanes to-day? And would we not be most thankful even for a Euripides? But I cannot forget that fearful thing, the antique mask. Let the unlearned reader never forget that in those ancient days the actors wore gigantic masks upon their faces, with the view of increasing the volume of their voices, so that they precisely resembled the huge-headed monsters of a Christmas pantomime. Certainly, except as a matter of curiosity, I would rather read the "Œdipus Coloneus" in my own arm-chair, than see it acted as Sophocles himself saw it acted. As for the Middle Ages, undoubtedly they were wonderful times, and prolific times, and interesting times, and they laid the foundation of that modern liberty in which I so delight, and they produced superb public buildings; but they were terribly uncomfortable times nevertheless. In the first place, as has been said before, I am not fond of fighting, and I don't want to be killed, or to kill any one. But who could help fighting in the Middle Ages, with all their magnificence in the way of cathedrals? I quite admit the merits of feudalism as a means of getting society out of the horrid chaos of the really Dark Ages; but feudalism laid everybody under the obligation of fighting at the command of some one or other. Then, too, was invented that notion, which of all others I do most detest, that a better blood flows in the veins of the lord than in those of the burgher or the peasant. And yet some singular and not unlearned men have called those times the "Ages of Faith," meaning thereby faith in Christianity. If they believed in anything, from the twelfth to the sixteenth century, they believed only in dukes and other lords, and in saints and their relics. But that is not the question. The Middle Ages were a period of universal struggle and fighting, and when it was impossible to be a man of peace and a scholar without belonging to the priesthood—a proceeding for which I should have had not the slightest inclination. Even those who had to fight as one of the privileged classes were bound to array themselves in steel plates of terrific weight, while the common herd of fighting men were so clothed that they instantly went to the ground before the shock of their well-protected knightly assailants. What a debasing thing was this! In all the feudal systems there is nothing so contemptible as this self-protection which the privileged classes secured to themselves alone. Conceive such a cowardice to-day. Think of an English officer fighting beneath the shelter which was denied to his rank and file! No! it was an unpleasant past, with all its wonderfulness. England to-day is a disagreeable enough place to live in. The hideousness of London and the badness of our dinners (unless we are rich people) may be taken as types of the many grounds for grumbling which lie around us on every side; but, on the whole, I suspect that life is now, taking all men one with another, a less unpleasant thing in England than it ever has been since the Druids offered human sacrifices in their oak groves.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

DR. JOHNSON'S WRITINGS.—In accordance with the precedent set by Addison, Johnson indulges in the dreariest of allegories. Criticism, we are told, was the eldest daughter of labor and truth, but at last resigned in favor of time, and left prejudice and false taste to reign in company with fraud and mischief. Then we have the genealogy of wit and learning, and of satire, the son of wit and malice, and an account of their various quarrels, and the decision of Jupiter. Neither are the histories of such semi-allegorical personages as Almamoulin, the son of Nouradin, or of Anningait and Ayut, the Greenland lovers, much more refreshing to modern readers. That Johnson possessed humor of no mean order, we know from Boswell; but no critic could have divined his power from the clumsy gambols in which he occasionally recreates himself. Perhaps his happiest effort is a dissertation upon the advantage of living in garrets; but the humor struggles and gasps dreadfully under the weight of words. There are, he says, "some who would continue blockheads, even on the summit of the Andes or the Peak of Teneriffe. But let not any man be considered as unimprovable till this potent remedy has been tried; for perhaps he was found to be great only in a garret, as the joiner of Antæus was rational in no other place but his own shop."

How could a man of real power write such unendurable stuff? Or how, indeed, could any man come to embody his thoughts in the style of which one other sentence will be a sufficient example? As it is afterward nearly repeated, it may be supposed to have struck his fancy. The remarks of the philosophers who denounce temerity are, he says, "too just to be disputed and too salutary to be rejected; but there is likewise some danger lest timorous prudence should be inculcated till courage and enterprise are wholly repressed and the mind congested in perpetual inactivity by the fatal influence of frigorifick wisdom." Is there not some danger, we ask, that the mind will be benumbed into perpetual torpidity by the influence of this soporific sapience? It is still true, however, that this Johnsonese, so often burlesqued and ridiculed, was, as far as we can judge, a genuine product. Macaulay says that it is more offensive than the mannerism of Milton or Burke, because it is a mannerism adopted on principle and sustained by constant effort. Facts do not confirm the theory. Milton's prose style seems to be the result of a constant effort to run English into classical molds. Burke's mannerism does not appear in his early writings, and we can trace its development from the imitation of Bolingbroke to the last declamation against the Revolution. But Johnson seems to have written Johnsonese from his cradle. In his first original composition, the preface to Father Lobo's *Abyssinia,* the style is as distinctive as in the *Rambler.* The Parliamentary reports in the *Gentleman's Magazine* made Pitt and Fox express sentiments which are probably their own in language which is as unmistakeably Johnson's. It is clear that his style, good or bad, was the same from his earliest efforts. It is only in his last book, the *Lives of the Poets,* that the mannerism, though equally marked, is so far subdued as to be tolerable. What he himself called his habit of using "too big words and too many of them" was no affectation, but as much the result of his special idiosyncrasy as his queer gruntings and twitchings. Sir Joshua Reynolds, indeed, maintained, and we may believe so attentive an observer, that his strange physical contortions were the result of bad habit, not of actual disease. Johnson, he said, could sit as still as other people when his attention was called to it. And possibly, if he had tried, he might have avoided the fault of making "little ashes talk like whales." But how did the bad habits arise? According to Boswell, Johnson professed to have "formed his style" partly upon Sir W. Temple and on *Chambers' Proposal for His Dictionary.* The statement was obviously misinterpreted; but there is a glimmering of truth in the theory that the "style was formed"—so far as those words have any meaning—on the "giants of the seventeenth century," and especially upon Sir Thomas Browne. Johnson's taste, in fact, had led him to the study of writers in many ways congenial to him. His favorite book, as we know, was Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy.* The pedantry did not repel him; the weighty thought rightly attracted him; and the more complex structure of sentence was perhaps a pleasant contrast to an ear saturated with the Gallicized neatness of Addison and Pope. Unluckily, the secret of the old majestic cadence was hopelessly lost. Johnson, though spiritually akin to the giants, was the firmest ally and subject of the diverfish dynasty which supplanted them. The very faculty of hearing seems to change in obedience to some mysterious law at different stages of intellectual development; and that which to one generation is delicious music is to another a mere droning of bagpipes or the grinding of monotonous barrel-organs.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

JOHN PYE, THE ENGRAVER OF TURNER'S PAINTINGS.—Mr. Pye's works and his teaching were, from first to last, an exposition of the essential difference, or rather the complete diversity, between these two ideas. Black and white were to him but the raw material with which he had to deal. His black was printer's ink, and his white was paper; while his *chiaroscuro* comprised the whole resources of a subtle language, in which he employed these simple elements to express and to describe the wondrously-illuminating quality of light. Observing how many of the modern school are inclined to regard white paint as light, he would exclaim: "White is not light, but light is made by gradation." These are weighty words, and they contain a statement of one of the most important and fundamental truths of art. It is only by the true series of these gradations that sunlight can be fully suggested, and only by their presence in every part of his picture that the painter can express its universal suffusion. After long study, and the highest success in its results, Mr. Pye maintained that there was a complete scale of light, with as many delicate modulations in it between the two extremes of white and black as there are in a scale of music. To the thoroughly-educated eye a picture seems incomplete when certain notes of the scale are omitted; and Turner's eye was so perfect in this respect, that when he saw a proof of an engraving in progress lying on the other side of the table, the wrong way upward, he would say at a glance, "Don't you see that such a tone is wanted to complete the effect?" and he would then go away, without turning the proof round, being quite satisfied that, on the omission being supplied, the whole scale would be correct and the work be virtually finished. Not actually finished, however, for, (as no one has ever shown more fully than these two great artists, in their respective works,) after the first proportions have been made true and complete, there remains almost infinite scope for more delicate scales of gradation, one within another, like small ripples on the surface of larger waves, every dark having, subordinate to it, an inner series of shades, and every light its minor play of more subtle gradations. And Turner would sometimes walk into Pye's room when the plates were in progress, and say, "That is all right, but it is not up to the *pitch* of real light." Then came a screwing-up of all the gradations, as one might screw up a piano to concert pitch, until the temperament was adjusted throughout. John Pye used to say that a perfect picture should be so complete in harmony of accord that if you were to put a light the size of a pin's head anywhere on the work it would upset all the effect. It would be a curious experiment on most of our modern paintings to try how *large* a light could be introduced without being lost in the confusion already prevailing. Although it is impossible to sever the names of the two joint-workers, Turner and his translator, John Pye, the title of the latter to be regarded as a great original artist is beyond question. There was often scope enough for the play of his own unaided genius in his interpretation of the designs of other artists. The same unpromising kind of task, in the performance of which the English school of landscape was first formed, was sometimes set before Pye in the little topographical engravings, not two square inches in size, which it was formerly the fashion to publish in pocket-books. "I had often," he said, in reference to the uninteresting and incomplete drawings sent him to engrave, "to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear." But this was rarely, if ever, the case, with Havell's drawings, from which many of these luminous little gems are taken. Havell was a good artist, and one of the founders of the water-color school. But next to nature, Pye's greatest idol was his friend and patron, Turner. In speaking of him, the old man's voice would seem to alter to a tone of reverence, as toward a being somewhat above the race of man. But for all that, there is little doubt that Turner was much indebted to Pye for his assistance and advice, and it is well known in what high estimation he held him as an engraver. In personal character, however, these two fellow-interpreters of light were nearly as different as light and darkness. Turner was close and chary of giving advice to other artists, and when asked to show some young painter how he produced an effect, he said, surlily, "Do you think I am going to cut my own throat?" But Pye was ever willing to impart the lessons he had taught himself, and he had no secrets in his art. His great aim in life was to instill his true principles into others, and if any serious difference arose between him and his brother artists, they were generally to be traced to Pye's high-minded horror of the shop-element in his profession. It was in this generous desire to impart all the knowledge he could, that he sold to the British Museum his carefully-selected set of the *Liber Studiorum,* with proofs in different stages, his object being to give to all lovers of art an opportunity of seeing the best works, without expense. He would often write to some young artist with whose painting he had been pleased in an exhibition, and invite him to come and talk with him about art; and he did much valuable service in this way, though there may have been students too headstrong to profit by, or even to accept his proffered advice. Living engravers would probably join in one chorus of acknowledgment of what they have learned from John Pye, and among the many painters who have reaped the benefit of his advice, it may be sufficient to name the late Sir Edwin Landseer as one who was always ready to allow the great assistance he derived therefrom. This may in some degree account for Landseer's paintings engraving so well, and, contrasting as strongly as they do with the mass of pictures nowadays, which are not worth engraving at all, except for the sake of the incidents they portray. Unhappily, the influence of the engraver's upon the painter's art is not what it was in John Pye's day, or in that of the mezzotint men whom he survived and succeeded. What influence there is comes from the manufacturers of wood-cuts, and this is simply subversive of true art; destroying gradation, making completeness impossible; resulting in coarse work, hard outlines, and cutting edges, and substituting fragments for pictures, and, for *chiaroscuro,* mere black and white. Pye used to say, "If the separate parts are too exclusively worked at, it is almost impossible that a picture should be complete as a whole. You should never work at one part separately, but at every touch see how it affects the whole." It is impossible to do this when a design is taken to pieces, as it is at the wood-cut factories, and given piece-meal to half a dozen different cutters to work at. Instead of the engraver refining, as John Pye did, upon the work of the painter, we now see the painter actually abstaining from refined work in order to suit the mere mechanical convenience of the engraver.—*The Spectator.*

WRETCHED WRITERS.—Lord Eldon told George IV. the greatest lawyer in England could neither walk, speak, nor write. This legal luminary was Mr. Bell, a cripple, who had great difficulty in putting his ideas into speech, and had succeeded in hitting upon three different methods, all equally original, of putting them upon paper—one being intelligible to himself, but worse than Greek to his clerk; another which his clerk could, but he himself could not decipher; and a third, which neither he, his clerk, nor any one else could comprehend. It seems almost too absurb that a man should be unable to read his own writing, however bad it may be; but a printer employed in a London newspaper office tells us he has more than once applied vainly to a living novelist for an elucidation of his mysterious hieroglyphics. We dare say Dr. Parr's vanity received a shock when Sir William Jones wrote: "Your English and Latin characters are so badly formed that I have infinite difficulty to read your letters, and have abandoned all hopes of deciphering many of them. Your Greek is wholly illegible; it is perfect algegra." Archdeacon Coxe's handwriting was described as something that could not be called a hand or a fist, but a foot, and a club one, too, producing a tangled skein that ran across the paper in knots which was impossible to untie into a meaning; and Napoleon I. had so little mastery over his pen that his letters from Germany to Josephine were at first sight taken for rough maps of the seat of war. Douglas Jerrold and Capt. Marryat were almost capable of rivaling the feats of Peter Bales as a microscopic writer, the Captain attaining such perfection that way that before his manuscript could be handed over to the printer it was requisite to have it copied in a fashion adapted for ordinary eyesight; and then the copyist, whenever he rested from his labor, was obliged to stick a pin where he left off, lest he should never find the place again.

Horace Greeley's "copy" was a continuous string of riddles for the unfortunate compositors engaged on the paper of which he was proprietor, riddles they often solved in a way not exactly conducive to the propounder's serenity. When, in exposing some congressional malpractices, Greeley wrote, "'Tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis, 'tis true," the familiar quotation appeared in the un-Shakespearean guise, "'Tis two, 'tis fifty, and fifty 'tis, 'tis five!" A leader upon William H. Seward came forth headed "Richard the Third." When he alluded to certain electors as "freemen in buckram," the printer turned them into "three men in a back room." These, under the circumstances, excusable delinquencies, were capped by the painter of New-York *Tribune* bulletins. Having received a notice in the well-known but ever unintelligible hieroglyphics, intended to inform the public that they must seek "Entrance in Spruce street," after some hours' hard study and cogitation, the puzzled man of the brush, in sheer desperation, dashed off in large letters, "Editors on a Spree," and posted the extraordinary announcement on the front door of the *Tribune* Office. If Horace's own people were thus severely exercised, one can faintly imagine how his correspondents must have suffered. Writing to decline an invitation to lecture, he said: "I am overworked and growing old. I shall be sixty next February 3d. On the whole, it seems I must decline to lecture henceforth, except in this immediate vicinity, if I do at all. I cannot promise to visit Illinois on that errand, certainly not now." Rather to his surprise, he soon received the following reply: "Dear Sir: Your acceptance to lecture before our Association next Winter came to hand this morning. Your penmanship not being the plainest, it took some time to tr nslate it, but we succeeded, and would say your time, February 3d, and terms, sixty dollars, are entirely satisfactory. As you suggest, we may be able to get you other engagements in the immediate vicinity; if so, we will advise you." When he informed the Iowa Press Association: "I have waited, till longer waiting would seem discourteous, and now decide that I cannot attend your Press meeting next June as I would do. I find so many cares and duties pressing on me, that, with the weight of years, I feel obliged to decline any invitation that takes me over a day's journey from home." Out of this the recipients, in consultation assembled, made: "I have wondered all along whether any squirt had denied the scandal about the President meeting Jane in the woods on Saturday. I have hominy, carrots, and R. R. ties more than I could move with eight steer. If eels are blighted, dig them early. Any insinuation that brick ovens are dangerous to hams gives me the horrors." A discharged employe became editor of a Western paper on the strength of Greeley's recommendation, said recommendation being really a letter of dismissal; but as no one could decipher anything but the signature it was accepted as what its owner declared it to be. It is even said that the Sage of Chappaqua popped the question unwittingly. He wrote to a lady, entreating her to abstain from sending poetical contributions to the *Tribune.* The lady submitted the letter to a family council, and, after much debate, the mysterious missive was pronounced to be a proposal of marriage, which was accepted forthwith. This story we take to be a strong invention of Greeley's enemies or friends, although we can readily believe any story, however absurd, founded upon his eccentric style of writing, after seeing the small specimen of it, given not long ago by one of our illustrated papers. Considering that he scorned to make any distinction between *s*, *a*, and *r*, and treated *b*, *p*, and *h* as identical in form, it is no wonder the Sage's letters were liable to be sent anywhere but where he wished them to go. One morning the *Tribune* startled its readers with a philippic against careless Post Office officials, winding up with the statement that it took four days for a letter to go from New-York to Chappaqua, some thirty miles. Mr. Kelly at once sent to Chappaqua for the envelope of the delayed letter. It was one of Horace's own, suggesting somewhat the same intellectual speculation that would result from studying the footprints of a gigantic spider that had, after wadding knee-deep in ink, retreated hastily across the paper. No clerk in the Post Office could read the address, not even "the chief of the bureau of hards"—American for our "blind men." That official, however, recognized the envelope directly his superior showed it to him. "This thing," said he, "came to me some days ago, along with other 'hards.' I studied it at my leisure for a whole day, but could not make it out. I showed it to our best experts; but what the writing, if writing it was, meant was a conundrum we all gave up. Finally, in desperation, it was suggested, as a last resource, to send it to Chappaqua, which happened to be right."

Expert as he was in making his pen an instrument for the concealing of his thoughts, Greeley might have met his match among his own countrymen. Mr. Brooks, a railroad manager, wrote to a man living on the Central route, threatening to prosecute him forthwith, unless he removed a barn he had run up on the company's property. The recipient did not read the letter, because reading it was impossible, but he made out the signature, and arrived at the conclusion that the manager had favored him with a free pass along the line. As such he used it for a couple of years, no conductor on the route being able to dispute his reading of the document. A great American lawyer will never be appreciated by posterity as his admirers would have him appreciated; one of them has heaps of his letters that have been awaiting publication for years for want of there being any one in America capable of reading them. Similarly the printing of some manuscripts of the author of *The Scarlet Letter* is indefinitely postponed, because, since Mrs. Hawthorne died, all attempts to decipher them have ended in utter failure. Fenimore Cooper wrote an exceedingly bad hand, still it could be read with perseverance. Mr. Emerson's is described as "sprawling and illegible;" that of Mr. Reverdy Johnson as "an illegible, unformed scratch;" while that popular preacher, Mr. H. W. Beecher, can hardly be considered a model scribe, seeing that one of his daughters owned that her three guiding rules in copying his manuscript were, to remember that if a letter was dotted it was not an *i*; if a letter was crossed it was not a *t*; and if a word began with a capital it did not begin a sentence.

An English nobleman once lost all chance of winning the lady of his love through her interpreting his written offer of marriage wrongly. She took it to be an offer of a box at the opera for a certain evening, and wrote a short note expressing her regret that she could not accept his offer, as she was "engaged." Wellington, who wrote as he spoke, plainly, was led into the committal of a ludicrous blunder through an unreadable correspondent. Mr. J. C. Loudon, the botanical writer, had a great desire to see the beeches at Strathfieldsaye, and wrote, asking the Duke's permission to inspect his trees. The Duke took the signature for that of the Bishop of London—C. J. London—and misreading another word as well, wrote to Dr. Bloomfield: "My dear Lord, I shall always be glad to see you at Strathfieldsaye, and my servant shall show you as many pairs of my breeches as you may choose to inspect; but what you want to see them for, is quite beyond me!" Careless writing may entail more serious consequences. M. Mignet and M. St. Hilaire figured as legatees in the will of their friend M. Cousin; but the executors, unable to make out whether the testator had writen "à chacun deux," or "à chacun d'eux," were obliged to ask a court of law to decide if the legatees were entitled to 1,000 or 2,000 francs apiece.—*Chambers's Journal.*

ORVIETO.—Long before reaching Orvieto, you come in sight of the town. It occupies an Etruscan site. On turning the crest of the hills which shelter Bolsena, one looks down into a wide valley filled with the richest vegetation—peach-trees and almonds and figs, with vines leaping from tree to tree, and chaining them together, and beneath an unequaled luxuriance of corn and peas and melons, every tiniest space occupied. Mountains of the most graceful forms girdle in this paradise, and from the height whence we first gaze upon it, endless distances are seen, blue and roseate, and snowy, melting into infinity of space, while from the valley itself rises, island-like, a mass of orange-colored rock, crowned with old walls and houses and churches, from the centre of which is uplifted a vast cathedral, with delicate spray-like pinnacles, and a golden and jeweled front—and this is Orvieto.

The first impression is one which is never forgotten—a picture which remains; and the quiet grandeurs of the place, as time and acquaintance bring it home to one, only paint in the details of that first picture more carefully.

We descend into the plain by the winding road, where wains of great gray oxen are always employed for the country work of the hill-side, and we ascend the hill on which the city stands and enter it by a gate in the rocky walls. The town is remarkably clean, but one has always the feeling of being in a fortress. Unlike Viterbo, gayety and brightness seem to have deserted its narrow streets of dark houses, interspersed with huge tall square towers of the Middle Ages, and themselves, in the less-frequented parts, built of rich, brown stone, with sculptured cornices to their massive doors and windows, and resting on huge buttresses. From one of the narrowest and darkest of these streets we come suddenly upon the cathedral—a blaze of light and color, the most aërial Gothic structure in the world, every line a line of beauty. There is something in the feeling that no artists worked at this glorious temple but the greatest architects, the greatest sculptors of their time; that no material was used but that which was most precious, most costly, and which would produce the most glorious effect, which carries one far away from all comparisons with other earthly buildings—to the description, in the Revelation, of the New Jerusalem. The very platform on which the cathedral stands is purple Apennine marble; the loveliest jaspers and *pietre dure* are worked into its pinnacles and buttresses; the main foundation of its pictured front is gold. A hundred and fifty-two sculptors, of whom Arnolfo and Giovanni da Pisa are the greatest names handed down to us, worked upon the ornamentation near the base; sixty-eight painters and ninety workers in mosaic gave life to the glorious pictures of its upper stories. All the surroundings are harmonious—solemn old houses, with black and white marble seats running along their basement, on which one may sit and gaze; a tower surmounted by a gigantic bronze warrior, who strikes the hours with the clash of his sword upon a great bell; an ancient oblong palace, with Gothic arches and flat windows, where thirty-four Popes have sought a refuge or held a court at different times—all serving as a dark setting to make more resplendent the glittering radiancy of the golden front of the temple in their midst.—*Good Words.*

WATER IN THE BERMUDAS.—Wandering about among the pretty hill-and-dale scenery of Bermudas, one is not at first conscious of a singular omission, until all at once it bursts upon him that there is not a drop of water to be seen anywhere—no river, stream, or lake, not even a ditch or a duck-pond. The heavy rain falls upon the porous sand-heap, and runs through it as if it were a sieve. After a heavy shower it may remain for a little collected in pools along the beaten road, or it may rush down a steep incline, but an hour after the rain is over every trace of it has disappeared. From the whole of the islands about low-water mark being composed of the same porous rock, the sea-water passes through it horizontally as freely as the rain-water passes through it vertically, so that up to high-water mark, and probably considerably above it, on account of capillarity, the rock is completely saturated. There are some marshes and ponds on the main island, the marshes covered with a luxuriant vegetation, but in all of them the water is brackish, and they are all more or less affected by the tide, though the rise and fall is almost imperceptible in those at a distance from the sea.

If a well be sunk in almost any part of the island, it is filled with water at once, but it is only the upper layer which is fresh. The water at the bottom of the well is brackish, and is affected by the tide, and the fresh water, which is merely the rain-catch of the surrounding ground, lies on its surface. As there is always a certain amount of mixture, the wells do not yield good drinking-water, and the people trust greatly to their water-tanks.—*Good Words.*

LIGHT-HOUSES ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

During the past Winter a new light-house has been erected by the Government on what is known as Bluff Point, Valcour Island, six and one half miles south from Plattsburg. The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* gives a description of it, and says: "This makes the number of large light-houses on the lake nine, while there is one small light without a dwelling at Isle La Motte, and fourteen movable beacon-lights in the narrows at the south end of the lake, besides the beacon-lights on the breakwater at Burlington and Plattsburg. All are needed, and have their proper value. Prominent navigators are now turning their efforts toward procuring new lights at Schuyler's Island, nearly opposite Burlington, and below Crown Point, on what is known as the Middle Grounds, where, they claim, lights are needed as badly as at any place on the lake."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 4.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1000 West. Union....... 79⅜	100 North-western..... 55¾
500 do.........s3. 79⅜	100 do.......... 55⅝
1200 do..........c. 79⅝	100 do.......... 55¾
2200 do.......... 79⅝	500 do.......... 55½
100 do.........s3. 79⅝	100 do.......... 55⅝
100 do.......... 79½	200 do.......... 55⅛
1500 do.......... 79⅝	800 do.......... 55¼
100 do.......... 79⅝	100 do.......... 55⅛
300 do.......... 79¾	100 do.......s10. 55
100 Tol. & Wab....... 45⅞	400 do.......... 55
300 do.......... 45¾	100 do........s5. 54⅞
100 do.......... 45⅝	500 do.......... 54¾
1100 do.......... 45½	100 do.......... 54½
300 do.......... 45⅜	100 do.......... 54¼
400 Pacific Mail....... 48⅛	100 do.......... 54
200 do.......... 48¼	100 do.......... 54¼
100 do.......... 48⅛	600 do.......... 54⅜
100 do.......... 48	100 do.......... 54½
100 do.......... 47⅞	1100 do.......... 54⅜
2600 do.......... 48	300 Union Pac....... 38½
100 do..........c. 48	500 do.......... 38⅝
700 do.........s3. 48	200 do.........b3. 38⅜
1000 do.......... 47⅞	100 do.......... 38¼
100 do..........s3 47⅞	700 do.......... 38
1000 do.......... 47¾	200 do.........s3. 37⅞
1900 do.........s3. 47¾	2000 do.......... 37⅞
400 do.......... 47⅝	600 do.........s3. 37¾
700 do.......... 47¾	200 do.......... 37⅞
400 N. Y. C. & Hud....100⅝	200 St. Paul........ 44
800 do..........100½	300 do.......... 44⅛
100 do.......s3.100⅝	200 do.......... 44⅜
100 do.......b3.100⅝	100 do.......... 44¼
8700 do..........100⅝	100 do.......... 44
200 Erie Railway...... 39⅞	100 do.......... 43⅞
100 do.......... 39¾	100 do.......... 43¾
100 do.......... 39⅝	200 Ohio & Miss....... 31¼
100 do.......... 39½	100 do.......... 31
200 do.......... 39⅝	200 do.......... 30¾
200 do.........s3. 39¾	100 do.......... 30⅝
50 do.......... 39⅝	300 do.......... 30½
200 do.......... 39⅝	100 do.........s3. 30⅜
200 do.......... 39½	800 do.......... 30½
400 Lake Shore....... 79⅞	100 Han. & St. Jo..... 31⅛
100 do.........s3. 79½	100 C., C. & I. C...... 32⅜
1400 do.......... 79⅝	200 do.......... 32½
800 do.......... 79½	300 do.......... 32⅜
900 do.......... 79¾	400 do.......... 32¼
700 do.......... 79¼	100 do........b10. 32⅛
500 do.........b3. 79⅛	100 do.........b3. 32¼
300 do.......... 79⅛	500 do.......... 32⅛
30 N. J. Central......108	200 do.......... 32⅛
30 do..........108⅛	100 do.........s3. 32
100 do.........c.108½	200 do.......... 32
	100 Rock Island......106¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U.S.6s,'81, R. b. c........119⅞	$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68..........119⅞
14,000 U. S. 6s,81, C., 12..........121⅜	1,000 U. S. 6s, Cur...117
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65...bc. b3.120¾	5,000 do.....b. c..117
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65..........116¼	10,000 U. S. 10-40 R., b. c..........115
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., N. '65.........119⅛	1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..........12.120⅛
8,000 U.S.5-20R.,'67.119⅝	500 do...small.110¼
20,000 do......12.119⅜	2,000 do...b.c.c.120
	1,500U.S.5s,10-40 C.114⅞
	2,000 do.....b. c.115⅛
	14,000 do..........115¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Missouri 6s... 94⅛	30 C., C., C. & Ind... 73¼
5,000 N. Y. S.B.L. R.106⅝	100 Chi. & R. I.b.c.s3.106¾
1,000 N. Y. B., Con.107	200 N. J. Cen.......b.c.108¼
1,000 N. Car. 6s, old, Jan. & July... 28½	100 do.......s3.108½
2,000 Br'lyn 6s,W.L. 94	100 B., H. & E. b. c.. 1⅞
80,000 C. & N.W.Con. Coup. G. B.... 88⅞	37 L. Sh. & Mich. So. 79¼
20,000 do...... 88⅝	100 do......b. c. 79⅜
3,000 Chi., R. I. Pac. 7s.......c.105	900 do.......... 79⅜
2,000 D.,L.&W. Con.104¾	200 do.......... 79½
2,000 Erie 4th........ 97½	1000 do.........s3. 79⅛
1,000 Mich. Cen. 8s.106	600 do.........b3. 79½
15,000 N. Y. C. 1st, C.105⅞	100 do.......... 79⅜
10,000 N. Y. C.1st, R.105⅞	300 do.........s3. 79⅛
29,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 86½	300 do.......... 79⅝
4,000 Un. P. 7s. L.G. 80⅝	50 do.......... 79⅛
1,000 do...... 80¾	500 do.......... 79⅛
4,000 U. P. 10s, Inc. 87	900 do.......... 79⅛
3,000 Cl. & T. S.F.B.103	5 Erie Railway..... 38
3,000 N. Y.C. 6s, '87. 93	100 do......b. c. 39¼
1,000 Cen. P. G. B... 94½	100 do.......... 39⅛
1,000 West.Pac.Bds. 87	200 do.......... 39⅜
1,000 M.&S.P. 8s,1st107	100 do........b15. 39⅛
2,000 St. L.&I.M.2d. 80⅞	500 do.......... 39⅜
6,500 Alt. &T.H.1st.101	1000 do.......... 39¼
12,000 T. & Wab. 1st, St. L. Div... 82	10 Erie Railway Pf... 65
1,000 Gt. West. 2d.. 82½	10 C. & N. W. Pf. b.c. 72¼
1,000 N. Mo. 1st...... 85½	100 do.........s5. 72⅛
1,000 do......b.c. 85⅛	100 do.......... 72¼
100 Mer. Bank........120	100 do.......... 72⅜
100 Atl. & P. Tel. b. c. 16	200 do.......... 72½
200 Am. Dist. Tel...... 58	800 do.......... 72
100 Pac. Mail.....b. c. 47⅝	100 do.......... 72
100 do.......... 47½	500 Chi. & N. W. b. c. 54½
1200 do.......... 47⅝	500 do.......... 54⅝
600 do.........b3. 47⅝	1000 do.......... 54¾
200 do.......... 47¾	300 do.......... 54⅝
200 do.........b3. 47⅞	200 do.........b3. 54⅞
800 do.........s3. 47⅞	100 do.......... 54⅝
1300 do.......... 47⅝	100 do.......... 54½
300 do.........s3. 47⅝	200 do.........s3. 54⅜
300 do.........b3. 47¾	200 do.......... 54⅛
1400 do.......... 47⅝	800 do.......... 54⅜
900 do.........s3. 47½	100 Un. Pac. b. c...b3. 38
1100 do.......... 47½	1200 do.......... 38
100 N. Y. C. &H.b.c.c.100⅛	300 do.......... 38
600 do..........100⅝	300 do.........s3. 38⅛
22 do..........100⅞	2200 do.......... 38
30 West Un. Tel...... 79⅛	100 do.........b3. 38⅛
800 do.......b. c. 79⅜	100 do.......... 38
200 do.........s3. 79¼	100 do.........b3. 37⅞
200 do..........c. 79⅜	1400 do.......... 37⅞
1100 do.......... 79¼	300 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 43¾
100 do.........s3. 79⅜	200 do.......... 43⅞
300 do.......... 79⅜	100 do.......... 43⅝
1900 do.......... 79½	40 Del., L. & W. b. c.108¼
300 do..........c. 79½	100 do..........108
200 do.......... 79¼	700 T., Wab. & W.b.c. 45¼
400 do.......... 79⅜	300 do.......... 45⅜
600 do.......... 79⅜	100 do.........b3. 45⅜
100 do.........b3. 79⅜	300 do.......... 45⅜
700 do.........s3. 79⅜	500 do.......... 45¼
500 do.......... 79½	200 do.........s3. 45⅜
200 do.........b3. 79⅜	200 do.......... 45¼
300 do.......... 79⅜	100 do.......... 45
500 do.......... 79¼	1000 do.......... 45
200 do.........s3. 79⅛	300 Ohio & Miss.b. c. 30½
400 do.......... 79⅜	400 do.......... 30⅝
300 do.........s3. 79⅜	200 do.......... 30½
200 do.......... 79⅜	400 do........s30. 30½
	100 C., C. &I.C.b.c.s3. 32⅜
	600 do.......... 32⅛
	100 do.........b3. 32¼
	100 do.........s3. 32⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$2,000 Missouri 6s... 94¾	1400 Union Pacific...... 37¾
200 Western Union... 79⅜	400 do.........b3. 37¾
300 do.......... 79¼	200 do.........s3. 37¾
100 do.......... 79⅜	3600 do.......... 37⅝
1100 do.......... 79½	700 do.......... 37⅝
30 American Ex..... 98	200 do.......... 37⅝
400 Pacific Mail...... 47⅝	500 do.......... 37¾
100 do.........s3. 47¼	500 do.......... 37¾
200 do.......... 47¼	100 North-western.....s3. 54¼
100 do.........s3. 47⅛	300 do.......... 54⅜
200 do.........s3. 47	100 do.......... 54⅜
1800 do.......... 47	400 do.......... 54½
200 do.......... 47⅛	300 North-western Pf. 72
900 do.......... 47¼	100 Rock Island...s3.106½
100 do.........b3. 47⅜	100 do..........106⅝
200 do.......... 47⅜	100 St. Paul......... 43½
200 do..........c. 47¼	100 do.......... 43½
200 do.........b3. 47⅜	100 do.......... 43¾
2300 N. Y. C. & Hud...100½	100 St. L. & Kan. C... 25
20 do..........100¾	100 Toledo & Wab...... 44⅞
50 Erie Railway..... 39¾	200 do.......... 44⅞
1500 Lake Shore........ 79	300 Ohio & Miss....... 30⅝
200 do.........s3. 79	25 do.......... 31
1000 do.......... 79⅛	1100 C., C. & I. C...... 32
6 do.......... 78⅞	100 do.........b3. 32⅛
20 Fort Wayne...... 94½	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

2000 W. U. Tel...b. c. 79½	100 L. S. & M. S..b. c. 79⅛
100 do.......... 79½	100 do.........s3. 79⅛
800 do.......b3. 79½	600 do.......... 79
200 A. & P. Tel...b. c. 16	100 do.......... 79⅛
100 Quicksilver M..... 28	200 do.......... 79
5 American Ex...... 63	50 Panama R...b. c.115
25 Adams Express.... 97½	400 U. Pacific R...b. c. 37¾
600 P. M. S. S. Co. b.c. 47⅝	200 do.........s3. 37¾
500 do.......... 47¼	300 do..........c. 37⅝
100 Erie Railway.b. c. 39¾	900 do.......... 37⅝
50 do.......... 39½	1300 C. & N. W...b. c. 54¾
400 do.......... 39¾	100 do.......... 54⅝
100 do.......... 39⅞	100 C., Cin., C. & I. R. 74
500 do.........b3. 40	300 C. & R. I. R...b. c.106⅝
1400 do.......... 40	200 T., W. & W...b. c. 45⅛
400 Del., L. & W. R....107¾	300 do.......... 45
100 Ohio & Miss. b. c. 30⅝	800 do.......... 45
100 C., C. & I. C...b. c. 32	60 P.,F.W.&C.Gd.b.c. 94
100 do.........b3. 32¼	

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N............119⅛	100 Lake Shore ...s3. 79
25,000 10-40 Coupon..115¼	500 do.......... 79⅛
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'87. 93	100 do.........s3. 79⅛
10,000 N.W.C.C.G.Bs. 89	1000 do.......... 79
4,000 do........b3. 89	1200 do.......... 78⅞
1600 Western Union.. 79½	100 do.........b3. 79
400 do.........b3. 79⅜	300 do.........s3. 79
800 do.........b3. 79⅛	100 North-western..... 54¾
700 do.......... 79½	300 do.......... 54⅝
100 do.........s3. 79⅜	400 do.......... 54¾
700 do.......... 79⅝	100 St. Paul.......... 43⅝
100 At. & Pac. Tel..... 16	100 do.......... 43¾
8 United States Ex.. 70	200 do.......... 43⅝
500 Pacific Mail...... 47⅜	1300 St. Paul Scrip..... 78
500 do.........s3. 47¼	300 Toledo & Wab..... 45⅛
100 do.......... 47¼	500 do.......... 45
500 do.......... 47¼	100 do.......... 45⅛
200 do.......... 47⅛	100 do.......... 45⅜
500 N. Y. C. & Hud...100½	100 do.......... 45¼
100 Erie Railway..... 39⅞	100 Chicago & Alton.105
350 do.......... 39⅝	100 Ohio & Miss...... 30⅝
2300 Union Pacific...... 37⅝	500 do.......... 30½
1200 do.......... 37⅝	51 C., C. & I. C...... 32
700 do.......... 37⅝	300 do.......... 32¼
300 Rock Island......106⅝	100 do.........b3. 32¼
200 Han. & St. Jo..... 31⅛	100 do.......... 32⅛

SATURDAY, April 4—P. M.

The Banks this week appear to have lent Money to their Country Bank correspondents, with some freedom, for the First of April settlements in the interior of this State and Pennsylvania. Their loans average $4,936,200 higher than last week, and they have paid out $3,602,000 Greenbacks. The Gold Notes average is down $1,393,700 on Customs payments, and their general line of Deposits is $2,239,500 lower than on the previous return.

Money leaves off 5 ꝑ cent. on call loan, and 6@7 ꝑ cent. for Discounts at Bank and on the Street, approved mercantile names, and some time loans on Stocks, we believe, are made on the same terms.

After the half Holiday of yesterday, (Good Friday,) the Stock Exchange opened lower, and the Share list has been weak nearly all day. The closing quotations below will show the differences from Thursday night. The gold sales are ⅛@¼ ꝑ cent. lower, while Exchange on London was in fair demand at $4 84½@$4 85 to the £ Sterling. A Quarterly Dividend of *Two and a Half* ꝑ cent. on Central New-Jersey Shares is advertised for April 20. At the very close of business Gold stiffened up to 113½@113⅝ ꝑ cent., and there was a partial improvement in the Share speculation.

Closing Quotations—April 4.

	Thursday.	Saturday.
United States new 5s	115⅛	115⅜
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	120⅜	120¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	120¼	120⅛
American Gold	113⅝	113⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 85	$4 85
New-York Central and Hudson	101	100½
Chicago and Rock Island	107⅛	106⅝
Pacific Mail	48¼	47¼
St. Paul Common	44¼	43¾
Western Union	79⅞	79⅝
Union Pacific	38¼	37⅝
Lake Shore	80⅛	79⅛
Toledo and Wabash	46	45⅛
Harlem	128	127½
North-west	55¾	55
North-west Preferred	72⅝	72¼
C., C. and Indiana Central	32¼	32¼
Delaware and Lackawanna	108¼	107¾
Central New-Jersey	108½	108¼
Panama	115	115
Erie	39¾	39⅞
Atlantic and Pacific	16¼	16
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅝	30⅝

The Customs paid into the Sub-Treasury yesterday, (Good Friday,) amounted to $503,000. To-day, $445,000. For the week, $2,569,900. The Gold Interest paid out to-day, $18,000, and for the week, $191,000.

The Office redeemed in Gold during the week $143,000 Principal of the Public Debt. The Import entries at New-York this week amount to $9,851,827. The Exports of Domestic Produce, $6,047,968. The Exports of Gold and Silver, $918,092, of which $310,000 Gold Coin for Havana, &c.

The following are the prices at the Exchange Board for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ꝑ cent. reg., '81....119⅞	5-20 coup., n. i., '65...119⅛
6 ꝑ cent. coup., '81..121	5-20 reg., '67..........119⅜
5-20 reg., '62..........114¼	5-20 coup., '67..........120⅛
5-20 coup., '62..........117⅞	5-20 reg., '68..........119¾
5-20 called bonds, '62.114½	5-20 coup., '68..........119¾
5-20 reg., '64..........116¼	10-40 registered..........114¾
5-20 coup., '64..........119⅜	10-40 coupon..........115
5-20 reg., '65..........116¼	5s coupon..........115⅜
5-20 coup., '65..........120¾	6s currency, 1895-9...117
5-20 reg., n. i., '65....118¾	Gold..........113⅜

The following bids were made to-day at the Exchange Board for the State Stocks:

Ark. 6s, Funded..... 32½	N. Y. 6s, Gold C., '75.103
Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.is. 15	N. Y. 6s, Gold C., '76.103
Ark. 7s, Mem.&L.R. 15	N. C. 6s, old, Ja.&Ju. 28⅞
Ark.7s,L.R.P.B&NO 15	N. C. 6s, April & Oc. 29½
Ark.7s, M. O.&R. R. 15	N. C. 6s, N.C.R.J.&J. 45
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen.... 15	N. C.6s,N.C.R.A.&O. 44
California 7s.........113	N. C. 6s,N.C.R. coup. off, Jan. & July.. 32
Connecticut 6s........101½	N. C. 6s, F'd Act, '66. 26¼
Georgia 6s........... 75	N. C. 6s, F'd Act, '68. 25
Georgia 7s, new bds. 87	N.C. 6s, n. bds.,J.&J. 21
Georgia 7s, indorsed. 79	N. C. 6s,n.bds.,A.&O. 21
Indiana 5s...........101	Ohio 6s, '75.......... 99
Illinois coup. 6s, '77. 97	Ohio 6s, '81..........100
Illinois coup. 6s, '79. 97	Ohio 6s, '86..........105
Michigan 6s, '78—'79. 98	Rhode Island 6s......102
Michigan 6s, '83..... 98	South Carolina 6s.. 25
Michigan 7s, '78..... 99	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July. 7
Missouri 6s.......... 94½	S. C. 6s, April & Oc. 18
Mo. 6s, H.& St.Jo.is. 91	S. C. 7s of '87........ 18
N. Y. Reg., B. L.....106½	Tenn. 6s, old......... 88
N. Y. Coup., B. L....106½	Tenn. 6s, o., ex-coup. 67½
N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '74.110	Tenn. 6s, new bds.... 88
N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '75.110	Tenn. 6s, n., ex-coup. 68
N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '77.110	Tenn. 6s, n., new ser. 67½
N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '78 .110	Va. 6s, consol. bds... 50
N. Y. 6s, Gold R., '87.113	
N. Y. 6s, Gold C., '87.113	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

American..........150	Mercantile..........110
Bkrs' & Brokers' As. 90	Merchants' Exch... 82
Central National.....101	Metropolitan........130
City..........290	Nassau..........106½
Commerce..........119	New-York..........126
Corn Exchange.......130	N. Y. Nat. Exchange. 85
Fourth National.....106⅜	Ninth National......101
Fulton..........150	North America...... 92
Germania..........113	Pacific..........150
Irving..........142	Park..........142
Leather Manuf'rs'...181	Republic..........106½
Manhattan..........150	Shoe & Leather......150
Market..........118½	St. Nicholas..........105½
Mechanics'..........135	State of New-York..108
Mechanics' & Trads'.130	Union..........138

And the following for the Railroad Bonds:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds..103	Cl. & Tol. S. F.......103
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds... 96½	Cl. & Tol. new bds.. 97½
Bos., H. & E. 1st.... 28½	Cl.,P.&Ash.,old bds.. 99
B.,C.R. & M.1st,7s,g. 70	Cl.,P.&Ash.,new bds 94½
Chi. & Alt. S. F......100	Buff. & E., new bds. 95
Chi. & Alt. 1st.......104	L. Shore Div. bds.... 94¼
Chi. & Alt. Inc....... 94	L. Shore C. Coup.1st 97⅞
Joliet & Chi. 1st......105	L. Shore C. Coup.2d. 90
La. & Mo. 1st, guar. 87	M. Cen. C. 7s, 1902.. 98½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.....105	M. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82..105½
C. R. of N. J. 1st, n..105	N. Y. & N. H. 6s...... 98
Cen. R. Con. Conv...102¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.... 94½
Am. D. & Imp. bds.. 96	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.... 93
M. & St.P.1st,LaC.D. 89	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R.Est. 91½
M.&St.P.1st,I.&M.D 80	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub... 91½
M.&St.P.1st, C. &M. 81	N. Y.Cen.& H.1st C.105⅝
Mil. & St. P. 2d..... 77½	N. Y.Cen.& H.1st R.105⅞
Chi. & N. W. S. F...102¾	Hud.R.7s,2d,S.F.,'85.105½
Chi. & N.W. Int.bds 99	Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75...102½
Chi. & N.W.Ext.bds 91	Harlem 1st, 7s, C....107
Chi. & N. W. 1st.....101½	Harlem 1st, 7s, R....104
Chi.& N.W.C.G.bds. 88¾	North Mo. 1st....... 85¼
Gal. & Chi. 2d.......100	Ohio & Miss. 2d C.... 76
Chi. & Mil. 1st...... 93½	Cen. Pac. Gold bds... 94½
C.,C.,C.&I.1st,7s,S.F103¾	Cen. Pac. S. Aid bds.100
Del., L. & W. 2d.....104	Un. Pac. 1st bds..... 86½
D.,L. & W.7s, Conv.104½	Un. Pac. L. G. 7s.... 80⅝
Mor. & Ess. 1st......106½	Un. Pac. Inc. 10s.... 86⅞
Mor. & Ess. 2d.......100	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st.... 78½
Mor. & Ess. C. bds... 91½	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d.... 71½
Mor. & Ess. Cons.... 91	Cleve. & P. 3d........100
Mor. & Ess. 7s, '71... 90½	Cleve. & P. 4th....... 89½
Erie 2d, 7s, '79......100½	C. C. & Ind. 2d....... 65
Erie 3d, 7s, '83...... 98	St. L. & Iron M. 1st. 96
Erie 4th, 7s, '80..... 97	Alt. & T. H. 1st......100
B., N.Y. & E.1st,'77. 89	B. & S. Id. R. 1st, 8s. 93
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.. 94	T. P. & W. 1st, W.D. 78
Han. & St.Jo.8s,Conv 80	T. P. & W. 2d........ 58
Dub. & S. City 1st... 94	Tol. & W. 1st Ex..... 94½
Ced. F. & Minn. 1st.. 78	T.&W. 1st, St.L.Div. 82
Ind., B. & W. 1st.... 81	T. & W. Cons. Con.. 70
M. So. 7 ꝑ ct. 2d....105¾	Gt. West. 1st, '88.... 92
N.S. & N.I.S.F.7ꝑct.102	Gt. West. 2d, '93..... 82

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—APRIL 4.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101	101¼
City 6s, new	103¼	103⅜
Camden and Amboy	121	121½
Pennsylvania Central	103½	103¾
Reading	115½	115⅝
Lehigh Valley	60	60¼
Catawissa Preferred	43	43½
Philadelphia and Erie	20¾	21
Northern Central	38¼	38½
Lehigh Navigation	90½	91
Lehigh Gold Loan	96¼	96½

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the steamer City of Brussels, for Liverpool—21 cases Linen, 1,635 bxs. Bacon, 17 bxs. Clocks, 16 bales Furs, 786 bales Cotton, 155 pks. Tea, 10,011 bushels Wheat, 386 pks. Agricultural Implements, 7 tcs. Lard.

By the steamer Celtic, for Liverpool—214 bxs. Clocks, 300 tcs. Lard, 4,800 Staves, 1,555 bales Cotton, 1,242 bxs. Bacon, 275 bbls. Pork, 3 tcs. Bladders, 66 bags Offal, 100 bags Ore, 17,152 bushels Corn, 579 bags Oil-cake.

By the ship The Murray, for London—15,507 bushels Wheat, 2,076 bags Oil-cake, 3,240 Staves, 259 tcs. Beef, 50 tons Oil-cake, 3,000 bbls. Flour, 3,250 bushels Corn.

By the steamer State of Pennsylvania, for Glasgow—2,131 bbls. Flour, 180 bxs. Bacon, 200 tcs. Lard, 20 bxs. Meats, 85 bxs. Hams, 5,139 bushels Corn, 9,078 bushels Wheat, 5 bbls. Oil, 543 pks. Oil-cake, 18 logs Wood, 20 bales Domestics, 540 Staves, 7,914 bushels Peas, 12 pks. Whalefoots, 5 tcs. Stearine.

By the steamer Caledonia, for Glasgow—3,165 bbls. Flour, 49,816 bushels Corn, 382 bxs. Bacon, 45 bbls. Apples, 74 hhds. Tallow, 455 bags Oil-cake, 1,260 Staves, 339 bbls. Resin, 150 tcs. Beef, 39 bxs. Hams, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 50 pks. Lard, 150 bbls. Tallow.

By the steamer Pembroke, for Cardiff—66 bales Leather, 38,088 bushels Wheat, 500 bbls. Oil-cake, 126 bxs. Bacon, 50 tcs. Beef, 15 bbls. Beef, 15 bbls. Pork, 74 bxs. Cheese, 2,000 bushels Corn, 176 pks. Tea.

By the bark Forseth, for Queenstown—2,237 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Dominico, for Cork—23,719 bushels Corn.

By the steamer Hansa, for Bremen—3 Organs, 825 tcs. Lard, 480 cases Tobacco, 217 bales Tobacco, 2 hhds. Tobacco, 16 bales Skins, 200 bxs. Bacon, 3,650 bags Corn, 174 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 3 tcs. Hams, 846 pks. Agricultural Implements, 150 bbls. Carbon Black, 20 bbls. Potatoes, 25 bags Roots, 537 bdls. Palm Leaf.

By the bark Niagara, for Bremen—5,854 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Caibarien, for Havana—535 tons Coal.

By the schooner Almaretta, for Cardenas—722 Empty Hogsheads.

By the bark Osmi Dubrovacki, for Rotterdam—35,408 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Hermanos, for Stettin—1,430 tcs. Lard, 450 pks. Lard.

By the bark Azelia, for Malta—9,250 cases Refined Petroleum, 77 bales Domestics.

By the bark J. Mildred, for Cardenas—500 bdls. Hoops, 789 Empty Hogsheads.

By the brig Liso Houghton, for Lisbon—200 Planks, 100 bbls. Flour, 255 bbls. Resin, 60 bbls. Beef, 318 hhds. Tobacco, 3 Cotton Presses, 14 pks. Agricultural Implements, 3 pks. Sewing-machines, 111 pks. Clocks, 12,360 Staves.

The earnings of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway for March were $151,185 76; same time 1873, $112,568 58; increase, $38,617 18.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HASKIN & BRAINE, STOCK BROKERS, NO. 11 Broad st.—Stock and gold privileges a specialty. Any one can speculate with small capital and very little risk. Explanatory circulars mailed.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 4—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92@92⅛; for the account, 92⅛@92¼. New 5s, 104⅜. Erie Railway Shares, 35¼. A dispatch from Paris quotes Rentes at 59f. 70c.

5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £101,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 60f. 5c.

FRANKFORT, April 4.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 98¼ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, April 4—5 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 42s. 3d. ꝑ cwt.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Major Gen. Morris has nearly completed the inspection of the First Division, National Guard, and will commence with the Second Division to-morrow evening, opening with the Fifteenth Regiment. The following organizations will be inspected this month: Thirteenth Infantry, April 7; Twenty-eighth, April 10; Fourteenth, April 14; Twenty-third, April 17; Forty-seventh, April 23; Batteries A and B, and Separate Troop, April 30.

The Ninth Regiment, Col. Braine commanding, will parade in full uniform, white gloves, on Tuesday, April 7, to act as escort to the remains of the late Lieut. Col. Thomas T. Ferris, formerly of this command. Roll-call at the armory at 11 A. M. Field and staff (mounted) will report to the Colonel; non-commissioned staff, band, and field music will report to the Adjutant. Commissioned officers will wear the usual badge of mourning. The funeral services will be held at Grace Church at 12 M., Rev. Dr. Potter conducting the services. The guard of honor will be composed of the Old Guard, Major George W. McLean, the Washington Gray Troop, Capt. Wylie, and the Ninth Regiment, Col. Braine. The pall-bearers will be Lieut. Cols. Gildersleeve, of the Twelfth, John T. Camp, Twenty-second, H. C. Lockwood, Seventy-first, Peter Kraeger, Fifth, S. A. Ryder, Seventh, and D. S. Kiddle, of the Eighth Regiment. The remains, which have been in the Second avenue receiving-vault since their arrival, will be escorted to the church by the Old Guard, where the Ninth Regiment and Washington Gray Troop will be drawn up in line to receive them. At the conclusion of the services procession will be formed and take up the line of march down Broadway to the South Ferry, thence to Green-Wood Cemetery.

Lieut. Col. Ferris succeeded Capt. McArdle, of Mexico fame, in the command of the old City Guard, now Company C, Ninth Infantry, in the year 1854. In 1859 he was elected to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the Ninth Regiment, at that time commanded by Col. M. Van Buren. His conduct as an officer was most exemplary, and he was held in high esteem both by his brother officers and subordinates. His health becoming seriously impaired some two years ago, he resigned his position, and went to Europe. After making an extensive tour of the Old World, he at length located in the City of Paris, where his health gradually became worse, and his death ensued in December last. Previous to his death he expressed the wish that the "Old Guard" and his regiment should parade at his funeral. The hotels on the line of march have been requested to place their flags at half-mast on the day of the funeral.

The Ninth Regiment Veteran Corps will hold their annual meeting at the armory, on Monday, April 20, for election of officers for the ensuing year. Arrangements will be made for the celebration of the anniversary of the departure of the regiment for the scene of battle, May 27. At a meeting of the Regimental Board of Officers on Wednesday evening, a committee was appointed to act in unison with the Board of Management of the Veteran Association in making the necessary arrangements for the proper recognition of the anniversary. The programme in view is a trip, by boat, to New-Haven, on May 27, returning on June 12. The annual dinner to be served on board the boat. As several members of the regiment are in the employ of the New-Haven Steam-boat Company, they can do much toward making the trip a success.

The Tenth Regiment, Albany, Col. Oliver commanding, will hold a drill at the arsenal on Thursday night. Eight files from each company are ordered to report in full dress; field and staff in fatigue uniform. An organization entitled the Tenth Regiment Rifle Association has been formed. The constitution and by-laws of the National Rifle Association were adopted. The association will meet annually and elect eleven Directors, who, in turn, will elect the necessary officers and manage the affairs of the association. The annual fees were fixed at $5, and life membership $25. A range will shortly be provided for the use of the association. Adjt. Gen. Rathbone has issued commissions to officers of this command as follows: Chas. H. Allen, Captain, Company D; Jacob Shaver, Jr., Second Lieutenant, Company H; W. E. Fitch, First Lieutenant, Company E, and Edward Ten Broeck, Second Lieutenant, Company A. The resignation of John E. Jones, Company E, has been accepted.

The Eleventh Regiment, Col. Vilmar commanding, will drill by wings on April 9, 16, 23, and 30, at the armory. Assembly at 7:45 P. M. The officers and non-commissioned officers, will assemble at the armory, for drill and instruction, April 13. The Regimental Board of Officers will meet on Friday evening of each week. First Lieut. August Maywald, recently suspended from his command by General Order No. 13 from brigade head-quarters, has been reinstated and commissioned Captain of Company F. The following officers have received their commissions: Robert Gross, Captain of Company G, vice Geo. Klein, resigned; Wm. Jay Barker, Commissary of Subsistence, vice A. P. Stewart, resigned; Otto Heinzman, Captain of Company I, vice H. Bonnell, deceased; Capt. John Graf, Company E, and First Lieut. George Probst, Company D, have been discharged. The following officers were recently elected: Simon Adloe, to be First Lieutenant, and Egbert Kroeger, Second Lieutenant of Company A, Gustavus Hamminger to be Second Lieutenant of Company C, David Livich, to be First Lieutenant, Company D. Sergt. W. Weih has been appointed Orderly Sergeant of Company B. Company B has received its new uniform, and donned it for the first time last week. The uniforms for the entire regiment will be completed by the 11th inst.

Rev. G. B. Porteous will deliver a lecture at Plymouth Church on April 15, the proceeds to be applied to the benefit of the Thirteenth Regiment, one-tenth to be paid into the regimental treasury, the balance to be divided among the nine companies in proportion to the number of tickets sold. The new armory trouble has been settled, and the work of reconstruction will be commenced at once.

By order of Col. McLeer the Fourteenth Regiment will assemble for drill and instruction at the State Arsenal in full dress, Thursday, April 9, and also at the same place for review and inspection by Inspector Gen. Morris, Tuesday, April 14. Members who have not obtained the full-dress uniform may appear in fatigue. The following elections are announced: Jonathan A. Smith, Captain, F Company, vice Charles L. H. Zellinsky, resigned; Thomas Gloster, First Lieutenant, F Company, vice Hall, resigned; William F. Allen, Second Lieutenant, F Company, vice Gloster, promoted. The Joint Committees of the War Veterans' Society of the Fourteenth Regiment, and of the active regiment, held a meeting at the armory on Tuesday night for the purpose of making further arrangements for the celebration of the "muster-in" of the regiment. In the absence of Col. R. B. Jordan, Chairman of the committees, Col. McLeer presided. Gen. Fowler, Major York, Capts. Cardona, Smith, Baldwin, and Harnickel, Sergts. Barney, Shaw, and Waterbury. The regiment was mustered into active service May 23, 1861. As the anniversary falls on Saturday this year, it was concluded to celebrate it on the following Monday, the 25th inst., which will be the anniversary of the return of the regiment to Brooklyn after three years' service. The programme of the day will be as follows: Introductory remarks by Gen. E. B. Fowler, President of the Veteran Association; an address by a distinguished officer of the Army of the Potomac; recitation by Dr. J. L. Farley, Regimental Surgeon; the entertainment to conclude with a hop. Committees on Hall, Printing, and General Arrangements were appointed, and will report at the next meeting, on Friday evening.

The Twenty-second Regiment held a battalion drill at the armory on Thursday night. Major McGrath was in command, owing to the illness of both the Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel. The regiment paraded ten companies of sixteen files front. Company K paraded with the regiment for the first time, making a very creditable appearance. Col. John F. Camp has issued an order calling for a special meeting of the Veteran Corps at the armory, on Monday, April 13, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking action on the report of the Dress Committee, who will submit samples of uniforms for adoption. As this will be a very important meeting, the presence of every member is desired.

The Twenty-third Regiment, Col. Ward commanding, assembled at its armory on March 27 and 31 for drill and instruction. The battalion was, on each occasion, divided into ten commands, of eight files front. The previous drills have been confined to the first portions of the "School of the Battalion," under the instruction of the Lieutenant Colonel. At the drill on the 27th, Col. Ward confined the movements to the first articles of part four. At the close of the drill the regiment was dismissed for a short time, when it re-formed for dress-parade, Lieut. Col. Farnham taking command. This ceremony was well done, the manual being excellent, and the men steady. Meetings to consider the proposed trip to Boston some time in June next, have been held by the various companies in this command. The excursion is very popular, and there is little doubt of the success of the undertaking. After the expense incurred by the regiment for gas apparatus, &c., for the "candle-practice," the circular of the Commander in Chief countermanding the practice because of the expense, caused considerable disappointment, but the regiment will probably use muzzle-loaders and caps as a substitute for the breech-loading arms and shells. The utility of the practice is established, but the expense of rifling the shells is a matter of greater concern to the State than the education of the soldiers. First Lieut. J. S. Story, of Company A, is mentioned as the probable Adjutant in place of Adjt. Hunter, who has tendered his resignation, which has not yet been accepted. Lieut. Story has been acting Adjutant since the resignation of Adjt. Hunter. The Seventh Regiment Band Concert will be given on Tuesday evening at the armory, to be followed by the usual hop. The following is the programme: 1. Grand Wedding March, from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream." 2. Lanner's Concert Waltz, "Die Werber." 3. Overture to "Poet and Peasant," by Suppe. 4. Schubert's Serenade. 5. Quartette from Verdi's "Rigoletto;" "Eleventh Brigade March," Conterno.

The Twenty-eighth Battalion assembled at the State Arsenal on Thursday, March 26, for drill and instruction preparatory to the inspection by Gen. Morris at the State Arsenal, Brooklyn, on the 10th inst. The seven companies were equalized into eight sections of ten files each, and, under the command of Col. Burger, executed various movement in the school of the battalion.

Company F, "Roehr Guard," Thirty-second Regiment, held an election last evening for the purpose of filling the office of Captain, made vacant by the resignation of Caspar Knauf. A business meeting will be held on Tuesday, at 8 P. M., at which the presence of every member is desired, for the transaction of business relating to the dramatic entertainment. The members are requested to make full returns of the tickets issued to them at the next regular meeting, which will be held April 14. Company H, Capt. Louis Bossert, buried with military honors their late comrade Peter Stein, on Thursday last. Company E, Capt. Hellstern, celebrated the anniversary of its formation by a dance at Hellstern's Hotel, on Monday last. During the evening Capt. Theodore Hellstern and First Lieut. Abraham Plant were presented with regulation swords and belts. Congratulatory speeches were made by Col. Rohr, Major Karcher, and Capt. Kissell. Among those present were Capt. Finkelmeir, Col. Rueger, Capt. Bossert, Capt. Smith, and many others.

The Forty-seventh Regiment, Col. Auston commanding, will parade in full dress at the armory on Monday, April 13, for inspection and review by Major Gen. Morris. Members not provided with uniforms may report in fatigue. Assembly at 8 P. M. A battalion of the command, in full dress, will parade as escort to the Seventy-ninth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., on Thursday, April 16. The following details are ordered: Major Lewis R. Stiegman, to command the battalion; Lieut. Wm. H. Brownell, Acting Adjutant; Capt. E. A. Perry, officer of the day; Lieut. Edward Lawrence, officer of the guard. Special orders will be issued to each company indicating the required detail to perform the necessary escort and guard duty. The detail will report to the Acting Adjutant at 7 P. M. The band and drum corps will report to the Adjutant at the hour of assembly, 7:30 P. M.

At a recent meeting of the officers of the Fifty-first Regiment Capt. Ira Wood was elected Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment. Since that time Capt. Wood has informed those interested that he would not accept the position tendered to him. This action on the part of Capt. Wood necessitates another election, which will be held on April 8. The recent promotion of Adjt. Griffin, of the Fifty-first, to a Captaincy caused a vacancy in the staff of Col. Allewalt. This vacancy was filled yesterday afternoon by the appointment of Mr. L. B. Randall.

The members of Company F, Sixty-ninth Regiment, paid the last tribute of respect to their late comrade James P. Degge, on Tuesday last. The company paraded in full-dress, headed by O'Brien's Regimental Band. The members of this command are making strenuous efforts to insure the success of the first concert of the new band, under the leadership of O'Brien, which will take place at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms this evening.

Howitzer Battery, Eleventh Brigade, Capt. Simons commanding, assembled on Monday evening at the State Arsenal, Brooklyn, for review by Col. W. H. Beebe, Chief of Artillery. It was the first appearance of the battery in a full-dress uniform, and they presented a fine appearance. The band of the Twenty-third Infantry was present among the guests. About 800 invitations were issued, and the audience included a large number of prominent officials, both military and civic.

At the annual meeting of the Drum Majors' Association, of this City, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, George W. Brown, Twelfth Infantry; Vice President, Charles Berchet, Fifth Infantry; Secretary, William H. Samo; Treasurer, Louis Nolte; Finance Committee, Messrs. Smith, Jenks, and Congdon; Sergeant at Arms, M. McIntyre. The annual clam-bake of the association will take place in June.

The bill introduced by Col. Spencer for the promotion of rifle practice in the National Guard, providing for the appointment of an additional Assistant Inspector General, of an inspector of rifle practice in each division, of a Brigade Inspector to each brigade, whose duty it shall be to exercise a general supervision over the rifle practice of the National Guard, and to inspect all armories, ranges, and practice grounds, was ordered to a third reading on Monday.

The prize Gatling gun, won by the Seventy-ninth Infantry at Creedmoor last Fall, is now ready to be delivered to the regiment. It will be transported from Hartford in a few days, and placed on exhibition in the rotunda of the Astor House. A parade will shortly be ordered for its formal reception.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Zollicoffer vs. the Mayor, &c.; opinion.

By Chief Judge Davis.

The People ex. rel. Kedian, vs. Neilson, President, &c. et al; motion granted. See opinion.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Rogers vs. Gould; case and amendments settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Judges Sedgwick, Van Vorst, and Spier.

Kamp vs. Kamp; order appealed from affirmed with costs; opinion by Judge Van Vorst.

Courtney vs. Baker et al.; judgment reversed; new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event; opinion by Judge Van Vorst.

Hanover Fire Insurance Company vs. Tomlinson; order affirmed, with costs; opinion by Judge Van Vorst.

By Judges Van Vorst and Spier.

O'Mahoney vs. Belmont, and an order of Special Term appealed from; affirmed, with costs.

By Judges Sedgwick, Van Vorst, and Spier.

Reed vs. Studwell; judgment affirmed, with costs; opinion by Judge Spier.

Jones vs. Norwood; order appealed from reversed, with costs; opinion by Judge Spier.

O'Mahoney vs. Belmont; order appealed from affirmed, with costs; opinion by Judge Spier.

Strong, Receiver, &c., vs. The New-York Laundry Manufacturing Company; judgment reversed, with cost to the appellant to abide event, and a new trial ordered.

Keck vs. Werder; motion to dismiss appeal granted with costs; opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

Field vs. Leavitt; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

Ronaldo vs. The Mechanics' National Bank; order appealed from reversed with costs; opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

Smith vs. Smith; judgment reversed, with costs to abide event; opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Corbett et al. vs. Barnett; motion for allowance granted, five per cent.

Livermore vs. Livermore, Executrix, &c.; motion to transfer cause granted.

Searles vs. Fales et al.; motion that plaintiff file security granted.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Von Hermann vs. Wehren; motion denied.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Sweeney vs. Sheridan et al.; judgment for plaintiff. See opinion.

Trevor vs. Jackson; ordered that this cause be referred to a referee. See memorandum.

Goodwin et al. vs. Hirsch; case and exceptions to be filed.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Hall vs. Cornwall; judgment for defendant with costs. See opinion with Equity Clerk.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET.
SPLENDID OFFICES,
in the
NEW UNION BUILDING,
No. 54 WILLIAM ST., adjoining New-York Bank.
Apply in the building to
W. GOUVERNEUR,
Or to the
JANITOR, FIFTH STORY.

TO LET OR LEASE,
NOS. 48 AND 50 WALKER ST.
DESIRABLY LOCATED, NEAR BROADWAY,
well lighted, steam elevator, and heating apparatus; can be rented on reasonable terms. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

EIGHTH AV., SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF 46th st.—Four superior new stores and basements, including corner, to rent or lease; size, 25x75 feet; the corner can be connected with the store adjoining, if desired; heavy plate-glass extended show-windows; fine light; first-class flats overhead; best basements and stores offered on the avenue. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner of Wall st., or TIMPSON & PEET, Broadway and 44th st.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, OR AS apartments, a floor desirably located on 5th av. Address Post Office Box No. 281.

TO LET—THE OFFICES NOW OCCUPIED BY THE FRENCH TRANS-ATLANTIC STEAM-SHIP COMPANY AT NO. 58 BROADWAY; VACANT MAY 1. INQUIRE OF THE JANITOR.

LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 1,272 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts.; 25x80 feet; elegant location for house-furnishing goods, first-class restaurant, or any respectable business.
J. ROMAINE BROWN, agent, No. 1,280 Broadway.

LARGE BUILDING ON BROADWAY TO LEASE for ten years—Near 34th st.; suitable for photograph gallery or hall, by
J. ROMAINE BROWN,
No. 1,280 Broadway, corner 33d st.

TO LET—ENTIRE OR DIVIDED STORE, NO. 12 Barclay st., with dry and light cellar and subcellar; also, subcellar No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET OR LEASE—OFFICES IN FIRST AND second stories of Nos. 30 and 32 Cedar st., with lofts and cellarage. Apply to
JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

NO. 68 WALL ST., ROOM NO. 10—SUITE well lighted; desirable offices for lawyers or brokers; rent reasonable; offices newly fitted up. Address or call as above, on ALBERT DAY.

STEAM-POWER TO LET.—THE NEW BUILDing, 50x90, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st., either the whole building or in floors. Inquire on premises.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NO. 929 MADISON AV.—FOUR-STORY HIGH stoop brown-stone dwelling, 20x50, lot 80; hard wood on three floors, and improving neighborhood; $40,000. Permits of
WM. H. RAYNOR,
No. 5½ Pine st.

HOUSES FOR SALE
ON 5TH AV. AND NEAR-BY STREETS.
SOME REAL BARGAINS.
For particulars and permits apply to
WM. H. RAYNOR,
No. 5½ Pine st.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.
Two houses on 135th st., near 3d av., three story, high stoop, with good cellar, 20x40x100..........$8,000
Three houses on 140th st., about same size.......... 5,750
One house, 16.8x40x100).......... 4,500
Terms easy. Apply to owner,
F. A. ANNER, No. 135 East 128th st.

BROADWAY STORE FOR SALE OR TO Rent.—No. 768 Broadway, near A. T. Stewart's upper store. Lot 23x100. Snug Harbor lease, twenty-one years to run. Possession. Price asked, $60,000. Half may remain on bond and mortgage.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—WEST 36TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., north side, a full-front brown-stone high-stoop house, built in the best manner, in perfect order throughout, frescoed and painted, hard wood finish; a most desirable house and in a splendid neighborhood. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

A VERY CHEERFUL RESIDENCE ON north side of 22d st., near 6th av., three story and large French roof; brick house, 20.10x50; lot 100; in superb order; every room frescoed, papered, and painted to correspond; must be seen to be appreciated. For permits apply to W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 18x63, lot 100 5-12, No. 220 West 46th st., between Broadway and 8th av., just completed, in perfect order for immediate occupancy; cabinet finish in parlor and dining-room. Inquire of W. H. GEDNEY, Builder, No. 143 West 40th st.

A PERFECT HOUSE FOR SALE—43D ST., between 5th and Madison avs.; superbly finished in hard wood, frescoed, and first class in every respect; built by Duggin. Will be sold a great bargain if applied for promptly.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway and 17th st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NO. 55 PARK av., between 37th and 38th sts.; brown-stone, high stoop, hard-wood finish; all the modern improvements; sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. For permits and price, inquire of
R. S. HAYWARD, No. 644 Broadway.

$13,000.—GREAT BARGAIN.—EAST 32D ST., four-story double tenement and store; stable on rear, seven stalls; lot 25 by 100 feet; half can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of Mrs. MARTIN, No. 396 3d av., above 28th st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE ON 36TH st., just west of and close to 5th av., about 17 by 60, lot 100, in complete order from cellar to roof; frescoed, &c.; has mirrors, gas fixtures, &c. For permits and particulars apply to W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

FOR SALE—IN STUYVESANT SQUARE, A LARGE, handsome residence.
Terms easy.
Persons wishing to purchase can learn the terms and all particulars by directing a line to L. P., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—AN ELEGANT THREE-story brick stable, 25 by 100; all the improvements; north of 50th st., near 6th av.; suitable for private or club stable.
P. H. GRADY, No. 827 6th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 675, NEAR 53D ST., OPPOsite St. Thomas' Church.—Superb full-size high-stoop stone dwelling "for immediate and absolute sale," by order of the Trustee. A bargain!!! Permits, &c., from
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

A VERY NICE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, No. 141 East 45th st., (formerly Gilford place;) all improvements; price $23,000. For permits apply to W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

BARGAINS FOR CASH.—TAKE YOUR CHOICE; first-class brown-stone, 18 rooms, superior-built tenement; rent, $3,215; finely located; lots above park. Address Owner, No. 207 West 38th st.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—NO. 18 East 57th, Nos. 1, 10 East, 18 West 53d, 16 West 54, 15 East 49th; 5th av., Nos. 299, 584, 675, 781, 783.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A LARGE HANDsome residence up-town, for down-town tenement property or farm in Westchester County. Apply to A. M. HILL, National Bank of Commerce.

THREE NEW BROWN-STONE DWELLINGS, near Central Park; hard-wood finish, at a bargain if sold within a few days.
WILLIAM BEDELL, No. 308 West 58th st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

WILLIAMSBURG.—$7,500 WILL BUY THREE-story and basement brick house, fifteen rooms, modern improvements, size 20x47; $1,000 cash, balance on mortgage; splendid chance to let part, and have your rent free.

To let, No. 183 Rutledge st., three-story brick, improvements, rental $500. Also, apartments.
O. V. HOLCOMB,
No. 89 Broadway, Williamsburg.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE IN BROOKLYN for sale—Three-story brick house, 27x62 feet, built in the best manner, with steam furnace and all improvements; lot 50 feet front and rear by 125 feet deep, with stable on extra lot on the rear, on Hamilton st.; No. 401 Clinton av., the choicest location on this beautiful avenue; terms liberal. If not sold before the 16th of April will be rented, furnished or unfurnished, as preferred, to a satisfactory tenant.

FOR SALE, HOUSES.—TWO FIRST-CLASS houses, three story, basement, and subcellar; Philadelphia brick front, brown-stone basement and trimmings, with all the modern improvements; will sell cheap; call and examine; terms easy. Inquire on premises, Bergen st., near Bond, of JOHN MONAS, owner, No. 187 Bergen st.

FOR SALE—THE HOMESTEAD OF THE LATE Chas. Cooper, on Bushwick av. Boulevard, Brooklyn, between Duryea and Wierfield sts., with four or eight lots; house contains modern conveniences; will be sold cheap to close the estate. Apply to JOHN A. LEWIS, Executor, No. 297 South st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The NEW, COMMODIOUS, and COMPLETELY APPOINTED, FURNISHED RESIDENCE known as MANSFIELD VILLA, having EIGHTEEN ROOMS, WATER, GAS, BELLS, SPEAKING TUBES, HEATER, and commanding EXTENSIVE VIEWS of the GRAND and BEAUTIFUL SCENERY of the HUDSON RIVER. NO CHILLS and FEVER; NO MOSQUITOS; three minutes from MANSFIELD AVENUE RAILWAY STATION, and one hour from the City.

Terms made to suit the purchaser. Address L. D. MANSFIELD, NYACK, or call at office of Crammond Kennedy, No. 27 Park place.

$200 CASH AND BALANCE IN THREE years, for the most desirable building lots in the charming village of Flushing; ten churches; excellent public and private schools, academies and seminaries; public library, streets sewered, sidewalks paved, lighted with gas, and water in pipes now being introduced; population 8,000; only twenty-two minutes from 34th st., New York, and forty-five minutes from City Hall by James Slip Ferry; shade and ornamental trees, stone sidewalks and graded streets, without extra charge to purchasers. Persons of moderate means may pay by $10 monthly installments. Free excursions daily at 9:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M., from store, No. 439 3d av. Maps free; ladies shown every courtesy. Call upon or address BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, Real Estate Headquarters, No. 439 3d av., New York, (office opposite Main Street Depot, Flushing.)

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—THE HOMEstead of the late Peter R. Stelle, two miles from the depot, at New-Brunswick, N. J., containing 140 acres, eight of which is woodland; large barns and out-buildings; suitable for dairy or stock purposes; in high state of cultivation; well watered; splendid orchard of apples and pears; abundance of small fruits; convenient dwelling, twelve rooms; tenant-house, nearly new; land easily divided in farms of 100 and forty acres or less; beautiful building sites; mountain and river view; near good schools, &c.

For photographic views and particulars inquire of D. C. HAYS, No. 40 Broad st., New-York, or A. P. PREVOST, New-Brunswick, N. J.

AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON.—FOR sale—An elegant country residence, fifteen minutes' walk from depot, in vicinity of beautiful country seats of prominent New-York merchants; house built in most attractive style, seventeen rooms with every convenience; stable and carriage-house, from six to seven acres of land, abounding in all kinds of choice fruit and shade trees; location most healthy, and society all that could be desired; terms very favorable. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FORTY-THREE MINUTES BY BEST LINES of travel; frequent and night trains; low fares; near depots; paved, lighted, and policed streets; roomy SUBURBAN RESIDENCE and grounds; roomy and in good order; stable; best portion of Elizabeth; city and country conveniences combined; fruit and garden. Will sell low, and make terms easy. Apply at West Elizabeth Depot, (New-Jersey Central Railroad,) close by the premises, or address OWNER, Post Office Box No. 184 Elizabeth, N. J.

AT ROSELLE, ON CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, FORTY-FIVE MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK.—For sale—A French-roof frame house, fifteen rooms, marble mantels, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; conveniently arranged, with ample closets; lot 75 x200; near depot; will be sold low and on terms to suit. Address S. A. BRISTOL, Box No. 3,982 New-York Post Office.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT ON THE Sound, near Southport, Conn., for sale. One of the most beautifully situated places to be found. Finely improved. Plenty of fruit and shade. Extensive water front. Splendid bathing, &c. $50,000. Will sell part if desired. BELLAMY BROTHERS, No. 5½ Pine st.

FOR SALE—IN VILLAGE OF FAIRVIEW, N. J., two very nice frame houses, with grounds; twenty-five minutes from 23d and Chambers sts., five minutes from depot; commutation $1 per week; about $3,250 each; terms to suit. OWNER, No. 238 West 44th st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, NO. 116 India st., Greenpoint, between Franklin and Union avs. A nice little house for one family; eight rooms; lot 25x100; $4,000 cash, or one-fourth on mortgage, three years. Apply to J. A. LUCAS, No. 300 Mulberry st., (Police Telegraph,) New-York.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME, AT A VERY LOW price, for sale at Morristown, N. J., three minutes' walk from depot; modern house; gas and water; carriage-house, &c.; 35x150; terms easy.
SAMUEL EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—ERIE ROAD, TWENTY-one miles—For sale, a new dwelling, nine rooms and half acre ground, within five minutes' walk of depot. THOMAS T. WALTON, Imperial Insurance Company, No. 40 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED, a COMMODIOUS and very ATTRACTIVE COTTAGE on Knickerbocker road, ENGLEWOOD, N. J., with STABLE and TWO ACRES of land, less than one mile from depot. Price, $16,500. Rent for the year, $1,500, or for SUMMER MONTHS, $1,000. Apply to
MILLER, PEET & OPDYKE, Attorneys,
No. 20 Nassau st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—AN elegant residence in the finest part of Pittsfield, Mass., very central; two stories high, with an L and French roof. The house is lighted by gas, heated by steam, and replete with all modern conveniences. A good barn on the premises. Built for the owner's occupancy, in the best manner, and cheap at $27,500, it is yet offered at a great sacrifice, the owner having removed to Boston. Pittsfield is one and a half hours from Albany, and but five or six from New-York. Apply to J. N. DUNHAM & CO., Pittsfield, Mass.

If not sold it will be rented as a furnished house for three or four months, from June 1, at $250 per month.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE COUNtry seat of twenty acres at Seaford, Queens County, Long Island, consisting of a fine house, beautifully furnished; gardener's cottage, orchard, barns, stables, dairy, ice and bath houses; also, a fine team of horses, carriages, harness, cows, wagons, farming implements, utensils, machinery, &c.; situate on the main road, about ten minutes' walk from the South Oyster Bay station, and fronting on the Great South Bay and ocean; good riding, boating, gunning, and fishing. For further particulars, apply to WM. RYAN, on the premises, or to THOMAS H. HURLBEY, No. 6 City Hall place, New-York City.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BAY RIDGE, Long Island, four miles from the Battery, New-York, thirty minutes by ferry direct, or by horse cars every fifteen minutes from all the Brooklyn ferries, the most beautiful, accessible, improving locality near the City; to let or for sale, villas, with view fronting the Bay, each nine, ten, thirteen, fourteen, and nineteen rooms, all improvements; also, one double house of ten rooms, with two stores on first floor. Lots for sale, with building loan. Apply to JOHN MACKAY, No. 14 Broadway, New-York.

FACTORY FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESsion.—Large, light building, 100x30, two stories, stable, brick engine-room, 25-horse engine, forty boilers; also, if needed, Rozer's planer, which tongues and grooves; saw-tables and other machinery for wood-work and picture frames. Only a small amount in cash necessary; will take monthly payments for balance. If you now pay rent you can own this desirable property by saving rent and paying easy payments. Apply between 10 and 11 A. M. at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 439 3d av.

MONMOUTH BEACH, NEAR LONG BRANCH—For Sale—The residence of the late Mr. Ryall, opposite the Conover House, within five minutes' walk of station. The house is nearly new, has about ten rooms, with good stables, and ample grounds. Will be sold very cheap.

Also, furnished houses for sale or to rent for the season—one at $750, one at $1,000.
Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

A FINE HOUSE OF ELEVEN ROOMS, WITH good garden; plenty of fruit and shade trees; near the depot, at Tarrytown, rent $400 a year; also, a fine large stone house near Peekskill, and seventeen acres, rent $1,200; also, a house of fifteen rooms and twenty-four lots on the Hudson River, rent $600; also, an elegant place at Stamford, Conn., rent $1,200; also, many others.
HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A splendid grazing farm at Hillsdale, Columbia County, N. Y., 225 acres, beautifully located; adjoins the village and Harlem Railroad Depot; milk trains daily; very low price; one-half on mortgage; first-rate investment. Apply to A. C. BENEDICT, No. 28 Bowery, New-York.

$200 DOWN, BALANCE IN PAYMENTS OF $58 33 per month until fully paid for, a splendid new dwelling, seven rooms, only five miles from the City by steam. You can own your house by earning what you now pay for rent. Apply between 10 and 11 A. M. at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 439 3d av.

DUTCHESS COUNTY FARM OF 200 ACRES, NEAR MILL BROOK, FOR SALE.—Fine, new substantial buildings; large barns, with all accommodations for stock purposes; located close to the magnificent farms of the Messrs. Thorne and George H. Brown; low price and easy terms to a prompt buyer.
F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

A FINE MODERN HOUSE—THREE ACRES filled with fruit, most beautifully located, for sale cheap. Furnished and unfurnished houses, with one to twenty acres, to rent, convenient to City.
J. C. FREEMAN, No. 181 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, at Rutherfurd Park, N. J., forty minutes from New-York; pleasant cottage, carriage-house, lawn, and garden; location fine; fine river view. Apply to R. H. OVERTON, No. 353 Broadway.

ATTENTION.—A GOOD HOUSE, $1,500 TO $3,500. Payment $100 cash; balance monthly. SMITH'S, Atlantic av., near Howard House, East New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A.—TO LET—THE DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 155 Macdougal st., near 4th st.; four-story high-stoop brick house, in good order, suitable for a first-class boarding-house; rent reasonable.

Also,

the three-story high-stoop brick house No. 27 Bond st., near Broadway; will be let or leased for a term of years, for business purposes; good location.

Also,

the brick high-stoop house No. 157 Wooster st.; good location for any light business; will be rented on reasonable terms.

Also,

the four-story brick house No. 42 East 9th st., near Broadway, in good order; rooms large; first-class location; well adapted for a modiste, merchant, millinery, or any fancy business; will be rented to a responsible party on favorable terms.

Also,

floors in Harlem, rent low, in good locations.

Also,

flats in brown-stone-front houses, on Lexington av., near the park; first-class neighborhood.

Also,

at New-Brighton, Staten Island, five minutes from boat, a very desirable cottage, well furnished. The above is finely located, surrounded by well-laid-out grounds; fine view, healthy location, and desirable in every respect.

Apply for permits of the above at the office of J. A. VAN BUSKIRK, No. 67 East 10th st., corner of 4th av.

TWELVE DWELLINGS AT GARDEN CITY, eighteen miles distant, on Central Railroad of Long Island; rents from $150 to $800; early and late trains and cheap commutation. Also, five brick stores, with dwellings attached. Apply to A. T. STEWART'S AGENT, Broadway and Chambers sts., from 12 to 3 P. M., or to D. S. DENTON, Garden City, adjoining Hempstead Village.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES
TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
Apply to F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
Broadway, corner Wall st.,
Agents for Long Branch property, or
THOMAS W. COOPER,
At Long Branch Depot.

TO LET—NEAR THE HUDSON RIVER, AN ELEgant and handsomely-furnished Summer and Winter residence, containing all the modern improvements, with from ten to eighteen acres in lawn and shade, situated on Broadway, in close proximity to Riverdale, Mount St. Vincent, and Yonkers' Stations; plenty of fruit, and stabling for five horses. To a private family, only $2,500 a year. Address E. B., Yonkers, N. Y., or to LEWIS J. BINSSE, No. 407 East 9th st., New-York City.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—TEN ACRES, PRIvate water front on Passaic River, at Avondale, N. J.; City Hall in forty minutes; cottage, twelve rooms; out-buildings, old shade-trees, fruits; healthy; depot seven minutes' walk; rent $600; also large house, sixteen rooms; twenty acres, out-buildings, one-half acre private water front; fruit and forest trees; rent, partly furnished, $1,500. DALTON & CONNER, No. 12 Pine st., Room No. 4, or No. 19 West 21st st.

TO LET—NEAR THE GRAND BOULEVARD—EXtra large dwelling-house, furnished or unfurnished; suitable for Summer and Winter residence; it is provided with all modern improvements, and is only fifteen minutes' distance, by rail, from 30th st.; rent low. Also, at same place, a two-story dwelling-house, partly furnished. For terms apply on the premises, foot of 141st st., North River, to EUGENE MURRAY, or to the owner, HENRY L. HOGUET, No. 48 West 28th st.

A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE PRIVATE dwelling in 55th st., near Lexington av., 20x50, only $1,500; another in 65th st., near same avenue, $1,600; and one in 63d st., $1,650; a handsome four-story on Lexington av., near 64th st., $1,500; another on same avenue, near 52d st., (frescoed,) $2,000; a beauty on 60th st., 20x50, (frescoed,) $2,000.
F. ZITTEL, No. 1,026 3d av.

TO LEASE—FOR THREE YEARS, TO A STRICTLY private family—A three-story high-stoop brick house, 22x65x100, in fine order, and excellent neighborhood; furnished, $3,000 a year; unfurnished, with exception of gas-fixtures, shades, carpets, &c., $2,200 per year. For permit apply to H. R. DREW & CO., No. 3 West 23d st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER OR BY THE YEAR, one of the most charming residences on the Hudson River, twenty miles above Poughkeepsie; unrivaled mountain and water views; comfortable house fully furnished; garden, orchard, a hot-house; extensive grounds. Rent very moderate. Apply to
S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand st.

RESIDENCE OF GOUVERNEUR MORRIS to rent or lease, furnished or unfurnished; beautifully located on the East River or Sound; fine views; fruit and vegetable gardens; greenhouse; large old trees; thirty acres; twenty minutes' drive from Central Park; low rent. Full particulars from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

AN ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE ON Madison av., near 28th st., to rent.—Four story, high stoop, 25x60, and extension; rent reasonable to private party only.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway and 17th st.

ONLY $1,000 A YEAR FOR A THREE-STORY private dwelling on 73d st., near Lexington av.; another, same street, $1,100; and one on 74th st., $1,200; 82d st., near 3d av., $800.
F. ZITTEL, No. 1,026 3d av.

FOR RENT OR SALE, NEAR ORANGE, N. J.—Cottage, six rooms, five acres, rent $200; cottage, eight rooms, stable, one acre, price $4,500; house, fourteen rooms, two acres, $9,000. Address POSSESSION, Orange, N. J.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE on 11th avenue boulevard, corner 141st st., in complete order; has all improvements; rent $700. Apply to G. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker st.

FRENCH FLATS—FURNISHED, IN PERFECT order for housekeeping, central location, all modern improvements, to let from May to October. Address A. L. D., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

TO LET—NO. 37 LAFAYETTE PLACE—HOUSE thoroughly repaired and painted last Fall. Inquire of S. A. DODGE, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s, Broadway and Chambers st., between 1 and 3 P. M.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE, No. 55 West 47th st., near 5th av., in perfect order; rent on lease, $3,000. Apply at No. 144 East 27th st.

TO RENT—BROWN-STONE HOUSE NO. 234 WEST 54th st., fully furnished, or in part. Apply to JOHN SHIRLEY & SON, No. 81 Cedar st.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO let. All modern improvements. Pleasantly located near depot. Inquire of real estate agents there, or owner, No. 279 Pearl st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO L

REAL ESTATE OFFIC

W. N. GRISWOL

No. 744 Broadway, Astor Pl

TO LET—No. 586 7th av., near 42d st., high-stoop brick house; all modern improv

TO LET OR FOR SALE—No. 209 West 43d way, beautiful high-stoop three-story house order; parlor carpets, &c., &c.; a good chance gain.

TO LET—First-class full-width high-stoop house, No. 10 Washington place, to a private only; immediate possession.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—Beautiful cottage mansville, 152d st., near Grand Boulevard.

TO LET—Basement, No. 139 East 8th st., room, suitable for first-class book store, &c.,

TO LET—No. 27 West 18th st.—Splendid four-story house; all improvements; rooms, &c. Call for permit; terms reasonable.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—No. 415 West 57th brown-stone three-story high-stoop house; all improvements; a great bargain; in perfect order

TO LET OR FOR SALE—The first-class build 103, 105, 107 Mercer st.; steam power, elevat &c.; one of the best buildings in the City.

TO LET—Second floor, rear, 25x50, No. 763 way.

TO LET—The corner building, No. 42 Uni place; floors for business and residence.

TO LET—With steam power, non-failing, lo half lofts in the first-class new building Nos. 9, 11, 13 Baxter st.; rent from $80 to $150 per month.

STORES AND DWELLINGS, in lower and wards of City, to let and for sale.

TO LEASE—FOR ONE OR MORE YEAR ridge overlooking Harlem River and Valley, 200th st., within twenty-five minutes of Grand C Depot, or three-quarters of an hour's drive from Park entrance, a large and commodious brick built in the best manner; gas and water through billiard-room, greenhouse, gate-house, stable horses and two cows; ample room for carriages; respects a first-class residence, and admirably for a gentleman of taste and refinement. The grounds are nine acres in extent, with fine lawn, garden, The house is very handsomely furnished, and will rented fully furnished, with linen, glass, china, plate and books, if desired.
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadw

TRUCK GARDENERS.—TO LEASE FAV bly at GARDEN CITY, on Central Railroad of Island, eighteen miles distant, farms of fifteen or more acres each, with suitable buildings. Apply A. T. STEWART'S AGENT, Broadway and Chambers between 12 and 3 o'clock, or to D. S. DENTON, Gar City, adjoining Hempstead Village.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET, NEAR TAR town, on the Hudson.—The house contains rooms, besides bath-room, butler's pantry, large and separate laundry, all with hot and cold water; completely and very nicely furnished, and in order; there is a large ice-house, (filled,) carriage-house and a stable, (four stalls) with water in both and fectly fitted up, a large garden and ample grounds is within a mile of the station, from which there hourly trains to and from the City; the place will rented low to a good tenant from the 1st of May to of October, or for the year if desired. Apply to No. 5th av.

A LADY, OWNING HER OWN RESIDEN with two acres of ground, in a charming vill (population 3,000) thirty miles south of Syracuse rail, would let to an acceptable family, for three years, taking board for rent, drawing-room, 16x dining-room about same size, with parlor, library, kitchen, &c., on first floor, and eleven bed-chambers second; stable and ice-house on premises; a splen academy within three blocks. Address W. R., Box 1,266.

TO LET—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, (O hour from 42d st.,) for the season or a term years, a large furnished house, in good order, modern improvements; location high, healthy, commanding extensive land and water view. Lawn of several acres, well shaded with orna and fruit trees; stable and carriage-house ample convenient. To a private family only. Apply at No. 157 Maiden lane, New-York, from 10 o'clock.

TO RENT AT ROCKLAND LAKE, N. A furnished house, five minutes from both lake river, and commanding charming views of both; rooms, plenty of closets, barn, carriage room and stable for three horses; four acres; variety and abundance fruit; large garden; pasturage for cows; good very cool and healthy; steam-boat to and from York. Apply at No. 62 West 48th st., before 9 A. after 1 P. M.

RIVERDALE ON HUDSON.—THIRTY-FIVE minutes from Forty-second or Thirtieth Street pot—To rent, with unexceptionable board, desirable of rooms for the Spring or Summer season; house tains modern improvements, situated on high ground commanding a fine view, with seven acres of land, shade trees, and large piazzas; reference given and quired. For particulars apply at No. 135 Madison New-York.

AT KING'S BRIDGE, ON HARLEM RIVER let or lease, furnished.—A first-class residence, taining seventeen rooms, handsomely frescoed, modern improvements; carriage-house, stables, house, and nine acres of land in fruit, lawn, and tables; about 900 feet from depot and adjoining dences of H. B. Claflin, Chas. L. Anthony, and Bailey. Inquire of H. W. COATES, No. 80 Cedar st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, AT ROSLY Long Island, to rent for the season; house large and well furnished; ample grounds, shade, trees, &c.; near railroad depot and steam-boat landing on grounds; never before rented; family rent very moderate.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway and 17th st.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND—FURNISHED Unfurnished—Stone house, twelve rooms; acres in lawn and garden; half-mile from landing fruit, grapes, berries, and shade-trees; barn, stable, fine prospect. Apply to THOS. ROBJOHN, No. 407 W 42d st., or H. R. MILLER, West New-Brighton Landi

FOR RENT—ON RIVERSIDE PARK, AT 90TH ST the Brockholst Livingston mansion, with about block and a half of land; it has a fine garden beautiful view of the river; size of house 42x48; good order. For particulars, apply to CYRUS CLA No. 741 5th av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON NORT ern Railroad of New-Jersey, thirty minutes Chambers st., four minutes from depot; nine daily; frame house completely furnished; four lawn, fruit, and garden; rent low. Further particulars and photograph, No. 41 Maiden lane.

TO LET—ON 161ST ST., WELL SITUATED, THRE houses, brick basements, with twelve rooms kitchen, bath-room, Croton water, gas, &c., with eigh lots of ground to each house. Apply to
SHEPHERD KNAPP, Carmansvill

TO RENT—IMPROVED FLATS, EIGHT TO ELEV rooms; rent, $500 to $900; lower part brown-sto private house; three-story and basement house, carpets, in first-class location; all five minutes of Apply to JOHN D. CRIMMINS, No. 1,037 3d av.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, FURNISHED, October, house of ten rooms, all modern conven ences, near Orange and Brick Church Stations; $100 per month. Apply to
WALTER E. SMITH, Orange, N.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN stone house in the block on 86th st., near 5th and overlooking the Central Park; will be leased favorable terms to a good tenant. Apply to E. H. TA ER, Jr., No. 47 Walker st.

TO LET—NO. 26 3D ST., NEAR 2D AV., LOWE part, two parlors, one or both basements, with without rooms on third floor; improvements; rent Apply to J. A. LUCAS, No. 300 Mulberry st., (Police Telegraph.)

TO RENT—THE HALF OF A BROWN-STO private house, eight rooms, all lighted, with mo ern improvements; separate for each family; two families only. Apply to OWNER, No. 239 W 49th st.

SEA AIR.—TO LET, FURNISHED, A COMFORTA ble family residence in a very healthful neighbor hood, one hour from the City, Long Island, $150 month; also, a small furnished house at Orange. ply to S. E. BLACKWELL, No. 53 East 20th st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE let, very low, for the season, a fine old near Cayuga Lake, completely furnished; ten acres ornamental grounds; twelve hours from this City. ply to AUGUSTUS TABER & BROS., No. 714 Wate

TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT PASSAIC, N. J. minutes' walk from depot, house on the hill, nine rooms, all improvements, and five lots of Price $1,200. Address for interview, S. X. P., Box 128 *Times* Office.

TO LEASE—FOR THREE OR FIVE YEARS IN st., third large house east of 1st av., convenient cars and boat; contains all improvements, frescoed ings and mirrors; $80 per month. Apply to National Bank of Commerce.

HOUSE TO LET—ON DAVIS AV., STATEN land, five minutes' walk from Snug Harbor ing; fourteen rooms, gas, water, and all other improvements. Apply to H. P. DELAFIELD, Room 9, No. 115 Broadway.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—REASONABL desirable parties, two very desirable high-stoop houses; all improvements; vicinity of Broadway 42d st. Apply to owner, No. 238 West 44th st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE FIRST-CLASS story and basement brown-stone house No. West 30th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire No. 25 East 48th st.

NEAR 5TH AV.—TO LEASE, SMALL HOUS seven rooms; all modern improvements; yard, trees, &c.; rent $1,500 a year; partly furnish if desired. Apply at No. 50 West 54th st.

TO LET—AT NO. 247 WEST 49TH ST., A SECON floor of eight rooms, all lighted, with modern provements; dumb-waiter to top of the house. to OWNER, No. 239 West 49th st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT THE FURNITU the four-story brown-stone house No. 15 Park to a private family only. For permits apply to MILDEBERGER, No. 80 Carmine st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTE

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZED COMPLETELY nished house, for a family of four adults, for year, in a good location; parties going to Europe find a tenant upon whom they can rely; best of ences given. Address, with full particulars of size of house, A. B., Box No. 1,993 Post Office.

A GENTLEMAN, WITH SMALL FAMILY adults, will take a furnished house for Summer by the year; must be near 5th av.; no notice answers which do not state rent, which must Address ALPHA, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 32d st.

WANTED—SECOND FLOOR OF FOUR OR rooms, (house with owner preferred,) for three adults; west side, below 23d st. Address full particulars, J. O. C., Box No. 768 Post New-York.

WANTED TO HIRE, ON ORANGE MOUNT a small house, well shaded, with fine garden Address, with particulars, HENRY E. DODGE, No. 290 Broadway, New-York.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 5, 1874.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition....$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum....2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum....3
The Weekly Times, per annum....2

Club rates of The Weekly—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of The Semi-Weekly Times to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of The Semi-Weekly Times: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on The Daily Times, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; Daily, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

We publish to-day another double supplement, containing a great variety of very interesting articles, and those literary selections which have always been so popular with our readers, and which are now prepared with greater care than ever. These selections are made especially for THE TIMES, and appear in no other journal. Book reviews and news articles will also be found in our supplement to-day. We beg to state that to-morrow we shall publish numerous reports of sermons delivered to-day (Easter Sunday) in the chief churches of all denominations.

Had WM. M. TWEED been treated on Blackwell's Island with any ostentatious display of severity there would undoubtedly have been created a certain amount of public sympathy on his behalf. It will be seen from the statement of Commissioner LAIMBEER, published in another column, that his colleagues on the board have directed the authorities on the island to proceed to the other extreme, and to treat TWEED like an honored guest, instead of an ordinary convict. This defiance of the law can no more be permitted to Commissioners BOWEN and STERN than it was to Sheriff BRENNAN. TWEED has no conceivable right to occupy a comfortable room outside of the prison limits, or to be allowed leisure for long daily conferences with his private secretary and his relations. The manner of his custody during the last few months has simply been an invitation to escape, and Messrs. BOWEN and STERN would do well to reflect a little on the kind of responsibility they incur by running any such risk. We presume this is the only argument they will be likely to understand, since, did they regard TWEED in the same light as they would an ordinary sneak-thief, there would have been no occasion to address to them any such remonstrance.

There is gratifying proof that the House of Representatives has got down to the hard work of the session in the fact that yesterday was devoted to actual business instead of being consumed with speeches delivered to empty seats "as in Committee of the Whole," but printed at length in the *Record* at the expense of the country. It is a matter for general congratulation that we have finally seen the end of these wearisome and expensive debates. None but those who are condemned to read such speeches can appreciate the relief which their absence from the *Record* affords.

Gen. BUTLER still strives to deserve credit for originality. His latest endeavor in this direction was the proposition made in the House, yesterday, to suspend from office any Judge of the United States against whom articles of impeachment may be presented. This is very much like hanging a man and trying him afterward. The mere fact of suspension would create a public sentiment to his prejudice which the accused magistrate would find difficult to overcome. If the proposal of Gen. BUTLER were to be adopted only as to pending cases of impeachment, it would doubtless result in individual hardships, but would not do any injustice to the public. But being intended to apply to all cases, its adoption would result in glaring injustice. Nations, even more than individuals, find a profit in being no less generous than just.

After ten ballotings, the Massachusetts Legislature is as far off as ever from choosing a successor to CHARLES SUMNER. The vote yesterday showed Mr. DAWES still in the lead, but 38 short of an election, and subject to a loss of three votes, compared with the previous ballot. Mr. HOAR held his own, while Mr. CURTIS lost six, and Mr. ADAMS three. It has been apparent for several days that there can be no election, without a compromise between the friends of DAWES and HOAR. It is not probable that the partisans of either will go to the other, and the public interests demand that there shall be a speedy union of the two factions upon some new candidate.

The canvass in Connecticut is closed, but it is not too late to warn the Republicans in the eastern portion of the State, but especially in New-Haven, to take care that they are not defrauded to-morrow by those devices for carrying elections which are so familiar to the Democrats from long and constant use in this City. It is essential for the party that it shall succeed, and the leaders in the State, moreover, have before them a seat in the United States Senate as the prize of victory. The political majority of the Legislature will, doubtless, be chosen in the eastern part of the State, and it will be the fault of the Republicans of that section if it is not of a character to destroy Democratic hopes.

Seldom having had occasion to speak in praise of anything done by our detective force, we can the more heartily commend the work of Capt. IRVING in connection with the arrest of those who have been instrumental in helping prisoners to escape from Sing Sing Prison. It has long been a reproach to the State that convicts with money and friends do not stay in prison any longer than they wish. The labors of Capt. IRVING have put an end, for the present at least, to the facilities for escape, and he should receive full credit for the devotion to the duties of his office which he has displayed in this affair. It has been generally supposed that our detectives can be moved to exertion only by the hope of pecuniary reward, but we are glad to admit that in this affair Capt. IRVING has proved that this belief does injustice at least to himself and his command. There could not be and has not been any reward for his efforts in this case other than the gratification of knowing that he has discharged his duty.

Now that the Supply bill has been sent to the Senate, there is no reason why there should not be an early adjournment of the Legislature. The passage of this bill has usually been an indication of the end of the session, and it has gone from the Assembly in such excellent shape that there can be no excuse for any long delay over it in the upper House. The Senate can do no better than pass the bill as it is at present. We hope that the bill will go through the Senate without time being allowed for the introduction of jobs, and that the session will be brought to an immediate close. Every day that it is protracted increases the danger that the generally creditable record which has thus far been made will be marred. There is no need of any general legislation, except the funding amendment, and, having passed this, the members can best serve themselves and the public by going home.

It is a suggestive fact that the drinking saloons of this City constantly increase in number. Those which are licensed, and of which alone there is any record, are now reported at 7,596, which gives one saloon for every 131 of the entire population. We have frequently called attention to the public danger presented in our excise statistics, and while we have been doing so the peril has been constantly becoming greater. It is not possible, nor perhaps desirable, in a City like this to entirely stop the sale of intoxicating liquors, but it is possible to limit the temptation to indulgence by preventing every corner from being occupied for a groggery. It may be done by making licenses more expensive, or by creating a public sentiment against the traffic. It should be done by any lawful means, for no community can long endure the burdens represented by the enormous number of drinking places which this City contains.

LOCAL DEBT AND LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

There is a fair prospect that it will shortly be unnecessary to demonstrate about once a week that the rule of a comparatively honest administration of City affairs is less costly than the period of wholesale plunder which preceded it. The public are beginning to see through the well-worn stock of misrepresentations used by the organs that lived on the bounty of TWEED and HALL, and a perception of the fact is becoming pretty general that an unliquidated debt does not assume the character of a new burden the moment it appears on the City books as a liquidated one. Even the *Herald*, which went into ecstacies over that last remarkable message of Mayor HALL, designed to prove that everything was lovely when the City was drifting into bankruptcy, is driven, as a last resort, to set up as an independent authority on questions of Municipal bookkeeping, and to abuse the Commissioners of Accounts because they decline to be used as a catspaw by the people who have a vested interest in seeing the era of plunder and extravagance reopened.

As a compendium of the facts about the increase of the City debt, which ought to be steadily remembered by every honest citizen, here are once more the essential figures bearing on the subject. The net City and County debt of all descriptions on Jan. 1, 1869, amounted to thirty-six and a quarter millions of dollars; on Jan. 1, 1870, it exceeded forty-eight millions; on Jan. 1, 1871, it had increased to seventy-three and a third millions, and when CONNOLLY went out on Sept. 14, 1871, he left it at ninety-seven and a fourth millions. In 1869, therefore, the increase amounted to eleven and three-fourths millions of dollars; in 1870, it was twenty-five and a third millions, and for the first eight and a half months of 1871, it was twenty-four millions—total increase for two years and eight and a half months, *sixty-one millions* of dollars, *i. e.*, an average rate of increase of $1,900,000 per month.

A Reform administration found the net amount of the City and County debt ninety-seven and a quarter millions of dollars; on Jan. 1, 1874, the debt had grown to one hundred and six and one-third millions—net increase in two years and three and a half months slightly over nine millions of dollars, or at the rate of $330,000 per month. Keep out of sight all reference to the unliquidated burdens transmitted by Tammany, and compare simply the actual additions to City property made by the two Administrations, and the difference is surely enormous. For, remember, that the Central Park was pretty nearly finished in 1869, and that the money spent on it under SWEENY and HILTON was chiefly employed in defacing the landscape picture left by their predecessors. In like manner, the boulevard was well advanced in 1869, and Ring plans have marred the beauty of that too. It suits the advocates of the Municipal plunderers to represent them as the improvers of the City. What they really left us as the equivalent for sixty-one millions of new debt was the furniture of the Court-house, the leveling and planting of the down-town parks, a section of the boulevard, a bit of pier wall, a few big pipes, and streets, the wretchedness of whose paving and sewering could not be matched in the civilized world. With the debt accumulated since their time we have paid for the ground of the Riverside and Morningside Parks, we have paid for the ground required for the Broadway widening, and for the extension of Madison avenue; and all these obligations have been liquidated at the extravagant rates fixed by the laws made under the rule of plunder. We can likewise show our bit of pier wall, our few big pipes, our section of the boulevard, and other like "improvements," all which have been at least as well done as under TWEED and SWEENY. In short, for less than a sixth of the money, we can show more solid additions to City property than were made during the entire period of Ring supremacy in New-York.

To this we need only add a word of caution about the disingenuous use made by the assailants of Reform of the increase of the temporary debt during the first nine months of the year. We are perfectly justified in taking the debt as it stood in September, 1871, as a fixed quantity, because the Ring never intended to reduce it during the balance of the year. Their Consolidated Debt act was passed for the special purpose of converting revenue bonds "payable from the year's taxes" into bonds having thirty years to run. That they intended to perform a wholesale conversion of this character in the Fall of 1871 is shown by the following statements of the Citizens' Investigating Committee: "The City has to-day a floating debt of more than $25,000,000 short acceptances falling due from week to week between the 15th of October and the 15th of January." "The City taxes to come in during the last quarter amount to about $23,000,000 * * hence there is no provision for arrears or the expenses of the coming quarter." "Your committee greatly fear that the accumulation of this debt will swell the amount to $120,000,000 *within the ensuing year*." We have passed that year and the one following it, and still the net amount of the debt is a good deal short of $120,000,000. Revenue bonds must be issued now as heretofore, because we begin to spend nine months before the taxes are collected. But no revenue bonds, save the two-years' bonds, improperly so called, issued to pay for part of the deficit of 1871, have ever been converted under the new régime into part of the funded debt of the City.

ONE OF MR. GREEN'S ASSAILANTS.

The organ of "skilled talent" has been greatly disturbed of late over what it calls "the extravagance in debt and expenditure on the part of our City Government." Things must be very bad indeed when old Truepenny stands aghast at the condition of Municipal finance. CHARLICK's Street-cleaning Bureau clearly will not account for all the money that is wasted. "Probably a similar investigation in other directions would meet with a like response." Probably it would, as, for example, in the matter of official sinecures, the following facts might come out in evidence: One WILLIAM HASTINGS is on the pay-roll of the Department of Taxes and Assessments for October. Payment of his salary was refused by the Controller because he was performing service at the office of the *Commercial Advertiser*, and not at the Department of Taxes and Assessments. The name of one ROBERT HASTINGS is on the pay-roll of the Surrogate as one of three attendants of the Surrogate's Court. He made affidavit that he was on duty at the Surrogate's Court every week-day except one during the month of January "to as late an hour as 4 o'clock P. M." Evidence in the Finance Department shows that at least on sixteen days of that month he was performing service at the office of the *Commercial Advertiser* between 12 and 2 o'clock of these days.

But these paltry crumbs thrown to a couple of humble but deserving "gentlemen," will hardly extenuate the fact "that with the supposed simplicity of a republican form of government, we should exceed our just expenditure by *sixty-six per cent*." We are not responsible for the italics any more than we are for the statement quoted from the organ of our friend, H. J. BUNSBY. But we suppose it is all right. When a member of the Third House talks about percentages, humbler people can only bow the head in silence. But we have heard of a greater disparity than this between actual and just charges, though we should require to go a few years back to find these assume the character of expenditures. For example, about eighty-five per cent. of the subjoined account appears to be "bogus:"

The *Commercial Advertiser* put in a claim for advertising against the City, in 1872, amounting to		$89,147 80
After being subjected to the ordeal of scrutiny by experts that claim was subjected to the following deductions:		
Amount previously paid, as per vouchers in Finance Department	$35,504 35	
Deducted for want of proper authority to publish	3,537 95	
Overcharges in excess of usual rates and for excess in measurement	36,280 35	
Total deduction		75,322 65
Balance recommended to be paid		$13,825 15

We should probably have heard less about percentages had the above trifling overcharge been allowed. The Commissioners of Emigration have dealt more kindly with Truepenny, and he, accordingly, does not think the Commissioners pay extravagant salaries. If anything, he would like to see them a little higher, especially those which are paid to a certain clerk named HASTINGS in Castle Garden, and to the Surgeon in Chief on Ward's Island—making the fourth of this distinguished family comfortably provided for. But with some of these pensioners on public bounty, Mr. GREEN has interfered—hence the *Commercial Advertiser*, conducted by the head of this great family, does not like him—wants him turned out of office, and an out-and-out Tammany man elected in his place. It is quite natural that Boss TWEED's bondsman, HUGH HASTINGS, should desire to see Tammany restored. And the causes of his private grudges against Mr. GREEN are sufficiently explained in the above brief but very suggestive statement.

A CO-OPERATIVE TOWN.

It is well known that nearly all experiments in co-operation which have been made here—whether for "production" in manufacture or for "distribution" in co-operative stores—have failed. This is probably largely owing to the want of training of our artisans and working men in the habits of self-control and combined labor so necessary to any successful scheme of co-operation. Then the wolf has not been so near the door here; the struggle for existence not so sharp, and labor has not been till lately so separated in feeling and interests from capital as in the Old World. Each laborer, hoping soon to become a capitalist, has not so powerful a motive for allying himself with other laborers in a contest with capital. The whole subject of the relation of the two interests had not, till recently, reached such a depth of confusion and disorder, in this country, as to require remedies so radical. Moreover, it has not been clear whether the success of certain well-known English experiments in co-operation, as for instance those at Rochdale, has not been due to exceptional circumstances. The co-operative associations in that town and its vicinity happened to secure almost gratuitously, or at a very low price, the services of two or three very able managers from among the working men. These business leaders made the experiments successful, as they would have done any other business enterprise which they conducted; and they did it at the price of their own pecuniary success in the world. Anywhere else they would have been worth large salaries, and would soon have become capitalists. The working men in the cotton manufacture, or in other branches of production of Rochdale, had the rare good fortune of at once finding in their own ranks two or three men of brains, who were by nature organizers of labor and creators of wealth. These men sacrificed their own profit, and caused the trial of co-operation to succeed. It was a heroic example. But the artisans in other countries could not hope speedily for such good fortune or to find such disposition for self-sacrifice. It may be, it is true, that combination itself among laborers will develop or bring to light such instances of ability and public spirit, but that is yet to be proved.

But though artificial experiments of co-operation in the United States have not been a success, there have been certain natural efforts at co-operation, almost unknown to the general public, which have achieved remarkable results. There is a certain manufacturing town in Connecticut where the word "co-operation" is probably scarcely ever heard, whose artisans have not the smallest idea that they are solving problems in political economy; and yet this community, in many aspects, has presented as remarkable a picture of the true relations of capital and labor, and of the success of natural co-operation, as can anywhere be witnessed in the civilized world.

This town—Waterbury—is mainly engaged in metal manufactures, and employs thousands of laborers. During this hard Winter, there has been little suffering there from poverty; strikes have been comparatively unknown; the Eight-hour law is not recognized; and in cases where, during the industrial crisis, the day's work had to be reduced, it was carefully done, so as to fall as little as possible on the married men, and thus the distress occasioned was only temporary. The mills and factories are generally managed by joint-stock companies, and in those companies the laborers or artisans have shares. No theoretic effort has been made to induce labor to share with capital, but as each artisan, or head workman, or foreman, or intelligent workman had saved a little, he put it into a share of these mills. The consequence has been, under the successful business management of these copper and metal companies, that the workmen grew rich. They economized at home, and invested in their factory. In several instances, artisans who have never been higher than the foreman of their rooms, have accumulated thus over one hundred thousand dollars.

A mill manager died recently worth over three hundred thousand dollars, who had worked up from the ranks. The town is full of comfortable small houses of artisans, who are gradually accumulating property. One of the best libraries of the State, especially in works on the mechanical arts, is being formed there. Courses of intellectual lectures are formed by the citizens of the village, and the rooms are crowded with artisans. The town, though only containing some fifteen thousand inhabitants, has many of the luxuries of large cities, especially in academies, water works, and public conveniences. All this has been accomplished without heart-burnings between capital and labor; with few strikes; with no noise of trades-unions, and without any philanthropic or theoretic purpose. Co-operation has arisen, because the working men were shrewd and saving. It has thriven, because its management was determined by natural law—that is, by the best brains and the greatest pecuniary resources. The workman could not interfere with the capitalist, because he had not sufficient share in the capital stock. The capitalist did not oppress him, because their interests were the same. The workman labored more productively, because he expected to share in the profits. And there was little friction between the two interests, because, in a degree, the two were one.

It is this kind of co-operation which may ultimately solve the difficult problems between labor and capital.

MATCH-MAKING IN PARIS.

Among the triumphs of modern civilization the Matrimonial Bureau, if not the greatest, is certainly the most unique. Only a Frenchman could have conceived it; nowhere but in Paris could it have reached its full development. Attempts have been made to transplant it elsewhere. There is, or was some time since, a "Hymeneal Agency" in full operation in London, with a weekly journal, wherein for a modest sum any sighing swain or languishing spinster might advertise for a spouse, or pick one out to taste from a long *catalogue raisonné* of like applications. A similar establishment was even started here, with a like journalistic attachment; but the enterprise languished. The customs and tastes of our people are not yet educated up to this commercial sort of matrimony, or at least those who are inclined to make marriage a matter of business purely, do so quite informally in the simple and artless manner commemorated in "L'Oncle Sam." At rare intervals, indeed, one hears of suits brought by defrauded match-makers for the commission promised them for bringing about a marriage with some heiress or bachelor of substance. It is but a few years since such an action was really brought in one of the Hudson River towns. But instances of the sort are rare, and only suggest the occasional pursuance of match-making, as some rich people practice other of the fine arts, not professionally, but *en amateur*—more for glory than for gain. Marriage-brokerage as a regular trade we have not yet learned to appreciate. It is, perhaps, as M. SARDOU might kindly explain, one of the lingering prejudices of barbarism.

We suspect, too, that the London agency for the wholesale and retail supply of connubial bliss in spite of the attention not long since given to it by a portion of the English press, has by no means attained the importance or perfection of its Parisian prototype. The curious elaboration to which the system of marriage-brokerage has been brought in the most polished of modern capitals, leaves nothing for ingenuity or fastidiousness to desire. That is, if we are to accept with implicit faith all the marvelous things that the Paris correspondent of the London *Times* tells about it in a late letter. The candidates for matrimonial honors are not simply introduced to each other in the agent's private office, as a stock-broker might introduce two customers to bargain about a transaction in stocks. Delicacy is not shocked by any such brutality as that. On the contrary, matters are so deftly arranged that but one of the high contracting parties ever knows that they have been married by any but Cupid's agency at all. The way in which it is managed is this: M. Cœlebs calls upon the agent and makes known his desire, (for a wife,) states his preference in regard to complexion, &c., his requirements, if any, in the matter of family and social position, and his expectations as to *dot*—in short, he paints his ideal. At the same time he gives his own qualifications, and the agent, in addition, "studies him deeply enough to be able to say up to what form he is elegant, *distingué*, gallant, and well-bred, or else to what degree he is awkward, innocent, bashful, or ignorant of the habits of society." And modest men on the point of rushing at once to Paris to secure happiness, on these easy terms, will be certainly gratified and reassured to learn that one of the best known matrimonial agents in Paris has always "succeeded better with men who have no great advantages to offer, but who made personal efforts in the cause."

The aspirant's wishes and character being thus duly noted, he next signs a written agreement to pay his benefactor six per cent. on the dowry immediately after his marriage, and thereafter the agent disappears. Then an intermediary steps in, a gentleman or lady moving in the first circles, often titled, even of the *haute volée*. He or she picks out for the candidate a suitable young lady or widow, and introduces them at the next ball. They dance together, the young lady (or widow) all unconscious of the artful machinery in operation around her, is fascinated, in due time married, and goes about forever after as a shining example "that marriages are made in heaven." Where the candidate is of the fairer sex, the operation is, we suppose, simply reversed, though upon this point our information is less exact than could be wished. We regret to add that "there are ungrateful fellows who refuse to pay after having pocketed the dowry." These have to be sued, and "are the thorns in the trade," for even where the cause is won "the profession suffers." Let us trust, for the credit of human nature, that ingratitude of this degree is rare.

Such is the alluring vision which this benevolent Paris correspondent sets forth before his enraptured readers. We do not advise all of them to take the next steamer for the purpose of marrying fortunes out of hand. In the first place there is a reverse to the medal. Some of the widows who are rich are likewise "old and ugly," and there is a dark story hinted at of a poor starving wretch, who having been married to an "heiress with a colossal fortune," found her equipped "with a hump before and behind." In the second place, we do not wish even to intimate that everything this amiable correspondent has recorded is not literally true. At the same time if the "matrimonial agent" he "interviewed" was M. J. D. DE SAINT ROCH, *Ambassadeur Matrimonial*, whose praise is celebrated by EMILE GABORIAU, in the first part of his *Marriages D'Aventures*, we are less surprised than we should otherwise be by the striking coincidence subsisting between the two narratives. Only, in that case, to consult M. DE SAINT ROCH it is unnecessary for our readers to go to Paris at all, or further, in fact, than the nearest French bookstore, and they may continue to admire the imagination of this Paris correspondent from afar.

PERILS OF THE SEA.

The month which has just ended has been a dark and sorrowful one to the wives and families of mariners. The number of disasters to shipping may not have been greater than that of the previous year, but we think that when the record has been completed, it will be found that the sacrifice of life, without involving the destruction of vessels, has been very much in excess of what it was during the same period in any one year within the past decade. The first, and saddest incident of the month was the washing overboard of the Captain and first and second officers of the steamship *Pennsylvania*. They were all three on the bridge when it was struck by a heavy sea and carried away. The sorrow of the Captain's widow, of course, was greatly increased by the knowledge that, had everything gone well with him, it was to have been his last voyage. A long and prosperous career as a navigator was to have been rewarded with a comfortable berth on shore, if fate had not ordained it otherwise. To the fortunate presence of Capt. BRADY on board was, doubtless, due the safety of the *Pennsylvania* after the disaster referred to. But for him the true facts of the case might never be known. The experience of the crew of the bark *Jupiter*, from New-York to Gibraltar, was even more distressing. After having weathered many gales, the Captain and several seamen were finally swept overboard in mid-ocean. Luckily for the safety of the survivors, and the vessel and cargo, the mate was not on deck when the sea was shipped which carried off the Captain. He was probably the only remaining competent navigator, and if he had not been spared, it was only as one chance in ten thousand that the *Jupiter* would ever have reached port.

The loss of Capt. BRYANT, of the schooner *Hattie B. West*, was another distressing occurrence. He had secured a full cargo of codfish, and was in high spirits at the prospect of soon seeing his wife and children, when he was struck by the gaff of the mainsail, knocked overboard, and drowned. A somewhat similar fate overtook the second mate of the bark *Ephraim Williams*. He exposed himself to the action of the waves which were breaking over the vessel while the crew was engaged in stowing the anchors, and was struck and carried overboard. The crew of the bark *Hiram*, bound from Pensacola to Liverpool, experienced about the same kind of good fortune as that of the *Jupiter*. She encountered very heavy weather during the entire passage. The Captain's faithfulness in the discharge of his duty finally resulted in his death. He and several of the seamen belonging to the watch on deck were struck by a wave, and swept overboard. The first mate, as in the case of the *Jupiter*, was in his cabin at the time. He promptly took command, and brought the vessel to her destination in safety. The last case that we have heard of, thus far, was that of the bark *Credito*, bound from New-York to Queenstown, Ireland. The particulars have not yet come to hand, but from the brief telegraphic dispatch can be gathered the fact that she encountered fearful gales on the way across, and that in one of them the Captain and a number of seamen were lost overboard. The first officer, without doubt, in this instance, also, saved the vessel and survivors from sharing the fate of their unfortunate commander.

Now, if the cases we have collected included the entire number of the kind that have occurred within the period mentioned, the list would by no means be a trifling one, but we regret to say the chances are that it will be considerably extended when all the vessels that left port in March have been heard of.

IN SEARCH OF A WIFE.

A suit is said to have recently been entered for trial in the Mercer, N. J., County Court, which promises to have the effect of teaching widowers a lesson they will not be likely to forget. The case is what Californians would call a purely exceptional one—for, above all persons in the world, the average New-Jersey man is about the last who could be suspected of a weakness for saying or doing anything that would render him liable for damages in a court of law. Several months ago, it appears that a widower, some fifty years of age, took it into his head that to live alone was not to live in a Christianlike manner. He consulted with one of the members of the church to which he belonged, and asked for advice as to what he should do. The member advised him to take a second wife, and in the kindness of his heart offered to provide the lady. He happened to know one in Europe, two years younger than the widower, who would suit to a charm. With the concurrence of the gentleman he promptly indicted a letter, in which he made the offer that if she would come out, she could have a place for life in a comfortable home. The lady was evidently well pleased with the proposition, for it seems that she had no sooner received it than she turned her goods and chattels into ready cash, and hastened to reach the land of promise.

A great many obstacles, as nearly everybody knows, get in the way when people try hard to do anything expeditiously. The lady in question may have been more than usually unfortunate in this respect, for we are told that the widower waited so long that his impatience got the better of his discretion. He, in fact, plunged into the home market, became seriously smitten with a pretty damsel, and, without considering the possible consequences of his rashness, proposed, was accepted, and married. In the meantime, the unsuspecting lady from a foreign land had taken ship for New-Jersey. She arrived just as the newly-wedded pair had settled down to the realities of life. The truth was broken to her by the friend who had acted as agent; but to her credit be it said, notwithstanding her indignation, she showed no disposition to create a scene at the residence of the fickle one. Indeed, it is hinted that she did not even seek an interview with him. Presently her friends employed a lawyer to begin the preliminaries for an action for breach of promise. The widower no sooner heard of this than he affected to be greatly surprised, and immediately pronounced the whole affair a "mistake." He declared that the alleged promise was in point of fact only "a sort o' kind o' invitation, which might result in matrimony, provided he liked her looks and approved of her efforts as a housekeeper."

His own evidence, some people will think, will be sufficient to induce any jury to give a verdict against him. If the defendant had confined his attentions to his neighbors, and had broken promises with a score or more of them, his case could be considered funny enough; but it is an entirely different matter to induce, by what seemed a fair and honorable proposal, a lady to sell out her effects, leave the home of her childhood, and brave the dangers of the Atlantic in midwinter. To say the least, the treatment was rather cruel, and the fickle lover will probably have to smart for his want of consideration for others.

TENNESSEE POLITICS.

Referring to the call for an independent State political convention in Tennessee in May, Hon. Lewis Tallman has written to Col. A. S. Colyar as follows: "Your card proposing a meeting of conference on the first Tuesday in May next of 'all who will, for the time, forego party and look to the interests of the whole people,' has such an independent, tolerant, and liberal ring that I am moved at least to congratulate you for it, if I don't attend the meeting. I am, however, in some doubt as to whether your liberalism extends to the election of a Republican United States Senator, should such a one get a majority or plurality of votes at the next election, as suggested by you. If Republicans were satisfied your suggestion was liberal, I am inclined to believe many of them would fraternize with you in this meeting, and consider other 'questions of vital importance to the whole State.'"

In reply Col. Colyar writes: "I do not suppose the people of Tennessee are prepared to ignore party lines, and therefore I suppose the only practical reform would be to let each party indicate their preference at the general election. At most, in any event, it would be but an evidence of the people's choice, and while a majority of the voters of a party might well indicate to the party what to do, the obligation would not be so great on the General Assembly from a plurality vote by the people. To say that because a small party had been able to unite on one man, the whole people of the State should take him, would not, it seems to me, be sound political philosophy."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

GOOD FRIDAY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Kindly accept thanks for your excellent article in reference to making Good Friday a legal holiday. I, for one, say yea; make it a legal holiday.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 4, 1874. G. W.

DISORDERLY HOUSES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The "disorderly house" question, which now agitates the public mind, is one of a far more serious nature than property-holders readily imagine. The raid which is now being made upon houses of ill-repute will no doubt have the effect of driving the occupants from their present abode to some other quarter of the City, and by various means they will obtain houses in neighborhoods which at this time are free from the nuisance. Of course these people must have some domicile, and when compelled to leave one they will, of necessity, be obliged to obtain another, and will most assuredly seek the place least exposed and known.

It is an acknowledged fact that most of the dwellings in this City are let through agents, and, in consequence, very few owners are aware of the character of their tenants, and in many cases the owner seldom if ever sees the person who is in possession of his property. In many streets in the upper part of this City the nuisance of "houses of ill-repute" is already felt, and notwithstanding criminal complaints have been made the cause still remains. There is but one way of removing the disreputable persons from a respectable neighborhood, and it requires but the determination of one individual (a neighbor) to accomplish that which the Boards of Education and Police have endeavored to do for the past few months. In view of the "rapid transit" of the demoralizing parties from the lower to the upper part of the City, it would be well that property-owners imitate the example of the residents on West Twenty-eighth street, who last Summer clubbed together and, by means of the proper legal process, forced several landlords to eject their immoral tenants from their houses, and thus rid the neighborhood of the objectionable residents. A combined effort on the part of the Eighth and Fifteenth Ward residents, and in a similar manner, would have accomplished all that was required, without all the excitement which has been experienced, and with so little result.

W. J. A. M.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 2, 1874.

A POOR SEASON FOR "SKILLED TALENT"—DESTITUTION OF THE LOBBYISTS.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

One of the chiefs of the lobby—which this year has been rather thin and starved—is reported to have said the other day: "If we could keep the Legislature together another month and kill off Gov. Dix, we should have a chance for our jobs."

Two very unfortunate conditions for his craft! More than that, two significant compliments—one to the character of the Legislature up to the present time, and the other to the vigilance, honesty, and fearlessness of the Governor! Taking up the last first, the sagacious commentator was eminently right in this condition. So long as Gov. Dix stands in the way, there is no chance for any jobs. He is unyielding, implacable, and remorseless. He does not hesitate to stamp upon every scheme of a questionable character which comes before him. On that point he is "sot" in his ways, and if there are any persons hanging about the Capitol with the hope of getting through any measures with "little jokers" under them, we respectfully advise them to pack their carpet bags and take the first train. It will save them a good deal of useless expense.

Nor do we wonder the lobbyist acknowledged that it is necessary to keep the Legislature here some time longer before there would be much hope of doing anything with it. Jobs and schemes have found very little favor thus far. One of the highest public officers in the State—an official who is brought into close contact with the Legislature, and whose name is recognized everywhere as the synonym of purity and wisdom—said to us the other day that the Legislature had, up to the present time, done remarkably well both in killing special legislation and in defeating bad measures. The fact that the Governor has not felt compelled to veto more than one or two of the bills that have come before him is the best evidence that up to this stage of the session scarcely anything of an objectionable character, whether such has appeared in the legislative halls or not, has reached the Executive Chamber. The verdict thus far is, "Well done."

Of course, the critical period of the session has now come, or is approaching. When the lobbyist named the condition of keeping the Legislature together another month, he knew the opportunities and the dangers of the last hurrying hours of a session prolonged considerably beyond the hundred days. What he and his arts could not accomplish through corrupt influences, he would hope to achieve through the confusion and haste of the closing days, when the attention of members would be absorbed in their own local bills or in important public measures. This is the time when the Legislature needs to be on its guard. Let it not be betrayed into any false steps. Let it remember how much depends upon the wisdom and fidelity of its action. Let it defeat every doubtful measure. Let it go through to the end as it has gone thus far, and it will receive the hearty commendation of the people.

THE LINCOLNITES IN THE ASSEMBLY.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel.

Another case of "injuring" has come to the surface. That backsliding organ, THE NEW-YORK TIMES, felt impelled, from certain unsavory appearances in the doings of the Legislature, to insinuate, with pretty strong emphasis, a suspicion of the iniquity of the law-makers. Thereupon those spotless patriots retorted, as a set of idiots we once had here did, by citing Mr. Editor to appear. The case may be told with profit. A bill has been before the Legislature at Albany known as Vanderbilt's bill for rapid transit in New-York City, and, in speaking of the coming report of the committee having the matter in charge, THE TIMES made some unpleasant remarks in relation to the means employed for getting such a report, characterizing the proceedings as "very scandalous." This was the straw which broke the legislator's patience, and a motion was carried in the House authorizing the Sergeant at Arms to invade the offices of the offending papers in New-York and compel the attendance of any person connected with them. This high-handed proceeding elicits from the party "organ" some timely and quite pointed reflections on the freedom of the press. In speaking of two of the offenders it says that "if they can intimidate THE TIMES by dragging any portion of its staff to Albany, we can tell them, without mincing the matter that they are a pair of numbskulls." That statement is a fair specimen of freedom in the press, while the article closes by remarking of Mr. Lincoln, the head chief of the star chamber, that "he is a type of those 'legislators' who have for years past, degraded, and injured the State; who have used their privileges for all kinds of base purposes, and who form the greatest stumbling-blocks to-day to the prosperity and welfare of the community."

A GRANGERS' BANK PROJECT.

The Richmond (Ind.) *Register* says: "The grangers of Clark County are debating the question of organizing a bank, a charter for such an institution having been already obtained. They say the object they seek to attain is to make money cheaper, and they undertake to say that the money in their bank shall not be loaned at a higher rate of interest than eight per cent. per annum. They are satisfied that the exorbitant rate which borrowers are now compelled to pay comes at last out of the pockets of the farmers of the country; for they contend if the merchant, mechanic, or professional man is forced to pay twelve or fifteen per cent. for money he is also forced to put that amount on whatever articles he may sell. The manner, we are told, in which it is proposed to get up this bank is for the farmers of Clark who belong to the order of Patrons of Husbandry to subscribe the capital stock, and then for each to pledge himself that his entire deposit shall be placed there, and that his whole business shall be transacted through its officers. Some of the prominent farmers of Clark are urging this new project, and it seems likely to succeed."

IN MEMORIAM.

The Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos died at her residence, "Wolton," on the last day of February. The Duchess of Buckingham was a lady of high position in England. She visited this country with her husband when the Prince of Wales made the tour of the United States, and won many friends while here. At home she delighted to show marked attentions to American visitors. The funeral took place on the 6th of March, and the Buckingham *Express*, in giving an account of it, says: "After the coffin had been lowered into its last resting-place, and the service had been concluded, the mourners approached, and, kneeling down reverently, laid their wreaths on the coffin, a most touching ceremony to witness. One large wreath of surpassing beauty and immense value, being composed of the rarest white flowers, artistically blended, was sent by G. W. Childs, Esq., of Philadelphia, America, who, hearing of the death of the Duchess, telegraphed to order it to be placed on her coffin, which order a friend attended to execute for him, and placed the magnificent offering of friendship, accompanied with a large mourning card, on the coffin, expressing 'deep sympathy.'"

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

OPERA AT THE ACADEMY.

Mr. Strakosch's six weeks' Spring season of Italian opera at the Academy was brought to a close yesterday with an admirable performance of "Lohengrin." Wagner's work has certainly produced a deep impression, and the audience at the matinée could not have been increased in numbers by any known device that would not have suddenly enlarged the house. Signor Campanini was in fine voice—an improved condition of affairs, by which Brooklyn opera-goers will benefit to-morrow, when "Lohengrin" will be sung in the City of Churches—and the representation progressed with perfect smoothness to a triumphant climax. We are delighted to learn that Mr Strakosch's company will return in a fortnight. Meanwhile Mr. Max Maretzek holds the Academy, into possession of which he will enter to-morrow. Mme. Di Murska is Mr. Maretzek's bright particular star. The brilliant vocalist will appear Monday in "La Sonnambula," and Wednesday in "Linda." We trust that "Dinorah" will be in readiness for Friday, for Meyerbeer's pretty work has not been heard in this City for so long a time that its melodies will have all the gloss of newness. In relation to the Fall season of Italian opera nothing is yet decided.

THE CONCERT SEASON.

April and May are not likely to be uninteresting for lack of concerts. Half a dozen entertainments of this kind are to occur this week, and as many can be looked for, no doubt, weekly, for a couple of months. To-night the regular Sunday concert will be given at the Grand Opera-house, with Mme. Di Murska and M. Wieniawski as the soloists. To-morrow, Mr. P. S. Gilmore is to have his Monday concert at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, Miss Rokohl being the vocalist. A concert is announced to occur at Plymouth Church, in Brooklyn, to-morrow, tendered by the Brooklyn Handel and Haydn Society to Mr. Samuel Priestley Taylor, a veteran musician, now ninety-five years of age. Tuesday evening, a promenade concert and hop will be given, under the auspices of the Seventy-first Regiment, in aid of the Working Women's Protective Union, at the regimental armory. Thursday, Mr. Theodore Thomas and his orchestra, with the co-operation of Mr. S. B. Mills, will give a concert at Steinway Hall, the entertainment being for the benefit of Mr. J. H. Cornell, the well-known organist and musician. A very attractive programme of orchestral music, to embrace Raff's delicious "Im Walde" symphony, will be recited by the band, and the pianist is to play the *larghetto* and *finale* from Chopin's F minor concerto. On Tuesday, also, at Steinway Hall, Miss Anna Bock is to give her first concert. Miss Rosburgh, Mr. Von Inten, and other artists will assist Miss Bock. On Saturday evening a benefit concert by which the family of the late Mr. Theodore Hagen, a journalist and musical critic of deserved reputation will profit, is to take place at Decker's piano warerooms, No. 33 Union square. The family of Mr. Hagen are sorely in need, and it is to be earnestly hoped that the means by which their friends are striving to come to their aid will prove effective. The receipts of the concert are to go to Mrs. Hagen, without any deduction therefrom for expenses. On Saturday, too, at Steinway Hall, Mr. H. R. Humphries is to benefit by a concert, previous to departing for Europe. Mrs. Gulager, Mr. Nelson Varley, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. Frank Bartlett, Mr. Pattison, and Mr. M. W. Whitney, with several other artists, are to take part in this entertainment.

PERSONAL.

Among the passengers for Europe by the Celtic, yesterday, was Mr. Charles A. Chizzola, manager of the Aimée Opera Bouffe Troupe, who goes abroad for two months to arrange for the coming season.

DRAMATIC.

"THE VETERAN" AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mr. Wallack's military drama, "The Veteran," was played at the matinée performance yesterday, and subsequently in the evening. The production of "The Veteran" is something in the nature of a revival, and the play was received with the genuine welcome which well-attested merit can freely claim as its due. It is some two years since Mr. Wallack's drama was produced at Mr. Wallack's Theatre—a fact which is in itself in direct antagonism to the assumption which finds a good deal of favor that managers are rather prone to give undue prominence to their own compositions. If there be any warrant for this belief in the generality of cases, Mr. Wallack, at least, has the grace to recognize the surpassing claims of the standard comedies, and does not press the merits of his own plays by undue display. There is apparently no tangible reason why so pleasant a drama as "The Veteran" should remain in abeyance for two years. It is in no way of the closet order, and its incidents are so romantic and its pleasantry of so robust a kind that frequent representation seems its proper due. It can scarcely be said that the laughing and the weeping muses preside alternately over its developments. There need be no confusion here concerning the twin fountains of Hippocrene, for when the merry deity is not guiding its humors there is no lachrymose sentiment over which the languishing muse is required to preside. It is in fact, for the most part, a play of broad, objective fun. That it has defects will hardly be denied, but that its abundant merits greatly outweigh these is a proposition which play-goers will readily concede. At all events, its representation yesterday took something of a personal color, and people welcomed it as they would welcome an old friend.

The construction of "The Veteran," as play-goers are aware, differs from the ordinary drama in the fact that, instead of the usual division into acts, it is apportioned into six tableaus, a couple of them containing two or more scenes. This plan is very effective in the matter of bringing about a variety of suitable "situations." Yesterday's revival was signalized by the greatest elaboration in stage arrangements. The handsomest scenery was brought into requisition, and the scenic artists outvied each other in their respective contributions to the general completeness of the drama's setting. The Scottish drawing-room scene and those more elaborate pictures illustrative of the voluptuous languors of the East, were alike perfect. But with all its fine accessories and surroundings, the innate strength of Mr. Wallack's company was the great feature of the representation. The drama absorbed all the ability of the company, and that ability did justice to the drama. Mr. Gilbert was at his post, Mr. Brougham was at his, and Mr. Lester Wallack appeared in his original character of *Leon Delmar*, one of those pleasant, *insouciant*, parts, which he is accustomed to fill with that easy grace which is part of Lester Wallack's acting. All the ladies of the company, too, were supplied with rôles in which they might appear to the best advantage. The gallantry implied in the *place aux dames* utterance, must give way when three such accomplished actors are in the field, and of a verity to them belong the prime honors of the successful performance of "The Veteran," on the occasion of yesterday's revival. In most cases, Mr. Gilbert would claim the premier position, but as Mr. Brougham, in his celebrated character of *Oft-an-agan*, had the opportunity of making all the fun, he was the central attraction during his presence on the stage, although, of course, so far as the action of the drama is concerned, he is but a collateral figure. But the play is, after all, one of incident of a romantic and improbable kind, rather than of action in its dramatic sense, and broad, well-defined fun is its essential feature. The idea of making an Irishman the Grand Vizier of an Eastern potentate, is older than Mr. Wallack's play, but in this case it is surrounded with especially humorous circumstances, and Mr. Brougham does not fail to give form and color to them in his own inimitable way. His utterances are ripe with all the flavor of the green isle, and are in ludicrous contrast with the stately solemnity of his oriental surroundings. He kept the audience in continual laughter during his presence on the stage. The rôle of *Col. Delmar*, which falls to Mr. Gilbert, has not sufficient character in it to display that admirable actor's best qualities, but it at all events enables him to furnish an excellent portraiture of the veteran English officer. Mr. Gilbert's mature talents are present throughout the performance, and claim the ready recognition which is always accorded to his ripe attainments. Mr. Wallack's easy, pleasant style gives quite a pleasant grace to the character of *Leon Delmar*, and Mr. Polk is a very agreeable representative of *Eugene Leslie*. Mr. Arnott fills the rather thankless rôle of the *Emir Mohammed*, but he plays it very satisfactorily. Of the ladies, Miss Effie Germon, Mme. Ponisi, and Miss Jeffreys-Lewis bear the burden of the drama. Mme. Ponisi has a suitable rôle, which is represented with her accustomed skill, and Miss Effie Germon is very pleasing in the light and pleasant part allotted to her. The character which falls to Miss Jeffreys-Lewis is of a more dramatic and exacting type, and is somewhat difficult of interpretation, but it is quite satisfactorily represented. The climax of the drama, wherein the Highlanders arrive in time to frustrate the treachery of the Arabs, is particularly effective, and elicits enthusiastic applause. We were nearly forgetting to make mention of the costumes, which are of great elaboration and beauty, and contribute in no small way to the general success of "The Veteran." The performance was greeted with every demonstration of approval, and the piece will, undoubtedly, enjoy a long and successful career.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

"Charity" is still held in such high estimation at the Fifth Avenue Theatre that no change is necessary in favor of any holiday programme. Mr. Gilbert's play is one of the most successful which we have had of late, and probably it will only be removed to make way for "Mons. Alphonse," which is announced as the great Parisian sensation. The new play is in course of preparation, and everything points to the fact that it will be produced at Mr. Daly's theatre in that elaborate fashion to which the management has accustomed play-goers. The only alteration announced in the programme is the production of a supplemental attraction in the shape of a new comedietta entitled "My Uncle's Will." Mr. Louis James, Mr. W. Davidge, and Miss Sara Jewett will sustain the principal parts.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The promise of the management of the Grand-opera House to reopen during Easter week with special attractions, will be fulfilled to-morrow night. The opening will be for the Spring and Summer season, and Mr. and Mrs. Florence will lead the way with Mr. Falconer's drama, "Eileen Oge," in which it is promised that an auxiliary force of 100 will be employed in the celebrated hay-making scene. Mr. and Mrs. Florence will be supported by an efficient company....The season which opens to-morrow night will be also signalized by the abundant attractions which Mr. Fox will present through the medium of his theatre in Broadway. Mr. Fox promises a superb bouquet of the world's wonders, and the appropriate entertainment of "Humpty Dumpty Holding His Council at Home" will furnish a portion of the programme....The Lyceum will be devoted to a variety of entertainments of unrivaled proportions, which will embrace the most various and apposite sources of amusements....The Park Theatre will form an addition to the amusements of the City during the week. It will not, however, be opened until Thursday evening, when Mr. Fechter will appear in "Love's Pennance," which is written in three acts and a prologue....At the Union Square Theatre there will be, of course, no change during the week, "Led Astray" being too abiding an attraction to be influenced by any holiday arrangements....Neither will there be any change at Booth's, where Lotta will continue to perform in "Zip; or, Point Lynde Light"....Niblo's Garden is also without any change, as "Davy Crockett" and Mr. Frank Mayo are still abundantly attractive....Variety will also have its home at the Olympic, no less than twenty-five novelty, specialty, and character artists being announced for Easter week's performance....At Wood's Museum the entertainment is calculated to satisfy the taste of the patrons of the theatre, and Dan Bryant's entertainment is a never-failing source of amusement to those whose inclinings are in the direction of minstrelsy. The programme for the week is of great variety....At the Colosseum the Easter holidays will be celebrated by the return of Prof. Tobin to the Lectorium, in a new lecture on optics, illustrated by suitable experiments, in which will be introduced the sensational illusion of "La Fete Decapitée." This illusion has been spoken of in high terms by the press of London and Paris. Lubin's Imperial Marionettes are engaged, and new music will be furnished by Keating's band. Juvenile matinées are announced for Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday at 10 o'clock.

MR. POPE'S ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT.

Mr. W. H. Pope is to give his annual entertainment at Steinway Hall to-morrow evening. He will then recite "Manfred," the poem being musically illustrated by original compositions written and to be performed by Mr. G. W. Morgan. Mr. Pope's readings and recitations are highly impressive, and there is no more dramatic material in his whole repertoire than the Byronian work he has chosen for rehearsal to-morrow.

HOME GOSSIP.

—Miss Lulu Prior was united in matrimony, on Sunday last, to Mr. Edwin F. De Nyse....Mrs. Oates and her troupe were last week at the Chicago Academy of Music....Mr. T. C. King acted last week in Ottawa....Mr. Owens was in Savannah....Mrs. J. B. Booth acts in Reading, Penn., to-morrow. ....Mr. Peck's annual concert at the Boston Music Hall, Thursday, was attended by an immense audience. Thomas' orchestra played, and Mme. Nilsson and M. Capoul sang....Mr. Edwin Booth was last week at De Bar's, in St. Louis....Miss Maggie Mitchell was at the Boston Theatre....Mr. Edwin Adams was at the National Theatre, in Washington, last week....The Lydia Thompson troupe was in Pittsburg; the English Opera troupe perform there this week....Mme. Janauschek was at the Walnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, last week....The Vokes Family was at the Arch Street Theatre....The Aimée Company appear at the Chestnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, this week....The San Francisco *Chronicle* of March 23 has the following: "The third week of Miss Neilson's engagement opened in the same prosperous manner that has distinguished those that have preceded it. From 8:30 yesterday morning a steady throng of applicants for tickets besieged the box-office, and by noon a goodly proportion of the seats for the entire week had been sold. Those who wish to see her remaining performances had need to be speedy in their movements, as there is nightly an audience previously unprecedented in number. Up to the present time Miss Neilson's engagement has exceeded in attraction every other that has been played at the California Theatre. The money received during the two weeks commencing Tuesday, March 10, and ending last night, exceeds by $1,440 that taken in the corresponding period of the highly successful performances of Mr. Sothern or Mr. Boucicault. The three representations of the "School for Scandal," one of which was a matinée at low rates of admission, brought the handsome amount of $4,219 into the treasury, and the nightly receipts all through have averaged $1,707. Miss Neilson received $500 for each performance during the two weeks, and for this week she is, we understand, to receive one-half of the gross receipts." The Boston *Transcript* of April 1 says: "A successful April hoax, or a series of hoaxes, was perpetrated by the attachés of the Howard Athenæum last evening. A wire skeleton was dressed as a woman and placed in a seat. The pulling of a string caused it to fall to the floor, when several of the audience were deceived into giving the supposititious fainter their assistance. The device worked so well in the theatre that it was carried into the streets and several patrolmen became victims of the hoax, which was oft repeated during the night. One was induced to awaken the drunken woman asleep in a doorway; another was called to the woman dead, and so on, until the effigy was thrown from one of the wharves, and a sympathizing sailor set to recovering the supposed body."....Mr. W. J. Bullock, who introduced the puppet show to New-York last September, at Robinson Hall, has just imported his second exhibition from England, direct from the Crystal Palace, London, where 40,000 persons visited it in two weeks last February. Not being able to secure a hall in New-York, the puppets will perform in Brooklyn, at Hooley's, this week, and will then proceed to Boston. Both shows now are under Mr. Bullock's sole management....One of the brightest, and certainly the youngest of actresses, is about to depart on a starring tour. The juvenile artist in question is little Miss Jennie Yeamans, whose singing and acting Metropolitan audiences have now enjoyed for two or three years. Little Miss Yeamans is not a phenomenon in the ordinary sense of the word, but a thoroughly-trained as well as wonderfully-gifted *comédienne* on the tiniest scale, as to physique, imaginable. Little Miss Yeamans' songs and character sketches are inimitable, and are not likely, on that account, to be less appreciated outside of New-York than within its limits.

EIGHTEENTH WARD COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM.

The Eighteenth Ward Council of Political Reform held a meeting last evening at its headquarters, Eighteenth street, near Third avenue, Mr. Philip Frankenheimer, in the absence of the President, occupying the chair. After the reading and adoption of the minutes of the last meeting, the Executive reported a resolution, which was adopted, approving and recommending the bill now before the Legislature to consolidate the City and County Governments. The Chairman offered a resolution recommending the Eastman Rapid-transit bill, in preference to the bills in the interests of the Third and Fourth Avenue Roads. Mr. Jenny objected to the adoption of the resolution, because he believed all elevated roads to be detrimental to the interests of property-holders. The resolution was withdrawn. The Committee on Grievances reported that the evidence regarding the official malfeasance of Mr. Charlick had all been collected and proven, and that charges against the other Police Commissioners were under consideration. In consideration of the fact that James B. Macgreggor is to be tried on two indictments, the examination of other charges against him have been deferred. When the reports of the committees had been heard, Mr. Joseph P. Varnum delivered an address on the political iniquities that exist in this City, and the modes to be adopted by the Council of Political Reform for remedying them. After reciting a short history of the Citizens' Association, the Committee of Seventy, and the Central Council of Political Reform, each of which tried to bring about the aim of reform, he stated that it was his opinion that if the Central Council of Political Reform independently nominated honest men, and, aided by the auxiliary councils, provided the proper facilities for carrying on a campaign, the majority of the influential men of the City would support its candidates. Among other matters, the speaker said that a large party of men will try to prevent Gov. Dix from resuming his seat next year, in order that they may have a chance for further plunder. They may submit to his renomination, but after election their game is to elect him as United States Senator, and let the Lieutenant Governor take his place. This ought to be prevented, for no one can better fill the position of Governor, or resist the power brought to bear by these men, than Gen. Dix.

BASE-BALL.

The new "ten" of the Mutual Club opened play for the season of 1874 on the Capitoline Grounds yesterday, having for opponents the Concord Club, of Brooklyn. The weather was too cold to be comfortable for the players, and consequently but four innings were played. Of the fielding on either side but very little can be said, as the high wind which was blowing at the time made skillful fielding an impossibility. It is very probable that many of those present yesterday will not speak of Patterson as the best who could have been selected as tenth man for the Mutual Club, when so many better professional players still remain without engagements. Of the other new members of the club, Burdock is a decided acquisition, and with a little more practice he will undoubtedly prove himself to be one of the best third basemen in the profession. He is a very plucky player, an accurate thrower, and as a stopper of ground balls he has no equal. There is a great deal of room for improvement in the play of Carey, their new short-stop. The rest of the players do very well in their positions. Taken altogether they are a very strong team, and will, if managed properly, make a very determined struggle for the championship. The following is the score of yesterday's game:

INNINGS.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
Mutual	0	2	2	13—17
Concord	2	0	1	1— 4

Umpire—Mr. Wadsworth, of the Flyaway Club.

TERM OF THE COURTS FOR APRIL.

The April Term of the State Civil Courts will open to-morrow, the assignments of Judges to hold the various branches being as follows:

SUPREME COURT.

Circuit, Part I., and Oyer and Terminer.—Judges Davis and Brady.
Circuit—Part II.—Judge Van Vorst.
Special Term—Judge Barrett.
Chambers—Judges Lawrence and Donohue.

SUPERIOR COURT.

General Term—Chief Justice Morrell, and Judges Curtis and Spear.
Special Term and Chambers—Judge Freedman.
Trial Term—Part I.—Judge Sedgwick.

COMMON PLEAS.

Equity Term—Judge Robinson.
Trial Term—Chief Justice Daly.
Chambers—Judge Loew.

A CURIOUS CASE.

A man who gave his name as John Stockwell came before United States Commissioner Shields a few days ago and made affidavit to the effect that the wife of Jared Letson, a lady nineteen years of age, had, during the voyage from Montevideo to this port, poisoned her husband, who is a gentleman some fifty years of age. The Commissioner has issued his warrant of arrest on this affidavit against the woman. The husband was a very wealthy California drover. It was learned subsequently from the Captain of the ship that the lady charged Stockwell with having instigated her to administer the poison, and then seduced her under promise of marriage on the death of the first husband. Deputy Marshal Croly, who was charged with the execution of the warrant, reports that the husband, so far as he can learn, is still alive, and is gone West with his wife—the lady charged in the affidavit.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants 72, amounting to $23,873 67; pay-rolls, number of warrants 162, amounting to $39,017 84; total number of warrants 234, amounting to $62,891 51. Receipts—From taxes of 1873 and interest, $12,927 74; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $23,059 70; collection of assessments and interest, $1,573 23; market rents, $788 30; water rents, $805 25; licenses, Mayor's Office, $40 75; fees and fines, Superior Court, $588 10; fees and fines, Warden City Prison, $205; fees and fines, District Courts, $2,268 50; fees and fines, Special Sessions, $791; total, $43,047 62. The Controller paid yesterday, through Paymaster Falls, laborers in "pipe-yard" to 31st inst., amounting to $1,481.

CASTLE GARDEN AFFAIRS.

The routine of business at Castle Garden yesterday was regularly conducted, with nothing new in regard to the reduction of fares over the trunk lines to the West, to lend an interest to the affairs of the day. The total arrivals of immigrants at the Garden for the last week were as follows: Cybele, Antwerp, 211 emigrants; Celtic, from Liverpool, 278; City of Brussels, Liverpool, 357; Pembroke, Cardiff, 20; Holland, from London and Havre, 140; Hansa, Bremen, 250; Pommerania, Hamburg, 627; Assyria, Geneva and Gibraltar, 33; Cuba, Liverpool, 150; Nevada, Liverpool, 161; Konig Sverre, London and Havre, 208; Tictoria, Glasgow, 220. Total, 2,755. The Weser is expected to-morrow.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED PERJURER.

Henry Evans, alias James Evans, was yesterday arrested and arraigned before Judge Murray, at the Yorkville Police Court, on a charge of perjury. The prisoner was an important witness in the Moore-Pinckney contest for the Senatorship of the Eighth District, and, it is alleged, swore falsely. Evans admitted his guilt to Officer O'Brien, of the Twenty-second Precinct, and said he received $100 from Pinckney's friends for his testimony. He was committed for trial, in default of $2,000 bail. The accused was also a witness in the Coulter-Murray trial.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

W. L. Moody, State Treasurer of Texas, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Congressman P. M. B. Young, of Georgia, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Major A. G. Verplanck and Lieut. J. B. Burbank, United States Army, are at the Union Square Hotel.

Hon. Morton McMichael and William McMichael, of Philadelphia, are at the Hoffman House.

Gov. Henry Howard, of Rhode Island, and L. S. Felt, of Galena, Ill., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

James F. Joy, President of the Michigan Central Railway Company, and J. M. Walker, President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway Company, are at the Windsor Hotel.

ANOTHER DUPE.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says that a clerk in a book store in Louisville, where lottery tickets were sold, laid aside one for himself, numbered 3,307. A short time ago the proprietor of the store received a letter from one Perkins, living in an interior town, stating that he had dreamed that No. 3,307 would draw the capital prize, and requesting said proprietor to purchase that ticket for him if it was to be had. The clerk stated that this was the identical ticket he had selected for himself, and thereupon pulled out his money and paid for it. He then wrote to Perkins that he could have the ticket for $600. Strange to say, the return mail brought an acceptance of the offer and a request that the ticket be at once forwarded to Perkins. This so excited the clerk that he backed square out, and declared he would not sell it for less than $1,000. He was soon astounded at the receipt of another letter agreeing to these terms, and demanding the ticket. This so worked upon the nervous clerk that he refused point blank to sell it at any price, and for fear that the priceless ticket might get lost, he locked it up in a bank vault. The young man has just discovered that the whole thing was a hoax, played upon him by acquaintances, and, what is worse, has found out that 3,307 drew nothing but a blank in the "grand scheme."

LIFE IN OTHER WORLDS.

ARE THE PLANETS INHABITED?

Prof. Richard A. Proctor lectured yesterday afternoon at Association Hall on "Life in Other Worlds" before a large audience, chiefly composed of ladies. In the commencement of his remarks he observed that he had received some letters calling his attention to the fact that many of those who were in attendance upon the present course had attended the former course of lectures, and therefore he ought not again to refer to them. Another letter he had received invited him to mention the chief facts relative to the transit of Venus, and these he would like to answer. In the first place, it would not be just to repeat simply to-day, for instance, that which he gave before on the sun's family of planets, having given a prospectus and lectures indicating that there would be a certain novelty. It might be a pleasant but not a just thing to do, and all he could say in reference to the request was to touch on these matters which were necessary to make his subject complete, and to touch them sufficiently to demonstrate the facts necessary, but to make the subject, so far as possible, new. In regard to the transit of Venus, he thought they had enough of it. It was not a subject which was perhaps specially inviting, and therefore he did not think he should devote any portion of the lecture to the treatment of it. Instead of giving the chief part of his consideration to the question of the distinction that exists between the two parts of the sun's family, he proposed to discuss the subject of the sun's family with special reference to the new theory to which he had been led as to life in other worlds. Brewster's book of *Life in Other Worlds* was composed on the assumption that all the planets and probably all the satellites and possibly even the suns themselves were the abode of life, and were intended to be the abode of life, not merely for a portion of their existence, but for all time. That was Brewster's theory, and that may be considered the theory of the plurality of worlds carried to its utmost possibility. Then there was the theory of Hewill. He had really no theory on the subject, and he wrote a book rather to show what may be done on the other side of the subject. Still, it was a theory which was associated with his name, but he wrote the book on the *Plurality of Worlds* really to show that the earth was the only inhabited world, or at least there were just reasons for regarding it as such. The view which he might take was this: He looked through the past history of the world, and found that, long before life began upon the earth, even if they took the lowest forms of animal life, long before the earth existed as a globe glowing with intensest heat, but for many millions of years, she has been the abode of life, and that preceding that time there was a yet longer period when the earth was a mere vaporous mass of matter. Looking forward to the future they seemed to be approaching a time when it will cease to be the abode of life. They could not tell how long it would be before that time. It may be that the higher forms of life will first suffer; that the quality given to man by which he has the power of exhausting the supplies garnered in the earth, that quality in which man differs from the brute creature who lives on what the earth produces—that quality may enable a man to consume these substances; that at last life will be impossible to the human race. It may be then that man will first perish from the face of the earth; after that there will be a time when animal life will continue, and vegetable life may remain as the last form, as it was the first form of life on the earth, and with these will follow more changes, spoken of in the books of astronomy—the changes material and physical, by which the earth will be rendered unfit as an abode of life, or it may be that life will cease first through the fact of these changes. Now in regard to the future of the earth as an abode of life, they were not able to form any satisfactory opinion, and looking to the opinion that the change will take place in the interval between one and ten millions of years in the future, they had still no satisfactory means for their guidance. While consuming the supplies of the earth, man might stay a few thousand years as the limit of his time, but they did not know what powers might be given to him to employ the means garnered upon the earth. He may be able by an ingenious contrivance to use these parts of the sun's supplies, and use the heat at present wasted, and it may be that it will be given to man to construct instruments to garner up these supplies. There was one simple way of viewing this matter. There was the possibility that they may have the sun's heat gathered, and the whole yet employed in driving machinery. That was one way, but there were a great many others. The sun's heat may be gathered together in sun machines and all employed to drive our machinery, and to do that work for which coal was at present used. It may be that in the future human ingenuity will accomplish these views; but passing from these considerations, under these natural and physical processes, the earth will be the scene of death and desolation. These changes corresponded with the change in the notion of rotation by which it was gradually worked down, as it were, until it had for its period a lunar month. On the earth was the great tidal wave, and that tidal wave, acting as a sort of break, is reducing the earth's rotation, and it will be continued so until the period of the earth's rotation will be that of a lunar month. They would remember that in a former lecture he dwelt somewhat upon this point, and since then he had obtained gratifying news for all those who may be terrified with the idea that in a few million of years that state of affairs would be brought about. Prof. Newcombe informed him that in recent observations on the moon he discovered that since 1863 the moon was running away from the calculated place, and some change was taking place in the moon's motion. Astronomers had too thoroughly mastered the lunar theory to be in doubt about it, but a certain change was taking place on the earth's surface, and the rate of the sun is not losing but increasing. Here was a strange piece of information given of the companion of the earth. The moon was retarded. He had seen some processes himself which indicated this retardation, and that the earth was accelerating her rate of retardation and not uniformly, for she does not do it in a uniform manner. What were the changes leading to that acceleration? They could understand the retardation of the earth, they could understand the tidal wave acting opposed to the earth and retarding it. It seemed to him, then, that the process of contraction going on would hasten the rotation, and that hastening was regarded as something which counterbalanced the break action of the tidal wave. Now, it seemed to more than counterbalance a portion of the action, for the change led to the irregularity in the manner of its working. It was a curious law, but they were led to accept facts as they were presented to them. Here they began to believe that the earth was losing its rotation by this variable change, but they had no evidence that it was going to lose it in any measurable manner. There was another process going on in the earth by which we should gradually contract in toward the sun, and to compel it to travel more forward, until at last she will fall into the sun, but here they were looking at an event so long in the future that it looked like an infinity of time. Prof. Hewill said one was led to this result—that a man drawing a full breath takes in as much air as would form a globe three inches in diameter, and if he could take in air as did Encke's comet, he would draw in air 6,000 miles in diameter. If the atmosphere was to take this hue it must be a period not of millions but of millions of millions of years before this earth will have ceased to be the abode of life, so that whenever the earth falls into the sun there will be no destruction of life on the surface. Prof. Proctor then proceeded to apply these considerations to the various planets, stating *en passant* that in the former course of lectures, in dealing with the planets, he brought before them various facts on which theories were based. He took these facts for granted and applied these new theories to the individual planets. He exhibited pictures of the sun and Mercury, observing on the enormous heat-power from Mercury; from Venus the power was greater than that from the earth. He invited special attention to the size of the sun as seen from Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. He did not attribute the changes indicated to the sun. They could not suppose that the changes in that enormous atmosphere of great activity are produced by the influences of the insignificant sun. Its size will, in the case of Mercury and Venus, dispose us to regard these planets as the abode of life, and the time will come for Venus when it will lose half of its heat and when it will be impossible to live in it. It will be the same for Venus as for us. Thus we looked forward to the time millions of years hence when Venus will present the same appearance of life which exists upon the earth. The pictures Venus presented indicated a very correct plan of the applications of the markings exhibited thereon, and they found twilight circles, and signs in Venus of the possibility of life so far as life depended upon the existence of atmosphere. He would now pass to the study of that planet, which, so far as the question of life is concerned, they were able to study to the best advantage—the moon. The moon, which men were in the habit of regarding as a satellite of the earth, was in reality not a mere satellite, but a planet, having the same kind of path round the sun that the earth has. They were in the habit of regarding the earth the centre of the solar system, but they forgot the fact that the moon was a planet, as the earth was, and not intended for her satellite. The surface of the moon was about one-third of the earth, but the volume of the moon did not bear that proportion to the earth; it was a little more than a fiftieth part of the volume of the earth, and from the indications it presented, they saw that it contained water and gases. These changes showed that the atmosphere could be greatly reduced in amount, and he mentioned the possibility of the atmosphere then being of greater density than the present atmosphere of the earth. It was merely withdrawn and reduced in quantity, and looking forward to the future of the earth, they might recognize the time when the atmosphere now existing will be greater in that way under some chemical process. He exhibited pictures of the moon in its various conditions, stating that they could discover no such sort of surface as they found on the earth for the support of life. Then, again, they had detailed evidence to show that they were not to consider planets as necessarily the abode of life. Passing from the earth to the next in order, they did not find any life. He described the appearances of the meteoric masses surrounding the moon, saying that in the first stages of their existence they were covered with a vegetable growth; and as between the controversy between Bastian and Huxley, it must be settled eventually in favor of the believers of spontaneous generation. Passing to the planet Mars, there was a picture which gave signs of being the abode of life. They knew that the dark shadows there presented, and which had a greenish aspect through the telescope, indicated water as certainly as if they had sent and analyzed it. Mars was a much smaller planet than the earth, and must have had at the beginning a much less inherent heat. Mercury was further from the sun, but the probability was that Mars being a smaller planet relatively, the circumstances of its condition would render life impossible to creatures situated as we are. He treated Jupiter and Saturn, and here, instead of finding the orbs the abode of life, they found the evidence of internal forces at work; but there was reason for believing that in the satellites around Jupiter they might find abodes of life. Take the case of the earth and they found that the millions of years during which life existed in it were preceded by long intervals when life was impossible, and in the case of the moon and Jupiter, and the smaller orbs, it may be that instead of being millions of years, they had only to compare with thousands. These small orbs could not remain long the abode of life. Pictures of Saturn were produced on the screen, and he said that the rings noticeable in it were a multitude of minute satellites. No astronomer was able to see them individually, but the reasons advanced in reference to them showed that they were not heat, but if separated would be broken up into fragments on the surface of the planet. He exhibited a picture of Saturn showing signs of disturbance, and continued to say that if they looked at the whole solar system they found nothing to lead to the belief that the planets were not inhabited. There was nothing in that which was not in accord with the wisdom of creation. What was true of the earth was probably true of other worlds, and when they passed from the earth to the solar system, and from the solar system to infinity, what opinion were they to form? They should form the same general opinion that the solar system was the abode of life, and there was a question which here arose, Has the solar system been continuously the abode of life? Was it the abode of life when life began on our earth? Was any other planet the abode of life, and will any other planet begin to be inhabited when life ceases on this earth? On these questions they should take the evidences as they were, and not insist on this or that theory. In conclusion, he said that the study of the wonders of the solar system brought us to recognize the finiteness of our conception and our error in applying that conception to infinite and inconceivable relations.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

INTERESTING MEETING AT THE ALLEN STREET M. E. CHURCH—ADDRESSES BY DIO LEWIS AND OTHERS.

A temperance meeting was held at the Allen Street M. E. Church last evening. Judge Dyckman presided. About 300 people of both sexes were present. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Thompson, the Pastor. Rev. Mr. Steele was then introduced. He was proud of the old Allen Street Church, he said, for its record had always been uncompromising temperance. Mr. Beecher had said that "the worst of all crimes was intemperance, for it was the root of all crimes." Profanity, with its shafts of death, hung from the branches of intemperance. Licentiousness, gambling, Sabbath-breaking, and in short, every sort of evil, would be found in the branches of that tree. "The nearer we are to God, the more of His divine love shall we possess," said the speaker. The mills of God grind slowly. Sometimes it takes a thousand years for the accomplishment of the Divine purposes. The present movement was one of the greatest revivals since the day of Pentecost. He had been writing up a brief history of the movement, and with all that had been done, he felt that the advocates of the movement had only begun. Some of the sisters had gone quietly and unostentatiously to work, and the result of their action was the signatures of seventy druggists and grocers to their respective pledges. The great Cæsar's motto had been, "Never consider anything done while anything remained to be done." That was the motto of the women who were engaged in the temperance movement; while a bar-room door remained open, the work was incomplete. One great result of the work of the good women of the West was embodied in the remark of an old Quaker, "The women were fixing up things a leetle." So they are, said he; they are substituting panes of glass in the windows for the old hats which formerly graced them. They were re-establishing the home circle. Husbands now remained at home with their families in the evenings, and cheered them by their presence. It had been said that the newspapers had grown tired of publishing the doings of the temperance people. The same news told over day after day had grown stale. Let us now begin to act, said the speaker, as our friends have done in the West. One of the results of the wide-spread publication of the movements had been to obtain the signatures of men like Rufus Andrews and Judge Curtis, who would not probably have been reached in any other way. Ben Butler had said to Dr. Lewis, "You are doing great mischief in the West. You have reduced the revenue of the country ten millions." Dr. Lewis had repeated the conversation to Gen. Grant, who replied, "What of that? Make it up in some other way." "Ah!" said the speaker, "Gen. Grant is a wiser statesman than Gen. Butler." In conclusion Mr. Steele exhorted the ladies to pray, and let love rule all their actions.

Miss Susannah Evans was next introduced. She had heard it aptly stated "that good resolutions were like fainting ladies, they wanted to be carried out." She found that both men and women were anxious to do good, but wanted the way pointed out to them. The women were very timid. If the ministers would only enter into the movement, the moral power which their ability could exert would give strength to the weak and courage to the timid. But, unfortunately, the ministers were not all with them. They were afraid that the women would do something rash—something unconventional. But the great Minister of the Universe was with them. He had shown His hand in a way that was not to be misunderstood. They had too long thought merely of counteracting the evils of intemperance. They were now going to try, with God's help, to close every bar-room where liquid poison was dealt out for a consideration. The men who kept the dens of iniquity were not necessarily cruel and evil men, but if they were not they were willfully ignorant and purposely blind. For they furnished music and various entertainments to entrap the fickle-minded man. If each man would do their part their evil would be eradicated.

Dr. Dio Lewis, on taking the floor, said he had already made two speeches during the day, but he was ready to make another, if, by so doing, he could stimulate his audience to active exertion. It was very easy to sit on a soft cushion, in a warm church, and listen to an interesting speaker, and they went home very complacently and said, We are getting along; we have held twenty meetings. But what did the keepers of saloons care how many meetings had been held, or how many people were there, so long as it did not directly react upon them? The question was, Could his audience bring its influence to bear upon them? If nothing was gained by these meetings then their time was wasted. The efforts of orators were not spontaneous ebullitions of feeling. Every word was a studied effort. The speaker knew exactly when they would laugh. He had been studying his piece for a week. His advice to them would be to organize. After that was done they might appoint committees to visit the saloon-keepers, but not to attempt anything in an unkind spirit. Love was the keystone, and by it and constant prayer the country could be saved. At the conclusion of his address a vote was taken for the purpose of ascertaining the strength of the friends of the cause, the result being twenty-three ladies and 100 men who were in favor of active operations. The large majority who were opposed or indifferent was not counted. The Pastor then announced that a temperance meeting would be held in the same church to-day at 3:30 P. M. in lieu of the customary sermon.

THE MOVEMENT IN BROOKLYN.

The Executive Committee of the Union League Temperance Association waited on the Police Commissioners of Brooklyn yesterday forenoon and were received by Commissioner Jensen. The delegation presented the following petition:

To the Board of Police and Excise of the City of Brooklyn:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, duly constituted the Executive Committee of the Union Temperance League of the City of Brooklyn, respectfully and earnestly pray your honorable body to so administer section 4 of chapter 559 of the Laws of 1873, that any person applying for license or renewal of license for the sale of strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale, or beer, be denied the same in case the applicant exposes, sells, or offers for sale in the place, or on the premises, or on the premises adjoining or adjacent thereto, groceries, provisions, or other merchandise; that no person be granted license to sell at more than one named place in the city, and that no license shall be granted to any female or alien. Your petitioners further pray that the Captains of Police be required to report in writing to your honorable board in each case of application for renewal of license whether the applicant had during the previous year closed and kept closed his place of business at all times, when selling strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale, or beer, when not authorized by law, and that such report be indorsed upon the application and entered in the minutes required to be kept for view in the office of your honorable board. Your petitioners further pray that no license be renewed for the coming year to any person who has failed in the past to close and keep closed his place of business on Sundays and all other times when selling or giving away or disposing of spirituous liquors, wines, ales, or beer when not authorized by law. Your petitioners further pray that a general order be issued by your honorable board directing Captains of Police to receive at their respective station-houses such remonstrances as may be filed in writing against the renewal of licenses to specified persons or places within their precincts, which remonstrances shall be recorded at the station-house and immediately forwarded to your honorable board. Your petitioners further pray that no distinction be made in the fee required to be paid for licenses issued by your honorable board.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

Wm. Steeton, No. 100 South Third street.
Geo. H. Fisher, No. 55 Bedford avenue.
Isaac M. Holly, No. 101 Ross street.
Ch. B. Morton, No. 238 South Fifth street.
W. H. Curtis, No. 47 Fourth street.
A. S. Crowell, No. 98 Broadway.
James Patterson, Dunbar place.
E. H. Blanchard, No. 127 North Second street.
Geo. Mahon, Lee avenue and Rodney street.
John Elliott, 160 South Eighth street.
Daniel H. Ives, No. 102 Conselyea street.
Dr. North, No. 27 Bedford avenue.
Isaac Beebe, No. 129 Hughes street.
Laurence Gohan, No. 162 South Eighth street.
James A. Bradley, South Ninth street.

After the petition had been read Col. Morton made a brief address, in which he referred to the work of the Union League of the Eastern District, and urged the Board of Police and Excise to work out the recommendations made in the petition. A very great benefit, he said, would accrue to the community by a refusal to grant licenses to grocers. A vast deal of degradation, especially female degradation, was directly traceable, he said, to the sale of liquor in grocery stores. Out of five murders committed in Williamsburg during the past few years, four, he said, had resulted directly from liquor sold in these places.

Commissioner Jensen stated that he would lay the petition before the board, and should the committee feel disposed a further hearing would be given on Monday afternoon.

Mr. James Bradley stated that the people do not demand total prohibition, but only a judicious limitation of licenses.

The delegation then withdrew.

Civilization received a new impulse by the invention of the Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway, which retains rupture comfortably, night and day, till permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

No Mistake About It.—The improved PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS and the PHALON'S WHITE ROSE have no equals in perfumery. Get the genuine.—*Advertisement.*

POMEROY & Co., No. 744 Broadway, sell for $4 the best "Elastic Truss" ever invented.—*Advertisement.*

Refractory Hair
BURNETT'S COCOAINE SUBDUES.—*Advertisement.*

Dr. B. C. Perry, the Skillful Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond st., New-York, cures with special prescriptions all Eruptive and other Scalp Diseases; also, Falling, Loss and Prematurely Gray Hair; Dry, Moist, and Scaly Dandruff, Untimely Wrinkles, Moles, and Unnatural Redness of the Nose; also, Moth Patches, Freckles, Blackheads, Pimply Eruptions, Salt-rheum, Ringworm, and Eczema of the Hands or Face.

Everything in Homeopathy,
At Humphreys', Nos. 562 and 817 Broadway. Books, Family Medicine Cases, Homeopathic Specifics, Veterinary Medicines, Tinctures, Dilutions, Pellets, Humphrees' Witch Hazel, &c.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, Tan, and all brown discolorations, ask your druggist for PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. It is harmless, and in every case infallible. Depot, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Friday, April 3, CAROLINE L., wife of John R. Brown.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 105 Hicks st., Brooklyn, on Monday, April 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BRUHL.—On Friday evening, BETTY, wife of Moses Bruhl, aged 25 years and 10 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 21 West 38th st., on Monday morning, April 6, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

FERRIS.—At Paris, Nov. 29, THOMAS T. FERRIS, son of Catharine A. Ferris and the late George Ferris.

Funeral services at Grace Church on April 7 at 12 M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HUTCHINSON.—At Claremont, Jersey City Heights, N. J., on Wednesday, April 1, HARRIET OLIVIA, youngest daughter of Oliver and Margaret Hutchinson.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Clerk st., between Carteret and Claremont avs., Jersey City Heights, N. J., on Sunday, 5th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

HOGAN.—Suddenly, at St. Paul, Minn., on Sunday, March 22, of peritonitis, EDWARD HOGAN, brother of William and James Hogan, of this City, in the 35th year of his age.

His remains were interred at Oakland Cemetery, St. Paul.

HUTCHINSON.—On Saturday, April 4, ALEXANDER, only son of Janet E. and the late Alexander Hutchinson, aged 5 years, 9 months, and 27 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grand-parents, Lexington av. and 91st st., Monday, April 6, at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHNSON.—At his residence, in Cranford, N. J., April 3, PETER B. JOHNSON.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at M. E. Church, Cranford, N. J., on Monday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains leave at 10:30 A. M. and 12:40 P. M., foot of Liberty st.

MARTIN.—On Friday evening, 3d inst., at the Clarendon Hotel, after a brief illness, CORNELIA, wife of Isaac P. Martin, in her 53d year.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the Church of the Intercession, Washington Heights, on Monday next, 6th inst., at 10:30 A. M. Hudson River Railroad train leaves Thirtieth Street Depot at at 9:55, stopping at One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station.

MASON.—Suddenly, on March 22, 1874, in San Francisco, Cal., ARTHUR MASON, of London, England, in the 50th year of his age.

McCLASKY.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, Friday, April 3, GERTRUDE RUSS, widow of the late Christian La Grange McClasky, in the 64th year of her age.

Funeral services Sunday, April 5, at 2 P. M. from the residence of her son-in-law, Harvey H. Brown, No. 100 Hicks st., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

McCREA.—At Edinburgh, Scotland, suddenly, EMMA MAUDE FEATHERSTON, wife of Capt. E. P. McCrea, United States Navy.

REMSEN.—On Saturday morning, April 4, HENRY R. REMSEN, in the 65th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

RICHARDS.—At West Troy, on Thursday, April 2, MARY FRANCES, wife of Albert Richards.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Church, West Troy, on Monday, April 6, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

ROTHE.—At Harrison, N. J., April 2, suddenly, GEORGE ROTHE, aged 66 years and 1 day.

Funeral on Sunday afternoon, April 5, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his son, Henry E. Rothe, corner Warren and 5th sts., Harrison.

SHERWOOD.—At Port Chester, N. Y., on Thursday, April 2, 1874, JOSEPH M. SHERWOOD, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Peter's Church, on Monday, April 6, at 11:30 A. M. Trains leave Central Depot at 9:05 and 10:10 A. M.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, March 31, NAOMI C., wife of Hanford Smith, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her residence, No. 332 West 31st st., on Monday afternoon, April 6, at 3 o'clock, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to English Neighborhood, N. J., for interment.

VAN ALST.—April 3, at Newtown, Long Island, ISAAC VAN ALST, only son of John I. Van Alst.

Funeral services Monday, the 6th inst., at 2:30 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his father. Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend without further invitation. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 1:30 and 2:30 P. M.

WOOLLEY.—On Saturday, April 4, after a long and severe illness, CHARLES WOOLLEY, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 82 Orchard st., on Tuesday, April 7, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hill for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GERMAN MASS MEETING.

The majority of the Commissioners of Emigration have usurped the powers delegated to them to purposes entirely foreign to their duties, and thereby manifested the most profound contempt of the rights of German emigrants. In order to protest against these proceedings in the most energetic manner, and to recommend the proper means by which the rights of our German emigrants may be secured, we call upon our German fellow-citizens to attend the mass-meeting to be held at the Cooper Institute on MONDAY EVENING, April 6, at 8 o'clock.

Signed: Philip Bissinger, O. Ottendorfer, Willy Wallach, R. A Witthaus, Wm. Steinway, H. R. Kunhardt, Eugene S. Ballin, E. Steiger, Jacob Windmuller, H. Rockoll, Leopold Von Bierwirth, R. Pagenstecker, Edward Salomon, Gustav Schwab, Chas. Hauselt, Frederick Schack, Theo. E. Buck, W. A. Schmitthenner, E. W. Holberg, Geo. Mosle, H. C. Von Post, Aug. Koch, Gust. Freygang, F. Kuehne, Geo. H. Moeller, G. W. Faber, Carsten Sierck, M. Meyer, L. J. Frank, Edw. Wollny, Fr. Schwedler, J. Auerbach, G. Nembach, C. Weltz, Henry Baur, Fr. Kilian, E. Krackowitzer, Christian Schwartz, Fr. F. Mierson, Michael C. Gross, August Weissman, C. G. Gunther, Dr. H. Muhr, Wm. Radde, E. Oelbermann, T. E. Heidenfeld, Magnus Gross, Nath. Eickhoff, Fred. Traud, Emil Sauer, Dr. A. Kessler, O. Zollikoffer, Theo. G. Glaubensklee.

A.

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Very many of which are new pictures just received from Europe and never before seen in this country.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

INDISPENSABLE.—HOW TO WRITE, TALK, Behave, and Do Business, $2 25; Oratory, Sacred and Secular, $1 50; Right Word in Right Place, 75c.; Saving and Wasting—Economy, $1 50; How to Read Character, $1 25; Wedlock, or Conjugal Selection, $1 50; New Physiognomy, $5; Emphatic Diaglott, New Testament in Greek and English, $4 or $5; Education Complete, $4; Weaver's Works, Hopes and Helps, Aims and Aids, Wages of Life, $3. Sent first post by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE'S PULPIT.
COOPER UNION.
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., D. D.,
will preach to the people
in the
LARGE HALL, COOPER UNION,
on
SUNDAY EVENING, AT 7:30 O'CLOCK.

This service will be transferred to the new church on Madison av. and 42d st. as soon as it is completed.

All seats free.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, BROOKLYN, Green av., corner of Clermont, Rev. Charles R. Baker, Rector.—Easter services: Morning Prayer and holy communion at 10:30 o'clock; annual Easter Sunday-school festival at 3 P. M.; evening prayer and sermon at 7:30 o'clock.

GRACE (TEMPORARY) CHAPEL, 23D ST., east of 3d av.—Rev. John W. Kramer, Pastor. Services on Easter Day at 9:30 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 7:30 P. M. Sermon by Rev. Wm. Kirkus, LL.B., in the evening. Seats free.

A JOINT COMMUNION SERVICE WILL BE held at the Church of Disciples of Christ, 28th st. and Broadway, on Sunday, April 5, at 3 P. M., in which this church will give a formal reception and welcome to the Pastor and the members of the Free Baptist Church, formerly of 17th st., who will henceforth participate with them in the services. Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, Rev. R. Jeffrey, D. D., Rev. W. H. Pendleton, and other clergymen have been invited, and will participate in the services. Rev. W. C. Dawson, of the Disciples Church, will preach at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. R. Cameron, of the Baptist Church, at 7:30 P. M. The public cordially invited.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Bible-class conducted by Prof. Thomson, at 5 o'clock P. M.; service of song at 7:30 o'clock, evening, followed by a short address to young men by Rev. Rollin A. Sawyer, D. D., of Irvington. Meetings for young men on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, and on Saturday evening at 8:30 o'clock.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av.—Services on Easter Sunday: 7:30 A. M., Holy Communion; 10:30 o'clock, Morning Prayer and Holy Communion, with sermon; 3:30 P. M., Children's service, with sermon. The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. AND 20th st., Rev. Dr. Bellows Pastor.—Sunday, April 5, Rev. George A. Thayer, of Boston, will preach. Morning at 10:45. Festival for Sunday-school at 3 P. M. Evening service omitted.

AT THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE Virgin, West 45th st., near Broadway—Easter services; 10:30 A. M., high celebration, at which Von Weber's grand Mass will be given, under the direction of Prof. Prentice, the organist; 4 P. M., vespers.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH ST.—Lyman C. Howe, Trance Speaker, lectures for Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Children's Lyceum, 2:30 P. M.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st., Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor, preaching April 5, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Baptism at close of evening service.

"BAND OF HOPE OF BETHESDA CHAPEL," 33d st., between 2d and 3d avs.—A meeting Wednesday evening, April 8, 8 o'clock. Subject for discussion—"Is Married Life Preferable to Single?" Friends cordially invited. Rev. W. McKEE, President.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing st.—The Pastor, Rev. S. C. Sweetser, will preach this (Sunday) morning and evening at the usual hours. Morning subject—"Heavenly Mansions." Communion service and reception of members after the sermon. All are invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOR, (PROTestant Episcopal,) East 25th st., near Madison av.—There will always be an evening service at 7:30 o'clock, when, to meet the wishes of such as find in a higher order of church music an aid to greater devotion, the most careful attention will be given, both in the selections and the rendering, to combine the excellence of art with the beauty of holiness. Morning service at 10:30 o'clock.

CHURCH SOCIETIES AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S Associations desiring to produce the elaborate tableaux vivants from original designs of scriptural, allegorical, and historical subjects, given with such pecuniary success at the Union League, Brooklyn Athenæum, and church chapels the past season, can be furnished with all accessories and management by the Amateur Art Association, No 599 Broadway.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st., Rev. George H. Hepworth, Pastor.—Special Easter services. Morning subject—"The Immortal Life." Baptism before the morning service. Evening service, the fifth in course to young people; subject—"Mothers and Daughters." Sunday-school and Bible class at 3.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.—CORNER Park av. and 34th st. Prof. Edward J. Young, of Cambridge, will preach Sunday, April 5, morning and evening. The Easter festival of the Sunday-school will be held in the Church at 3 P. M. The public cordially invited.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. T. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning. Subject—"Easter; Its Lessons." Evening topic—"Christ's Five Appearances on the Day of His Resurrection." All are cordially invited. Galleries free.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.—REV. J. M. Pullman will preach at the hall of the Standard Club, No. 1,464 Broadway, corner of 42d st., Sunday morning, at 10:45. Subject—"The Resurrection, Fast and Symbol." Evening at 7:45.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st., Rev. Dr. Howland, Rector; Rev. Dr. Conrad, Associate Rector.—Easter services at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Evangelist preaching Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Subject of sermon—"Judgment—the end of the Christian Dispensation."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th st., east of 4th av., Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector.—Service on Easter morning, at 10:30 o'clock. Sunday-school festival at 3:30 P. M. All the seats are free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADIson av. and 47th st.—Hours of service, 9, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M.; Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st., Rev. Dr. Howland, Rector; Rev. Dr. Conrad, Associate Rector.—Easter services at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ELDER HIRAM MUNGER, OF MASSAchusetts, as odd and able as Peter Cartwright, will preach at No. 138 West 24th st. at 10:30 A. M.; at No. 229 Bowery at 3 P. M., and in Excelsior Hall, corner India and Franklin sts., Greenpoint, at 7:30 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, HARLEM, REV. J. V. Osterhout, Pastor.—Services, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. They will dedicate their new auditorium, to be known as Harlem Temple, Thursday next. Prayer-meeting at 1 o'clock, sermon by Dr. Armitage at 2. Addresses in the evening at 7:30 o'clock by Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Rev. J. D. Fulton, and others.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34th st., near 8th av.—Sermon by Rev. John E. Cookman, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. Anniversary of Sunday-school Missionary Society, 7:30 P. M. Floral offerings by the children, and addresses by Rev. Dr. Eddy and B. D. L. Southerland, Esq. All welcome.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Service and sermon in French by Rev. Mr. Miel, 3:30 o'clock. Church of the Holy Savior, 25th st., between Madison square and 4th av.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF New-York.—Services at Lyric Hall, Sunday evening, April 5, at 7:45 o'clock. Rev. J. H. Bradford will preach. Seats free.

LIFE AND IMMORTALITY.—BISHOP SNOW, the Pastor of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Subject: "The True Gospel as Opposed to the Falsehoods of the Popular Clergy." Seats free.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th av. and 31st st.—Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Preaching morning and evening. Morning subject (Easter sermon)—"The Resurrection and its Moral Influences." Evening subject—"Revivals of Religion."

REV. JAMES B. FAULKS, OF NEWARK CONference, will preach in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., near 6th av., on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at 7:30 P. M., under the direction of the pastor, Rev. J. F. McClelland. Strangers cheerfully provided with seats.

REV. ROBERT CAMERON WILL PREACH IN the "Church of the Disciples," 28th st., near Broadway, Sunday evening, 7:30. All are cordially invited.

SONGS OF GRACE AND GLORY.—THE VERY best Sunday-school Book, by W. F. Sherwin and S. J. Vail; 160 pages; splendid Hymns, choice Music, tinted paper, superior binding; price, in boards, 35 cents; $30 per 100. A specimen copy in paper cover mailed (as soon as issued) on receipt of twenty-five cents. Orders filled in turn. Ready May 1. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Easter services, first celebration, 7 A. M.; second celebration, 8; morning prayer, 9; litany, 10:30; choral celebration, 11 A. M.; festival of the schools, 3 P. M.; vespers, 7:30 P. M. Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector.

ST. MARK'S, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST., REV. DR. Rylance, Rector.—Services Easter morning at 10:45. At 3:30 o'clock, the children's festival. The usual evening service will be omitted.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—REV. DR. MORGAN, Rector.—Services Easter Sunday—Sunrise service at 7 o'clock; litany, holy communion, and sermon at 10:30 o'clock; children's festival at 4 o'clock P. M.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY ST., NEAR Macdougal, Rev. Theodore A. Eaton, D. D., Rector.—Services on Easter Day, at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d av. and 10th st.
Rev. EZRA D. SIMONS, of Troy,
will occupy this pulpit Sunday morning,
at 10:30 o'clock,
and Rev. JUSTIN D. FULTON, D. D., of Brooklyn,
will preach a memorial sermon, on
Elder JACOB KNAPP, at 7:45 o'clock, in the evening.
All are cordially invited to attend.

TEMPLE EMANUEL.—THE MEMBERS OF THE congregation are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of Mrs. Moses Bruehl, from her late residence, No. 21 West 38th st., on Monday, April 6, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely, without further notice. By order of the President. THEO. STERN, Clerk.

UP TOWN—DAILY UNION PRAYER MEETING in the lecture-room of the Association Building, 23d st., corner 4th av., at 4 o'clock P. M. Everybody is invited.

DRY GOODS.

PARASOLS. SILKS

BONNETS, &C. DRESS GOODS

We open on MONDAY, April 6, a SUPERB ASSORTMENT of SPRING PARASOLS, embracing the CHOICEST NOVELTIES IN THE MARKET. Special attention is called to the PROMENADE PARASOL, the LANDAULETTE, the SEASIDE, the DUCHESSE D'EDINBOURG, the FLIRT, the RIVAL, and others equally recherché in style and appearance.

Our BONNET DEPARTMENT having been greatly enlarged and elegantly refitted, contains a SPLENDID STOCK of SPRING BONNETS, Ladies' CHIP HATS, in the newest styles; Ladies' RIDING HATS, Boys' Hats, &c., &c., while the FLOWERS, FEATHERS, and other TRIMMINGS are unsurpassed for color, grace, and beauty.

Also, a very fine assortment of newly-opened SPRING SILKS and DRESS GOODS, in all the NEWEST SHADES and COLORS, and MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

GRAND STREET AND CHRYSTIE, BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

Arnold, Constable & Co.,

Broadway and 19th st.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT

All the LATEST NOVELTIES now open.

Furniture Coverings,
Cretonnes, Satteens, &c.
ALSO,
Lace and Nottingham Curtains
and Drapery Materials
of every description.

N. B.—CHURCHES, HOTELS, and STEAMERS furnished at short notice.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

NEW STYLES

Aubusson, Axminster, Tourney, Wilton, Brussels, Velvet, Tapestry, Three-ply, Ingrain, and Venitian Carpetings.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY AND WHITE FRESH CANTON MATTINGS,

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATS, &c., &c.

Scotch Tweeds,
Plain and Fancy Cassimeres,
Meltons and Cloths,
Overcoatings, Water-proofs, &c.

A full and complete stock now on EXHIBITION.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

A choice assortment of the

LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES.

Grenadines,
Gaze de Soies and Chambrais,
Grenadine Bareges,
Algerines, &c., &c.

DEPARTMENT FOR

BOYS' CLOTHING,

(From 3 to 7 years of age,)
READY MADE OR TO ORDER.

FURNISHING STOCK

Now complete in every requisite for INFANTS, MISSES, AND LADIES.

GENUINE CANTON GOODS.

CHINA SILKS,
CANTON CRAPES,
PONGEE HANDKERCHIEFS,
CANTON GRASS CLOTH HANDKERCHIEFS,
CANTON MATTINGS, &c., &c.

PARIS NOVELTIES

NOW OPEN IN

Promenade and Carriage
Costumes and Suits,
Ball and Reception Dresses,
Beaded Sacques, Dolmans, &c.

Fancy, Plain-Colored, and Black SILKS.

A SPLENDID STOCK NOW OPEN.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

BEST MAKE PLAIN FRENCH POPLINS,

$1 PER YARD.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Broadway and 19th St.

DRESS GOODS.

We bought at the great auction sale of last Wednesday a line of

COLORED SILKS,

THE LYONS MANUFACTURE, ALL CHOICE SHADES, which we shall offer on MONDAY at

$1 PER YARD.

They are WARRANTED EQUAL IN QUALITY AND LUSTRE TO ANY GOODS IN THIS MARKET AT $1 75 TO $2.

Also,

BLACK GROS GRAIN AND GLACE SILKS, at 87 1-2c., $1, and $1 25, being a little more than HALF THE USUAL PRICE.

These, together with a line of DRESS GOODS, &c., are WORTHY the ATTENTION of EVERY PURCHASER, and those who cannot personally inspect them on Monday should

SEND FOR SAMPLES,

as they are positively the GREATEST BARGAINS in this City.

BRADBURY BROS.,

Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery.

ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER ST.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, No. 914 Broadway, near 20th st., New-York. SPRING FASHIONS—Beautiful changes in walking suits and children's dresses. Patterns, with CLOTH MODELS, now ready; SMITH'S INSTANT DRESS ELEVATOR. Price seventy-five cents; [illegible] for two [illegible]. For sale everywhere. They save more than ten times their cost a day.

INDIA SHAWLS.—WILL CLOSE THE BUSINESS in ten days, and during that time will offer the goods at [illegible]. J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th st.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

Have now open their new styles of

CARRIAGE, DINNER, WALKING, AND EVENING DRESSES,

in all the new and elegant shades and designs, and which we offer at particularly attractive prices.

Parisian Embroidered and Beaded Cashmere Jackets, just received.

Ladies' and misses' English Walking Jackets, in new styles and in great variety, at popular prices.

Ladies' and childrens' Underwear, comprising the most complete assortment ever offered in this City, and marked at unusually low prices.

Ladies' and childrens' Pique Suits, Dresses, Gabrielles, Cloaks, Walking Coats, &c., &c., in elegant variety, at reasonable prices.

Infants' wardrobes, complete.

Particular attention paid to
DRESS-MAKING.

All orders promptly executed in the latest style at popular prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

FOULARD SILKS.

FOULARD SILKS.

Plain and Figured FOULARD SILKS in great variety, $1 25 per yard.

Will open MONDAY, April 6, positively the last two cases of the popular 24-inch Colored SILKS, $2; regular price $2 75.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS,

entirely new shades. See the "Vine Leaf" and "Rosewood" shades (now the vogue in Europe) before buying old colors; $1 75 and $2.

FAMOUS BLACK SILK.

The "Cachemire Sublime" Black SILK, warranted not to crack or break by the hardest usage; 25-inch, $1 90.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

Will exhibit on MONDAY, April 6, some rare attractions in their MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

RICH BROCADE GRENADINES.
BEADED GRENADINES, plain and striped.
ELEGANT GROS GRAIN, striped, from $1.

Also, a complete assortment

IRON GRENADINES,
BYZANTINES,
FLORENTINES.

Henrietta, Tamise, Challis, Bombasines, Cashmeres, Drap d'Etes, all of which were selected with great care, especially for our retail department.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

Have just received full and complete lines of CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S Celebrated Merino Undergarments for Spring and Summer wear, in Gent's, Ladies', and Children's Goods.

FANCY HOSE! FANCY HOSE!

The largest variety to be found in the City of Ladies' and Children's Fancy Cotton HOSE at the lowest prices.

A large stock of Ladies' and Gent's Silk and Lisle Thread Underwear.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Consisting of all the latest novelties in Neck-wear, at the very lowest prices.

Full lines of the celebrated

JOUVIN KID GLOVES,

in all the new Spring shades. Sole agents for the United States.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,

Broadway and 11th st.

LLAMA LACE

SHAWLS AND SACQUES.

We will exhibit on MONDAY, April 6, an elegant assortment of new patterns and shapes in

LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,
SACQUES, POLONAISE, &c.,

Received per late steamers.

Also, new styles in

OTTOMAN STRIPED SHAWLS,

from $4 upward.

Plain and Striped Challie Shawls, from $3.

Berlin Wool Shawls reduced to $2.

Black, Embroidered, and Mourning Shawls in great variety.

SHETLAND SHAWLS.

Just received, a large importation of SHETLAND SHAWLS, from $1 50 each and upward.

Fountain's India Store

WILL CLOSE ON THE 1ST OF MAY.

Ladies, gentlemen, and traders are invited to call.

13th st. and Broadway, (up stairs.)

AUCTION SALES.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer.

Office and sales-room No. 37 Nassau st., opposite the Post Office. Horse-auction branch Nos. 19 to 25 13th st., near University place.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

ARCH. JOHNSTON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 7, at 10:30 o'clock, at the sales-room, No. 37 Nassau st., an elegant assortment of household furniture, comprising in part parlor suits, in crimson, satin, and figured cretonne and cotelaine, carved black-walnut bed-room sets, wardrobes, centre tables, dining-room chairs, book-cases, mirrors, extension tables, bureaus, washstands, commodes, fine Brussels, and velvet carpets, piano-forte, &c., kitchen furniture, crockery, glassware, oil-cloth, &c.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

Pursuant to an order of the United States Circuit Court to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, by FIELD, MORRIS, FENNER & CO., auctioneers, at their stores, Nos. 465 and 467 Broome st., on THURSDAY, April 9th, 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a quantity of 3-4 and 6-4 Cassimeres, Beavers, Moscows, Doeskins, Coatings, Mohairs, &c., &c., in great variety, the same being a portion of the estate of the Glenham Manufacturing Company, bankrupt.

OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal.

Dated New York, March 30th, 1874.

AUCTION SALES OF FURNITURE

at residence of owners, a specialty.
COLLIN & LEE, Auctioneers, No. 4 Union square.

AUCTION SALES OF FURNITURE

At private residences attended to.
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine st.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,

$1 60 PER GALLON.

Also excellent CHARLOTTE RUSSE and Jellies at much below other prices.

J. M. HORTON & CO.

Depots, No. 305 4th av., and No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d st.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.

DAILY OPENING

FRESH SPRING GOODS.

FOREIGN GOODS OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION in the LATEST STYLES received by nearly every steamer.

Also, the best of everything that the American market affords in our numerous departments.

Special mention may be made of our complete line of

STRAW GOODS,

including

BOYS' FINISHED HATS.

Also, a full assortment of

ENGLISH, FRENCH, and BELGIAN CHIPS, in

ROUND HATS and BONNETS.

FRENCH FLOWERS, SASH TRIMMINGS, and RIBBONS.

No. 5, all silk Gros Grain Ribbons, 13c. a yard.
No. 7, all silk Gros Grain Ribbons, 14c. a yard.
No. 9, all silk Gros Grain Ribbons, 16c. a yard.
No. 12, all silk Gros Grain Ribbons, 21c. a yard.
In all the desirable Spring shades and black.

7-inch all-silk Gros Grain Sash Ribbons, 74c. a yard in all the desirable colors and black.

7-inch black watered Sash Ribbons, 49c. a yard.

SPRING STYLES.

PARASOLS.

SUN AND RAIN UMBRELLAS.

The latest thing out in

SHEET MUSIC.

SHEET MUSIC.

Orders filled for any description of music and a liberal DISCOUNT MADE to teachers.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

Ladies' Ties in the latest novelties of the season. Fancy Jewelry, Fans, Opera-glasses, Jet Ornaments.

SATCHELS, TRAVELING-BAGS, and Leather Goods of every description.

Fine Toilet Goods, French and English and American Perfumes, Small Wares and Toys, DOLLS. Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Zephyrs and Patterns, Stationery and Books, Confectionery and Bonbons. DOLLS

and

DOLLS FURNISHING GOODS.

AN ELEGANT SODA FOUNTAIN,

Matthew's Frost King, that dispenses ice-cold sparkling soda and mineral waters with the finest syrups.

House-furnishing Goods, Wood, Iron, and Tin-ware, Children's Carriages. An elegant assortment of Silver-plated Ware, of the best manufacture.

Just in

Cash's Snowdrop Trimmings, in all widths.

An unusually large and complete stock of Family Linens. Damask Napkins, Huck and Damask Towels, Russia Crashes, Table Damask in choice patterns. Marseilles Quilts, Muslins and Nainsooks, Piques and Lawns, Cambrics and Jaconets, Balmoral Skirts in

SPRING STYLES.

OUR NEW DEPARTMENT.

We are making a complete revolution in the CHINA AND GLASS trade with our new department, and ladies are enabled to furnish their houses with tasty, ornamental, and useful china and glass-ware without paying the enormous profits heretofore charged by the dealers. We have introduced this new department on the same scale of low prices, which is a distinguishing feature throughout the whole establishment, and which has made us so well and favorably known all over the country.

To illustrate,

We advertise a few of our prices:

FRENCH China Cups and Saucers, $1 99 a dozen, worth $3 25.

FRENCH China Breakfast Plates, $1 99 a dozen, worth $3.

GOBLETS.

New-York, Centennial, and other patterns, 77 cents a dozen, worth $1 50; with engraven initials, 76 cents a dozen extra.

Decorated Toilet Sets.

Eleven pieces, from $3 97 to $31 11 per set.

Plain White Toilet Sets, from $1 97 to $4 54.

Decorated Tea Sets, forty-four pieces, from $5 97 to $31 11.

DECORATED DINNER Sets, for twelve persons, from $23 99 to $999 99.

ENGLISH Cups and Saucers, $1 19 a dozen, worth $2 25.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST and Soup Plates, 99 cents a dozen, worth $1 60.

500 choice Decorated French China covered dishes $1 59 each, worth $4.

The greatest bargain ever offered in New-York.

We are prepared to furnish hotels and dwelling-houses with everything appertaining to a complete fit-out in CHINA, GLASS, CROCKERY, and House-furnishing Goods at MACY'S WELL-KNOWN LOW PRICES.

Hoisery, Gloves, and Underwear.
Gents' Furnishing Goods.
The

LA FORGE GLOVE.

Try it. Try it.

New pairs given for all that rip or tear.

Ladies' and Children's Furnishing Goods and Underwear.

ALSO,

UNDERCLOTHING IN GREAT VARIETY,

Striped Hosiery, Real Kid R. H. M. & Co. Gloves.

Ladies' Spring Under-vests at 89c., former price $1 62.

Our Order Department.

Orders from any part of the country will be filled on receipt of money or Post Office orders by express or mail. Goods delivered free of expense to any part of New-York City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, or Hoboken.

It will pay you well to call every day, as there is no establishment in the country where there is so large an assortment of goods at such reasonable prices.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., NEW-YORK CITY.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, OLD HADLEY, MASS.

The Summer term will commence on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1874.

For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Established 1820.

Summer term opens April 9.

For circulars address

E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

NEWTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NEWTON, Sussex County, N. J.—A boarding-school for males and females. The interests of Blair Academy (now closed) are removed to this institution. All branches to fit for college, for business, or for teaching, including music, French, German, drawing, and painting are thoroughly taught; direct access by railroad; terms moderate. Next session commences April 7, when there will be several vacancies. Send for circular.

S. S. STEVENS, A. M., Principal.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGES, NO. 62 Bowery and No. 1,282 Broadway.—Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Business forms. Twenty-four Writing lessons, $2 50. Foreigners and backward persons rapidly advanced. Ladies' department.

EDWARDS PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Stockbridge, Mass.—Term opens April 7. For particulars address F. HOFFMAN and R. C. FLACK, Associate Principals.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Boys fitted for college and scientific school.

JOSHUA KENDALL.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, NEWBURG, N. Y.—A family school for boys. For circulars address

HENRY W. SIGLAR.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE BOARDING School for boys; room for one more.

E. A. FAIRCHILD.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 252 Madison av.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D., Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A TUTORSHIP IN A PRIVATE FAMily, by a gentleman educated in Europe; qualifications: full university course, together with the French and German languages; no objection to leave New-York. Address B. D., No. 42 West 16th st., New-York.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIenced teacher in all branches, including French and music, desires pupils. Address V. CONSTANT, No. 161 East 25th st.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Are offering a large assortment of Novelties in

Camel's Hair Shawls.

Rich Silk, Poplin, and Mohair

DRESSES.

Embroidered Pique, Linen, and Lawn DRESSES, Elegantly Embroidered SKIRTS, choice styles. Ladies', Children's, and Misses' UNDERWEAR of every description.

Cashmere, Tricot, and Silk

Sacques, Jackets, and Polonaise,

Very Handsome.

HAMBURG EDGINGS and INSERTIONS, Collars, Sets, &c.

Brussels Point Laces and Lace Goods, Llama Jackets, Shawls, &c., with an immense Stock of

Jet Trimming Laces

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Boys' Ready-Made Suits.

CHILDREN'S BRAIDED LINEN DITTO, at $1 50 each, upward.

The balance of a large invoice of SILK SACQUES, JACKETS, and POLONAISE, Paris made, heavy corded Silks, at just one-half last year's prices.

An immense assortment of Richly Embroidered

Camel's Hair (UNMADE) Polonaise

at $12 each—good value, $25.

PARIS MILLINERY.

Elegant novelties in Trimmed and Untrimmed Straw, Chip, and Leghorn

HATS.

Feathers, Flowers, Trimming Ribbons, &c., at extremely attractive prices.

CUSTOMERS WILL FIND THIS AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR MAKING PURCHASES.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN SILKS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will place on sale on MONDAY, April 6, 1874, a recent large purchase of very heavy

FANCY SILKS

at the remarkably low price of 75c. per yard, value $1 25; 2 cases Extra Quality at $1 25 per yard, usually sold at $1 75.

A great bargain in LYONS BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK at $1 50 per yard. All other qualities proportionately cheap.

THREE CASES ELEGANT

PLAIN COLORED SILKS.

The finest quality, imported for their best retail sales.

DRESS GOODS.

Extraordinary inducements in prices will be offered those seeking the highest class of

PARISIAN NOVELTIES,

which they are receiving by each and every steamer.

FINE MOUSSELEINE AND TWILLED BEIGES

at 50c. per yard, value 65c.

ALL-WOOL FRENCH PLAID DITTO

at 45c. per yard, value 60c.

A large assortment of rich PLAIN FABRICS, all of THIS SEASON'S PRODUCTIONS, at 50c. per yard upward, forming a most attractive stock of the best PARISIAN DRESS MATERIALS.

ON FOURTH AVENUE SECTION

they will largely replenish their Popular Stocks of STEEL, DIAGONAL, & MOHAIR SERGES, at 25c. per yard, value 35c. upward.

BROWN DE BEIGES, ENGLISH COLORED ALPACAS, and STEEL-GRAY GOATS' HAIR at 28c. and 30c. per yard upward. Decided bargains.

1 case Satin Striped FRENCH POPLINS at 40c. per yard, cheap at 65c.

10 cases

STANDARD PRINTS.

New designs, fast colors, at 9c. per yard.

10 cases 32-INCH SATIN-FINISHED PERCALES, choice patterns, at 15c. per yard, value 25c.

500 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS at 20c. per yard, value 35c.

WHITE GROUND PRINTED ORGANDIES, extra quality, at 20c. per yard, cost of importation 50c.

Goods shown freely without importunity to purchase.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

MEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

are offering

Fine Dress Shirts

At very attractive prices, viz., $1 50, $1 75 and $2, formerly $2 25, $2 50, and $2 75 each.

Scarfs, Ties, Windsors, Cravats, Suspenders, Collars and Cuffs.

Elegantly Embroidered

SHIRT BOSOMS.

Alexandre's Celebrated Kid Gloves.

English Half Hose, Balbriggan, Lisle, and Fancy Cotton Hose at popular prices.

Gauze, Gossamer, Merino, Lisle Thread, Imperial and Novia Silk

UNDERWEAR

for Spring and Summer.

Robes de Chambre, Breakfast Jackets, Silk and Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

The latest novelties of the French and English Markets regularly received.

Shirts, Collars, Robe de Chambre, Breakfast Jackets MADE TO MEASURE at shortest notice.

A visit of inspection is respectfully requested.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Under Superior Management,

MAKE

Dress and Cloak Making

A SPECIALTY,

executing orders for the most costly garment at from one to three days' notice.

Orders for

MOURNING

always have Immediate Attention. Charges very moderate, and No Disappointments.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROS

SIXTH AVENUE
AND
TWENTY-THIRD STREET.

NO. 367 SIXTH AVENUE. NO. 110 23D STREET,

WILL
EXHIBIT
MONDAY, APRIL 6,
AND DURING THE WEEK,

A LARGE LINE OF ENTIRELY NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS RECEIVED THE PAST WEEK FROM SEVERAL LEADING EUROPEAN HOUSES, TO WHICH WE BEG TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS.

IN OUR

Trimming Department.

we will display the richest selection of

BEADED PASSEMENTERIE TRIMMINGS,
ELEGANT SILK GIMPS AND FRINGES,
HANDSOME BEADED FRINGES,
ORNAMENTS, LOOPS, AND BUTTONS.
WORSTED BALL AND FANCY FRINGES,
ALL STYLES AND COLORS,
on hand and made to order.

The largest assortment of PLAIN AND SMOKED PEARL, GILT, STEEL, OXIDIZED, BEADED, AND JET BUTTONS, WITHOUT EXCEPTION, IN THE CITY, ALL AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Ribbon Department

Complete line of

GROS GRAIN BONNET RIBBONS,

in all the most desirable widths,

Nos. 4, 5, 7, 9, 12, and 16, from 10c. up to 23c. yard.

All pure silk and finest quality.

SASH RIBBONS AND SASHES.

Largest assortment in the City in

ROMAN, FANCY PLAID, GROS GRAIN, TAFFETA, MOIRE, AND STRIPED,

at

VERY GREAT BARGAINS.

The latest and most desirable shapes in Straw, Neapolitan and Chip

BONNETS AND ROUND HATS.

FINE FRENCH FLOWERS.

We are now offering a magnificent assortment of BOUQUETS, SPRAYS, WREATHS, &c., and branch them in every style to order.

Very attractive prices.

SILK HANKERCHIEFS AND TIES.

A large line of novelties in SILK NECK WEAR just received, at lowest prices for years.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

An entirely new and extensive assortment of

REAL GUIPURE LACES,

in all widths, designs, and qualities.

BLACK YAK LACES.

Over forty different styles, at 25c., 28c., 35c., 43c., 50c., a yard upward, all the finest quality and finish, and

GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED.

REAL THREAD LACES,
WHITE, BUFF, AND SLATE.
REAL CLUNY LACES.
FRENCH AND SPANISH LACES.

Large assortment constantly on hand.

REAL GUIPURE, YAK, AND CLUNY INSERTIONS, in all widths and qualities, with a large line of

SPANISH NETS AND SCARFS,
BEADED AND CHENILLE NETS,
BLACK GUIPURE NETS,
BRUSSELS AND FIGURED NETS.

NOVELTIES IN LACE GOODS.

New styles Lace Bows,
Lace Streamers, Velvet and Silk Pockets,
Jabot's Ruffs and Ties.

Our own exclusive styles and manufacture.

NECK RUFFLINGS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

STERN BROTHERS.

BLOOM'S,

NO. 338 BOWERY,

BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS.

CONTINUATION OF LAST WEEK'S OPENING.

NEW IMPORTATION OF SPRING GOODS DAILY RECEIVED,

COMPRISING ALL THE NOVELTIES IN

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS
REAL LACES,
MILLINERY GOODS,
HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
LADIES' AND MISSES' UNDERWEAR,
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
INFANTS' COMPLETE OUTFITS,
SMALL WARE, OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.
PARIS AND VIENNA FANS,
FRENCH JEWELRY AND ORNAMENTS.

OUR TRIMMING DEPARTMENT is stocked full with most desirable styles of fine-cut Jet Bead Fringes, suitable for silks, cashmere and grenadines. Genuine Silk Twist Fringes, heavily beaded; Silk Ribbon, knotted and tasseled; Fringes.

All kinds of Drop and Ball Fringes. Fine beaded Passementeries, in Gimps, Insertions, Headings, Ornaments, Buttons, Buckles, and Slides of every style and description. All these goods have been purchased and marked at less than popular prices.

Will open MONDAY MORNING an additional lot of real Guipure, black and colored Yak Laces, from auction, at half real value. We are selling Buff and Ecru Yak Laces, 4½ inches wide, at 35c. Real and patent Valenciennes Laces very cheap.

SPANISH, BLONDE, AND WOVEN THREAD LACES in great variety.

NOVELTIES IN LACE SCARFS, in Spanish and pure silk Guipure, extra heavy.

PLAIN AND JET EMBROIDERED SCARF NETS, in new designs.

LACES, SACQUES, IN GUIPURE, YAK, AND LLAMA.

Fichus, Coiffures, Barbes, and newest styles of Neck Ruchings, Collarettes, Silk and Lace Ties, and all kinds of made-up Lace Goods.

Novel designs in Marguerite Pockets and Ladies' Vests, in silk, velvet, or lace.

ALL SILK POLKA DOTTED TIES, FRENCH GOODS, 13 CENTS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN BLACK DRESS SILKS, MOST POPULAR MAKES.

Trimming Silks, Satins, and Silk Velvets, in all new shades, with Laces, Fringes, and Ribbons to match.

In our Ladies' and Children's Furnishing Department can be seen many things not easily found elsewhere. All articles made on the premises by first-class artists only, and, therefore, cannot fail to give thorough satisfaction in regard to perfect fit or finish.

Ladies' Wrappers and House-robes, in French Lawn and Cambric, richly embroidered and very reasonable. Ditto in silk Reps, Alpaca, &c., &c., &c. Delaine Wrappers, lined all through, closing out at $2 75.

PILLOW SHAMS AND SHEETS, plain and embroidered, lace edging and insertion, a complete line at popular prices.

Infants' Outfits, complete in all details, from medium to finest goods in this line. Baskets, handsomely trimmed with Val. lace and insertion, from $5 up.

Ladies' Dress Caps, suitable for all ages; children's Normandy and gypsy Bonnets, from 94 cents to $10 and up.

MOST UNUSUAL BARGAINS IN LACE SHAWLS, SACQUES, AND JACKETS, FROM LOWEST TO FINEST QUALITY.

Our Millinery Department is replete with all the nouveautes in shapes, materials, great profusion of finest French Flowers, Ostrich-tips and Pompons, hat and bonnet Ornaments, in pearl, steel, jet, &c.

I. BLOOM & BRO.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Deposits made now draw interest from April 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 906 and 908 3d av. corner 55th st.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1st May at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per ANNUM on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORner 14th st.—Money deposited on or before April 10 will draw interest from April 1. Assets, $3,959,015 06. Surplus, $261,919 14. RICHARD H. BULL, Prest.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

PERSONAL.

MR. O. P. ARNOLD WILL LEARN SOMETHING of importance relating to Sydney Houlton Hartwell, by addressing or calling upon ALBERT DAY, No. 68 Wall st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE

CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH. REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH. INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER. PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.

For sale on behalf of the company on favorable terms by

SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,

Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner,
T. C. Turner,
J. Turner,
R. Turner,

BANKERS,

A. Turner,
G. M. Turner,
J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO

No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.

ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

LEONARD, SHELDON & CO.,

LATE

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

BANKERS, No. 10 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK,

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

WM. B. LEONARD.
W. C. SHELDON. GEO. R. HOWELL.

VERNAM & HOY

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 34 NEW ST.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS.

And other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at the lowest market rates, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY. Cash capital, $2,000,000. Bankers and Merchants. Banking office, No. 29 William st., corner Exchange place. Warehouses, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Cash advances made on first-class securities on demand and time. Cash advances made on all kinds of merchandise stored in our own warehouses, on favorable terms.

PAUL J. ARMOUR, President; JOSE F. NAVARRO, Vice President; JOHN BAIRD, Second Vice President; FELICIANO LATASA, Third Vice President.

Paul J. Armour, Wm. D. Bowerman, C. H. Delamater,
José F. Navarro, Feliciano Latasa, Juan J. Jova,
John Baird, Thomas Murphy, Henry B. Hyde.

WILLIAM TOBIN, Superintendent of Warehouses.

JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,

Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.

JOHN HONE, JR.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

OFFICE OF THE
GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 176 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 30, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this company, and of three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 14th day of April next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

$100,000, IN SUMS OF $10,000 TO $20,000, to loan, without bonus, on improved and unimproved property, centrally located.

Counsel fees and commission the only charges.

W. H. RAYNOR,
No. 5½ Pine st.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held on MONDAY, April 6, 1874, at No. 34 New st.

Polls open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed March 25 and be reopened April 10.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

CARY IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cary Improvement Company, for the choice of Directors and Secretary, and such other business as may legally come before them, will be held at the office of the Treasurer, No. 103 State st., Boston, on TUESDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books will be closed from Tuesday, March 31, to Wednesday, April 8.

By order of the Directors,

WILLIAM PRATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIrectors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall st., on MONDAY, the 6th day of April next. The polls will be open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M. Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 5th of March, and reopened on the morning of the 7th day of April.

JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, (ESTABLISHED 1787,) OFFICE, No. 64 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 24, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and for three inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, April 7, 1874. Polls open between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 P. M.

J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY, No. 153 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN Directors of this Company, constituting the second class, will be held at this office on Tuesday, the 7th day of April proximo, from 12 to 1 P. M.

W. HAXTUN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY,

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 24, 1874.

PARK IMPROVEMENT BONDS

OF THE

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City and County Treasurer, San Francisco, until

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1874.

At 12 o'clock, noon,

for the purchase of (125) one hundred and twenty-five bonds, the same being a portion of 250 bonds authorized to be issued by an act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An act concerning certain reservations of the City and County of San Francisco," approved March 11, 1874, and upon the written requisition of E. L. Sullivan, S. F. Butterworth and William Alvord, Park Commissioners, dated March 16, 1874.

Said bonds will be of the denomination of $1,000 each, payable in thirty years from the 1st of April, 1874, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from the 30th day of April, 1874; interest payable semi-annually on the 1st of October and 1st of April of each year. Principal and interest payable in United States gold coin, and in this city and county.

The faith and credit of the City and County of San Francisco are pledged for the payment of principal and interest in United States gold coin.

Bidders will state the rate per cent. at which they will purchase said bonds, payable in United States gold coin.

Each bid must be accompanied by ten per cent. of the amount bid for, either by certified check or in gold coin.

No bid will be considered if at less than ninety per cent. of the par value.

Proposals to be indorsed: "Proposals for Park Improvement Bonds."

JAMES OTIS, Mayor,
M. ASHBURY, Auditor.
C. HUBERT, Treasurer.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

No. 59 Wall st.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

ELECTION.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1874.

The annual election for fifteen (15) Directors of this company will be held at the office on MONDAY, 6th April next. Poll open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.

WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 227 SOUTH 4TH ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1874.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this company will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopened on MONDAY, April 13, next.

A quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 24th of April next, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 31st inst.

All dividends payable at this office, where blank orders for dividends can be obtained.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1874.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, the 20th inst., at this office, to the stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from MONDAY, the 6th, to WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst.

SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON
RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,)
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1874.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND One-half per Cent., out of the earnings of the last three months, will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., on the 10th day of April next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th of April.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, AND PACIFIC
RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS BEEN declared payable on and after the 27th day of April, to the stockholders of this company, or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer-books, which will be closed on the afternoon of the 9th day of April next.

F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

CINCINNATI AND SPRINGFIELD RAILWAY coupons, due April 1, 1874, will be paid by the United States Trust Company, of New-York.

WILLIAM DARROW, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

The Haeger Warehouses.

8th av., from 33d to 34th st., and No. 282 9th av., between 26th and 27th sts.

The OLDEST and MOST EXTENSIVE Establishments of the kind in the business.

STORAGE

For Furniture, Baggage, Trunks, Pianos, Mirrors, and all other property, in separate closed compartments of any size, always accessible. Four Platform Elevators. Goods received from any domestic or foreign point without notice, and duties, freight, &c., advanced. Night patrol receive goods at all hours, and will furnish shelter in interior court of warehouses for loaded wagons. Boxing, shipping, porterages, and everything appertaining to the storage and handling of property attended to.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE.

Large variety of rich and plain furniture, decorations, &c., which are being offered at extremely low prices.

Corner of Spring and Crosby sts., New-York.

T. G. SELLEW,

DESKS,

OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,

No. 103 Fulton St.,

NEW-YORK.

BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.

FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

DEGRAAF & COCHRANE,

Nos. 152 and 154 West 23d st.,

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT AND FINEST DESIGNS OF PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND LIBRARY

FURNITURE,

AT THE MOST REASONABLE PRICES to be found in the City.

Walnut chamber sets, marble top, $75 and upward. Walnut dress case sets, $100 and upward. Inlaid Marie Antoinette parlor sets, $120 and upward. Upholstered to order, best reps, any color, mattresses, spring beds, &c. All goods fully guaranteed in every respect. Call and examine our goods, and compare prices.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MORRELL'S NEW FIRST-CLASS STORage warehouses, from No. 102 to No. 114 East 32d st., extending to 4th av., built expressly for the purpose. Storage for furniture, pianos, mirrors, trunks, baggage, and other packages of extra value. The public are invited to examine.

A PRIVATE FAMILY BREAKING UP HOUSEkeeping, will sell their parlor furniture, comprising carpets, mirror, cornice, and a full set of brocatel. Can be seen until sold at the private residence, No. 335 East 18th st.

AUCTION NOTICE.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets, rich patterns, all sizes, English, Brussels, and ingrain, from auction daily, very cheap. A* No. 112 Fulton st., between William and Nassau.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

MARBLE MANTELS.

ALL KINDS OF MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED work manufactured and sold at lowest competitive prices at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, No. 217 to 223 West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av. Diamond-cutting machine in operation.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling, and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A LARGE PLANE PLANER, A NEW twenty-horse power Todd & Raferty engine, a large drill, lathes, forge, benches, and other machinery and tools; also, a large lot of best square and round wrought iron, different sizes of pulleys, steam drums, pipes and fittings, valves, tees, elbows, nozzles, &c., at the shop corner 27th st. and 11th av.

PLASTER CASTS.

THE IMAGE VENDER AND HIS WARES.

One seldom sees in New-York—the more's the pity—the familiar figure to Londoners of the Italian image man. Dressed in black velveteens, for which he appears to have a peculiar affection, and balancing his tray of plaster casts upon his head, he makes the air musical with his low-pitched long-drawn-out cry of "Buy my images, fine images." Those who remember Nast's famous cartoon of Whitelaw Reid playing on an organ in front of the Manhattan Club, have only to substitute in imagination a tray of plaster images for the organ, and they will at once have a most faithful idea of the London image seller. Doubtless Italian image men may have wandered to other parts of the world, but it is only in London that a market sufficiently remunerative can be found for the wares in which our friends deal. For, truth to tell, it seldom happens that they have anything on their trays which has the least pretension to artistic merit. Their purchasers are, for the most part, among people in humble circumstances, who have still something for superfluities. The wife of the British workman has one spot of which she is specially proud, and to adorn it she is willing to make some sacrifice. This is the mantel-shelf over the fire-place. This favored place is generally loaded with a variety of ornaments of the most singular description. Among them the images of the Italian vender occupy a prominent position. Statuettes of royal personages, busts of the Great Duke, cats and dogs *couchant*, and occasionally miniature palaces, which can be illuminated from the interior, are the staple wares. But there are venders who strike for more remunerative trade, who in some way get molds of artistic reductions of antiques, and present really exquisite casts to the educated families of small means who live in the suburbs. As a general thing the bargaining is done by the fair sex in the absence of their liege lords, and as they invariably shrink with horror from the prices asked, they are usually inveigled into giving in exchange for a bust of Clite or of Niobe, or a statuette of the Venus de Medicis, an amount of cast-off male clothing worth about four times the price demanded.

Although it is just as well that our fair housekeepers should not be exposed to this danger, it is a great pity that there is so small a demand for plaster casts in America. Somehow our hearts have been lifted up by great prosperity and we have a soul above plaster. If we could afford marble, then, of course, we should be only too glad to possess reductions of those famous antiques whose beauty has intoxicated the world. Why there should be a prejudice against an article for its cheapness is hard to understand, but it is a fact that the dislike to plaster has its origin in this sentiment. It is true that when a mold has been used many times the value of the cast as a faithful copy of the original is greatly lessened. But the cost of making a gelatine mold is so little that no workman would think of making many casts from it. And it is undeniable that the original can be reproduced with almost faultless accuracy by casting. This is the great advantage that the sculptor has over the painter, that his works can be repeated almost to infinity. All these beautiful statues, which we so admire and name antiques, are proofs of this. They are not originals; those have long since perished, or are hidden still in the bosom of the earth. The statues, the torsos we possess are simply copies, rendering more or less faithfully, according to the whim of the purchaser, some extraordinary work of genius which the earlier epochs of Greek art had given to the world. To copy a piece of sculpture in marble, as was the practice of the ancients, is simply a matter of painstaking. All that is necessary is to get the exact proportions by pointing, that is, learning the exact distances between points. To do this requires, perhaps, some 1,500 points—a labor requiring great care, great truthfulness, but no more. And the result is a reproduction so faithful that it would be difficult to tell it from the original. It is in this manner that sculptors in these modern times have made copies of their great statues—they had simply to give the orders to their workmen and occasionally glance an eye at them to see that they were working honestly. So Hiram Powers has reproduced his Greek Slave without ever touching the marble. The painter cannot do this, because the mingling of colors is, in some degree, inspirational, although not so much so as people imagine, and the artist cannot retrace exactly the mental feelings under whose promptings he did thus and so. He has a very accurate general knowledge of the path he traversed in working at a certain picture, but an absolutely specific knowledge he cannot have.

The plaster cast, although, from the nature of the material, inferior in appearance, and without the firmness of line which distinguishes the original, is yet so true that the art student, in drawing from it, gets all the knowledge which he seeks, although his artistic enthusiasm is not so forcibly evoked. One of the results of the application of molds to antique statuary has been to give to almost all art students the same models of beauty for their instruction. In every art school throughout America there will be found almost precisely the same figures. Every one has its Venus De Medicis and De Milo, its Venus at the Bath, its Fates, its Laocoon, its Hercules of Glykon, its Theseus and Ilyssus, its Germanicus, its Fighting Gladiator, its Dying Gladiator, its Knife-Sharpener, its Apollo Belvidere, its busts of Euripides, of Augustus Cæsar, of Niobe, Clite, Paris, its Supplicating Youth, its Dancing Fawn, its Silenus with the Youthful Bacchus. Some have many more, but these are universal. If one could examine the art schools in England he would find exactly the same figures. In France, Germany, and Russia they would still be found repeated in plaster, and occupying the energies of art students. In Italy the scholars of art have such a wealth of originals that plaster casts are not so prominent, but there are not a few commercial and manufacturing cities of the North of Italy where designers learn the rudiments of their industry by studying the lines of these deathless forms from the universal plaster. And it is much to be desired that ladies of refinement would admit plaster casts into their houses, in spite of the material, rather than the flashy, flimsy meretricious Parian marbles which are now so much in vogue. It must be acknowledged that the material of the latter is so delicate in texture, so admirably pure in color, that it is excellently suited for the representation of the human form. But the subjects rendered in it are almost invariably of the most trashy kind, such as Peris flying to Paradise, Venuses coming out of enormous oyster-shells, and other forms all of the same weak order of sentimentality. There is no reason why the famous antiques should not be given in this material, except the rather strong one that the manufacturers, who know the market, declare that there would be no sale for such articles. Since this is so, since the truly beautiful forms of antiquity cannot be obtained from the ceramist, the argument is the stronger for the popularizing of plaster casts. The eye and the mind require educating in art matters if one is to enjoy life according to the designs of the great Creator. One can learn how to see and how to appreciate the beautiful perfectly well from the casts. Indeed, a curious proof can be given of this. Since the dissemination of copies of the famous antiques throughout the art schools of the world by plaster casts the ideas of artists have been greatly changed with regard to some of them. The Apollo Belvidere, which has so long been the accepted type of manly beauty, has been so sharply criticized by professors, who had it constantly before them in the plaster, and were able to correct their impressions of first sight, that it has been altogether dethroned, and is now studied only for the head. We are all such dreadful slaves to opinion that the fact of Michael Angelo's admiration will be sufficient to account for much of the rapture that has been expended on it. It was found in the débris of the ruins of the bath of Nero at Porto d'Anzo in 1509. Michael Angelo, some time afterward, placed it in the Belvidere Gallery, from which it gets its name. Napoleon stole it, but was obliged to restore it by the Treaty of Vienna. Of late years, in spite of the German critics, who are still on their knees before it, the feeling started in art school-rooms and disseminated through all art circles, has been that it is greatly inferior to other figures. There is, indeed, a celestial pride and brightness about the head and face, but the limbs are the reverse of beautiful, and the upper folds of the short *chlamys* are highly inartistic. The torso is moderately good, but inferior to many others which are less esteemed. It has been suggested by many, who desire to extenuate the shortcomings of such a favorite, that the sculptor (unknown) who [illegible] the original designed to give to Apollo an effeminate character as marking more thoroughly his refinement and poetic qualities. But female limbs are not bony and attenuated, at least such is not their typical character, and refinement and poetic feeling are not indicated by arms that are utterly devoid of muscular and nervous force. The whole conception of the form is utterly astray, and from it we can see that there were sculptors, and sculptors in Greece itself. Every Greek sculptor was not a Phidias, or a Myron, or a Praxiteles or an Agasias, by any means. One of the conjectures about the Apollo is that it was a votive offering, executed in commemoration of the defeat of the Gauls before Delphi in the year 297 before Christ. This is the opinion of Ludwig Preller, a German critic, who further believes that the left hand extended held the ægis or shield containing the Medusa head with which the god is represented as annihilating the enemies of the Greeks. We may conjecture that just about that time there may have been a sculptor who had considerable municipal influence in Athens, and that his friends got for him the State job. The face has undeniably something divine in it, although one cannot accept the rapturous language of Lubke, another German critic. It is so superior to the rest of the figure that one is tempted to offer another conjecture, namely, that the sculptor was not above profiting by the examples of those great artists who lived 200 years before him and stole the superb head from some work of the Phidian epoch, which has not come down to posterity, most unfortunately.

In the schools the models of manly beauty now are the Theseus and the Ilyssus, both of them broken terribly, but still containing enough to constitute them most valuable examples of the highest sculpture. But one cannot expect the ladies of the present generation to accept as ornaments for the drawing-room the noseless, handless, footless figures from the metopes of the Parthenon, though they sprang from the brain of Phidias, and perhaps were the very work of his hands in the instances before us. Yet there is a perfect figure, the type indeed from which the Phidian school learned the true proportions of the human figure, which exists to this day, which has been seen by thousands of American tourists in the Vatican, and of which a few, a very few, plaster casts have been taken. It is known as the Egyptian water-carrier, though in reality it represents one of the great gods carrying in his hands human souls before the awful judgment seat of the Misraic faith. Mr. William Page, the famous artist, possesses a statuette cast of this which he has kindly allowed to be reproduced by a gelatine mold in a few instances. And these are probably the only copies in the country. This figure is absolutely the most manly type of form which has ever been seen. It is nearly nude, having simply an ornamental cloth around the loins, half covering the thighs. The figure wears also that peculiar head-dress with falling side folds which, in a modified form, appears in the Sphinx. The face is quite youthful, utterly passionless, and full of the keenest intelligence. The arms are extraordinarily muscular, and yet rounded and symmetrical, without any knots or cucumbers, like the disgusting Hercules of Glykon. The trunk is very solid, but tapers exquisitely at the loins. One cannot but reflect what superb vital organs—what a heart, what lungs—are hid in such a torso. The legs match the arms, both of them tapering at the extremities. The whole body seems replete with muscular strength and a prodigious nervous energy. The man looks as if he could, without one passionate throb, conquer all obstacles—as if nothing could resist him. The position of the arms dropping parallel to the sides, and the squared shoulders gave the impression before Champollion had deciphered the hieroglyphics, that this was a water-carrier, and the work of some Greek sculptor in the time of the Ptolemean dynasty. But this has long ceased to be accepted, and it is recognized now as the image of a god, the Man God, in fact. Apollo is also considered the man god, but there is a great difference between the two. Apollo is the deification of man, his person, his passions, his talents, his intellect. The Man God of Egypt is simply one of a whole series of gods; the monkey god, who rules over the destinies of monkeys; the cat god, who watched faithfully over feline fortunes, and so on throughout the animal creation. The deity had the perfected form of his charges, but was in every other respect absolutely divine. And so the man god whose form is given by the statuette of plaster so faithfully, watched over the destinies of the human race from their birth to death, and then conducted their souls to the awful judgment. The sculptor of that remote age conceived an idea of a perfect human form, and moreover, constructed a scheme for repeating it by means of a parallelogram, containing 144 squares. The human figure, with arms extended, would be contained in this, the height being twelve squares, and the stretch of the arms twelve squares. The masses of the body were subdivided into three divisions, each of four squares, from the head to the diaphragm, from this to a point above the knee, and from this downward. Other points on the sides and on its back were similarly marked out, so that the key once found to the true proportions of the human figure might never again be lost. The Phidian figures are massed in this method, and are true, but the Apollo is taken from joint to joint, and is palpably in error. A curious and hitherto overlooked reference to this occurs in Revelations, chapter 21, verses 15, 17.

"And he that talked with me had a golden reed to measure the city, and the gates thereof, and the wall thereof.

* * * * * * *

And he measured the wall thereof an hundred and forty and four cubits, according to the measure of a man, that is of the angel."

It needs no great analytic power to comprehend that the last sentence is an interpolation by some monk who did not in the least comprehend the verse, and thought it required some elucidation. The last part has actually no meaning whatsoever, but the first is clear to those who have the key.

In the same manner that the Apollo has been dethroned so "the bending figure that enchants the world," the Venus de Medicis, has been conquered by the Venus of Milo. There have always been doubters who would not worship the former, and it may be stated as an established fact that very few people now will accept the Medicean figure as a model of female beauty. There are, of course, many types of female loveliness, but it is now admitted that a woman is really in her most absolute beauty from her twenty-fifth to her thirtieth year. This would have been an awful heresy in former times, but the Venus of Milo has convinced everybody. Her statuette and her divine bust are more widely disseminated than any other, and the truth seems to have been so overwhelmingly clear that nobody disputes it. It is true that the left leg of the goddess is about two inches too long, but the figure is in three pieces, and it is conjectured that this may result from the manner in which the wooden wedges are arranged. This, however, does not matter. The one truth which it is essential to know is that in this figure the world has at once the loveliest female form and the highest facial expression. No one but a fool could adore the Medicean figure, but there is that in the face of the Venus of Milo which compels deep reverence. There is a sanctity about her nude bust which awes us. No human being ever looked at this figure with immodest thoughts. It dispels such. It presents the ideal woman under an aspect which we immediately recognize as a true one, because it is essentially modest. The nudity does not take one iota from this quality. It is true, that it is only naked to the hips; but this does not alter the facts in any degree, and we instinctively feel that whether the drapery is arrested by the hips, or after clinging around them for a moment drops to the ground, there will be no change whatsoever in the feelings that the figure inspires. It is what we conceive of Eve, the mother of mankind, absolutely unconscious of evil. As such it is as admirable a teacher of the beautiful as can be found. Therefore its multiplication by plaster casts would be an essential benefit. The statuettes and busts which are to be found in so many drawing-rooms, are nearly all in marble or terra cotta. Plaster seems to be rejected by all save artists, painters, and sculptors, and the circles which they control. When this prejudice against plaster is removed, and in every drawing-room and parlor one shall find casts of the water-carrier and the Venus of Milo; the time will not be far distant when the country will assume that artistic character for which nature has evidently predestined it.

HON. GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

On Tuesday Hon. George H. Pendleton proposes to celebrate, at his residence in Cincinnati, the anniversary of the settlement of Ohio, and he has invited to an entertainment the members of the Constitutional Convention and the members of the General Assembly. The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Telegraph* thinks it not improbable the distinguished Democrat may find time during the entertainment to improve his political prospects, as he is reported to be not without aspirations in that direction.

FRENCH POLITICS.

THE NEW ELECTORAL BILL.

Writing from Paris on March 12, the correspondent of the London *Times* says: "The Electoral bill, elaborated by the Committee of Thirty, and drawn up by M. Batbie, will reach you *in extenso* as soon as this letter. As the project of the majority, it may be considered to be that of the Government, which will not, therefore, we may reasonably expect, propose any very serious modifications—and in that case, as I yesterday mentioned, it is possible the bill may ultimately be passed by a larger majority than that which usually approves the acts of the present Ministry. One of its principal results is expected to be the reduction of the electoral body by about 3,000,000 voters. It is curious to see French legislation in this matter ending where it ought to have begun. The French nation was politically uneducated when it was first endowed with an institution which can be profitably and safely enjoyed only in countries where that education is complete. Universal suffrage has had advocates of all colors. The Legitimists first demanded it under the reign of Louis Philippe, believing it would give a Chamber favorable to their wishes. They were opposed to it when M. Ledru Rollin and the Republicans established it in 1848. The Radicals and the Bonapartists now divide its benefits, and it is in the hope of weakening them that the Conservatives desire to cut it down. It remains to be seen whether the means adopted will have the hoped-for effect. The provisions of the present bill do not seem necessarily to insure that. They comprise no property-holding or educational bases. The exclusions are not of the indigent, but of the erratic portion of the population. Article 5 stipulates six months' residence as essential to the right of suffrage if the person be born in the commune where he claims to vote, and three years' residence if he be not born there. These limitations, and the alteration of the age from twenty-one to twenty-five years, are the most important features of the bill. They offer no sort of guarantee of intelligence, education, or property. All they do is to reduce the number of electors. Surely the safety of society is not to be secured by such reduction, which by no means necessarily excludes either the indigent or the ignorant. It is only when the law is put in practice that we shall know how it works. The committee received innumerable suggestions and projects, some of which have been mentioned in former letters, based upon the representation of interests. Capitalists, traders, landholders, members of the liberal professions, offer guarantees which it is idle to seek in a mere reduction of numbers, proving nothing at all. A measure based upon a representation of interests would offer a precise remedy, whereas the one provided by this bill is merely hypothetical. We are too apt in France to be the slaves of words, and it seems that some magic charm resides in those two, 'Universal Suffrage,' which deters the boldest from attempting its abolition in a country in which neither public instruction nor political education is sufficiently advanced to render it a desirable institution. The endowment of the 9,000,000 or 10,000,000 adult Frenchmen with so perilous a privilege as universal suffrage, has been compared to giving suddenly to an army of undisciplined recruits the most complicated of modern fire-arms and an abundance of ball cartridge. When a certain number of them had shot one another, it might be found necessary to take away their guns, or at least their ammunition, until they had become qualified by instruction to make a proper use of them. Obviously the wiser course would have been to instruct them first, and give them the dangerous weapons only as they became qualified to use them with safety to themselves and others."

The London *Times* makes the following editorial remarks upon the measure: "The Committee of Thirty have at length presented to the French Assembly a scheme of Electoral Reform; but it may now be thought that it would have been well if the report could have been delayed a little longer, so as not to appear until after the day when the heir of Napoleon III. comes of age. Nothing could have been better adapted to serve the ends of the young pretender of Chiselhurst. His father's justification of the *coup d'état* was that it was forced upon him, as the only means of thwarting the designs of a reactionary Chamber, which had agreed to deprive the mass of Frenchmen of their political privileges. He appeared before the nation as restoring the fullest liberty of the franchise, which the Assembly proposed to limit; and the vote which was taken upon his appeal to the people showed that he rightly estimated the popular opinion of the country. After more than two and twenty years, another Assembly has entered upon the unpromising task of taking away franchises which have been granted and enjoyed during all that interval, and another Napoleon may now present himself to France as the champion of the liberty the Assembly threatens to restrict. The son of the elect of the people, he does not claim the inheritance of power until the people shall have again voted their reacceptance of the Napoleonic yoke. Like his father, he rests his claims on the choice of the democracy. This is his position, and though we may know how much repression there was in the rule of the man who boasted that he governed by the will of the nation, there was just enough of truth in his boast to enable his son to appear as vindicating against all its enemies the principle of national sovereignty. It is on the eve of the day when the Prince assumes the position and responsibilities of manhood that a weapon is forged for his hand by the majority at Versailles."

OLLIVIER AND THE ACADEMY.

Writing from Paris under date of March 16, the correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* says:

"Any Bonapartist demonstration that may take place to-day will be made in London, not in Paris. But I do not think it probable that the day will be marked by any demonstration more important than the publication of a pamphlet by M. Emile Ollivier. It is by a strange accident that the Ex-Minister's hearty eulogium of the late Emperor should be published on the day that the son comes of age. The pamphlet or book consists of the discourse which the academy refused to hear, and a great part of which you have already printed. The title is well found: 'Lamartine, précedé d'une préface sur les incidents qui ont empêché son éloge en séance publique de l'Académie Française, par Emile Ollivier, de l'Académie Française.' It has been decided, as you know, that the Ex-Minister is to be recognized as a member of the academy at which he has not been allowed to speak. In his preface he gives a full history of the dispute at the committee meeting, and he does not spare M. Guizot, whose conduct seems to have been, to say the least, unparliamentary in the extreme. M. Ollivier explains M. Guizot's dislike to Lamartine on the ground that the poet, in a very severe passage of his *Mémoires Politiques*, quoted in full, expresses himself in terms of extreme contempt for the school of statesmen, of whom Louis Philippe's Minister was the chief. M. Ollivier gives a full explanation of the unfortunate words, '*Cœur léger*,' which have been thrown in his teeth ever since, and his observations are so interesting that I translate them in extenso:

'But M. Guizot had no personal grievance against the Emperor, and to object to respect shown for his memory was an act of ingratitude. To throw in my face the words "light heart" was an act of unintelligible passion. That certain people should make use of such means of discussion is not surprising, but coming from an academician, an octogenarian, an illustrious statesman, an orator who knows the chances of improvised speech, a man whom on all occasions I have overwhelmed with regard and respect, so astonished me that I have not yet ceased to wonder. There must be a very criminal side to this expression—*le cœur léger*. Let us recall under what circumstances I pronounced it.

M. Emile Ollivier—We accept (the responsibility) with a light heart—

M. Esquiros—You are light-hearted, and the blood of nations is about to flow.

M. Emile Ollivier—Do not play upon my words. Do not think that I meant to say "with joy." I have myself told you how grieved I am to see no other recourse but that of war. I mean with a heart which remorse does not weigh down; with a confident heart, because we endure the war which we are about to wage; because we have done everything which was humanly and honorably possible to attempt in order to avert it; and finally, because our cause is a just one, and it is intrusted to the French Army.—(Sitting of the 15th July, 1870.)

In the same sitting, M. Jules Favre having twitted me with the expression, I interrupted him:

M. Emile Ollivier—No equivocation, Sir. I said a light heart, because when one does one's duty one's heart is light.

There cannot, therefore, be any doubt as to my intention. I did not mean to speak of an inconsiderate heart, nor of a joyous heart, but of one not heavy with remorse. Is not the expression perfectly admissible in the sense I used it? Let me consult the authorities, and first of all the most recent of our great dictionaries—Littré's. At the word 'Léger' I read the following: 'Léger * * * that which does not overwhelm by a moral weight; and *exempli gratiâ* this passage of Pascal's eighth letter to Mlle. De Roannez: 'Know, said He, (Jesus Christ,) that my yoke is soft and light. [Matthew xi. 29, 30.] It is only light to Him and to His divine strength.'

To this example many others might be added. 'It is at Cambrai,' wrote Fénélon to the Chevalier Destouches (Dec. 1, 1714,) 'that one is quiet, healthy, and light.'

'After my mother had prayed,' said Lamartine, (*Confidences*, vol. IV.,) 'one would have thought she had laid down a burden of sorrow and worship, and that she walked more lightly.'

In Lerminier, ('Lettres à un Berlinois,' *Revue des Deux Mondes*, July 1, 1832,) I find the following decisive quotation: 'If war breaks out, France will be obliged to resign herself to her fate, and fight with all energy. She will go into battle with her head high, a light heart, and an easy conscience. She will find her military pleasures again in defending the most just of causes.'

This sense of the word light is so well understood that it is familiar even to foreigners. I came upon it the other day in a letter addressed by the serious Marie Thérèse to her daughter, Marie Antoinette: 'I am much obliged to you for what you tell me, and of Lasonne, (a doctor.) My heart is very light on this matter, now that I know you to be in such good hands.' * * * (Nov. 5, 1777, *Arneth*., p. 223.)

M. Guizot, who knows so many things, cannot be ignorant of those which I recall to his memory. Why, then, did he speak to me of a light heart, as would have done a vulgar and ignorant demagogue?

M. Ollivier takes credit to himself for having avoided any allusions likely to wound his audience, and in proof he quotes the original peroration to his discourse, canceled by himself when he saw for the first time his speech in the proof-sheets.

'I have taken no less care to avoid anything which might be a personal defense or an allusion to our recent trials. In spite of my resolution, I had so far forgotten myself as to end my speech as follows:

'How great, gentlemen, is the country which possesses such a genius! And when around me I see his illustrious rivals, and when outside this building I look upon the young men who are walking in his footsteps, I am astonished, because fortune has been once more faithless to the right cause, to hear it so often repeated by ourselves that we have degenerated. Cast a glance over Europe since our splendor has been veiled for a moment. Does there not seem to be less light and less heat? Who is it that serves justice? Who is it that lessens the brutality of force? Who is the guardian of right? Who labors for the human race? When shall we be weary of misunderstanding ourselves, of diminishing our own work in the eyes of the world, of destroying with our own hands our dignity and honor? When shall we have done inveighing against the greatness of others whose prestige gives uneasiness to our ambition, and thus give the observing foreigner the pleasure of condemning the *ensemble* of our national existence by the accumulation of our reciprocal calumnies? Let us take pity on our dear and noble country. It asks us to give it a little rest and a little unity. Let us listen to its cry, and not break its heart by the violent shocks of our passions. Instead of imposing upon it hateful exclusions, let us venerate all those who are its ornament, the manifestation of its fruitfulness, the consolation of its trials, the pledge of its hope, all those who, in distinguishing themselves, have distinguished its name. Instead of discouraging it by the harshness of our censure, let us raise it by the enthusiasm of our admiration. Let us celebrate its language, the most glorious garb worn by the human word; its art, the rival of that of Athens and Florence; its science, the inexhaustible well of all nations; its army, famous by its heroism when not by victory; and finally, its history, a tissue, doubtless, of faults and failures, but still more of wisdom and prodigies, an everlasting epic poem wherein disasters are never anything more than the prelude of triumphant resurrections.'"

HOURS OF LABOR.

Gov. Booth, of California, has vetoed a bill providing that no conductor or driver on a street car shall be compelled to labor more than twelve hours a day without extra pay. He says: "I am clearly of opinion that under the operation of the inexorable law of supply and demand the wages of labor cannot be fixed by legislative enactment; and that the practical effect of this bill would be to reduce wages in the two instances specified, in the same proportion as the hours are reduced, and compel an additional reduction by the friction it creates. The laborer, too, often has to sell Monday's labor to buy Tuesday's bread, and every artificial obstruction in the sale of Monday's labor only tends to make the bread of Tuesday harder and scanter. The bill in effect says to the man seeking employment as driver or conductor: Whatever may be your necessities or hopes, you shall not labor for one employer more than twelve hours per day. All occupations are equally open to drivers and conductors with all other men. Can the law make a better contract for them than they can make for themselves? If a man prefers to work in his vocation fifteen hours for $2 50, rather than twelve hours for $2, is the law which prevents him a substantial kindness to him? That the necessity which lies behind such a choice, or which induces him to make either contract, is a hardship, is too true. If the law could remove that, it would indeed be blessed. But, since it cannot, does not attempt it, cannot even judge of its extent in individual cases, is it wise to prevent the individual from making his own choice in his individual case? No man will accept employment for more than twelve hours per day, except to escape from some greater hardship. Is it right to close this avenue of escape—to cut off his right to choose for himself between want in his family and extreme toil for himself? The classes this bill seeks to benefit would hardly admit that there was anything in the nature of their employment to differentiate it from that of all other free labor, and assimilate it to that of servitude, which the law must of necessity regulate in the absence of free agency. The fact that any man in a land of plenty is compelled to work more than twelve hours a day to procure bread for his family is a sad commentary upon our civilization and society—the more sad when we know there are hundreds of applicants for so poor a boon as the opportunity to do so. The great evil is not that a few men in one employment do this, but that there are so many who would be glad to. If the necessity for laboring for disproportionate pay, or of devoting the natural hours of rest and recreation to severe toil were peculiar to the classes named, the law might possibly modify the wrong; or, it is more reasonable to think, society itself would soon supply a complete remedy. It is because the same unadjusted conflict between the right and wrong is active and clearly visible in many other occupations, that legislation, looking only to one feature of a vast system, is of questionable power. To remember the car-driver and forget the seamstress; to pity and provide for the conductor and forget the many who have equal claims to consideration; to guard one class against oppression and neglect a larger number, in whose tacit demands for relief precisely the same principle is involved, is to invest the statute with a character which is partial, and is to make the law invidious. Overwork and underpay are common factors in a great problem; they constitute an evil in all countries. This great central evil there is no attempt to reach. In the sharp competitions of society, in the relations between capital and labor, which are the outgrowth of our imperfect civilization, perhaps any attempt to reach it by direct legislation would be futile. It is a part of the theory of our Government that its adult citizens are free agents; that they can select their employments and judge of their abilities and necessities to better advantage for themselves than the State can do for them. Deeply convinced that this bill is in contravention of that theory, and that its practical effect would be an injury to the class it seeks to benefit, I am constrained to return it without approval."

SECRET TRADES IN PARIS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes to that journal: "The list of secret trades which swarm in Paris will never be exhausted. There are speculators who have a regularly-organized system of young beggars of both sexes. The boys are swarthy, dirty, ill-kept, barefooted, and run after carriages, asking for a sou to buy bread. In every quarter there is an inspector, who watches them, stimulates them, follows them, takes the money from them, and punishes or rewards them. They come out now by day, now by night, and take their gains home to the speculator, who gets a pretty large profit out of them. The girls—better trained, better dressed—offer matches or bouquets of violets for sale, according to the season, or any other wares which may serve as a pretext to speak to the passengers and as a justification in the eyes of a policeman. Generally these little girls are told off three to one beat, which is, as a rule, a Boulevard or a long street. They stand at a certain distance from each other, and offer their wares or relate a lamentable story in which a sick mother, starving children, and a pitiless landlord play a very active part. Being at a distance from each other, they are each other's sentinel, for if a policeman turns up at one end a signal warns the other two, who have thus time to make off. I yesterday determined to see what one of these children could make on a fine Spring afternoon, when people are returning from the races. For my investigation I took a walk on the Boulevard Haussmann, generally worked by three of these girls, and, after taking my precautions in order not to alarm them, I inquired of all the passengers who gave alms to the girl along the route how much they had given. I found that between 4 and 7 in the evening, of 460 persons to whom she had applied, 130 had given her something, for she accosted those who had been undertaken by her partners. The total amount received from those 130 persons was 13 francs 45 centimes, and when, my experiment being ended, I drew near her, I heard her tell her story in the same famished and dismal tone. In these three hours she had lost only ten minutes eating in a corner a piece of bread, and sucking a toffy-stick. Sometimes it happens that a passenger asks her for the address of the wretched mother, the numerous children, and the cruel landlord. That does not perplex her; she gives an address where everything is found to be as she states, for the manager of the concern takes care to organize the comedy at home as well as the show in the street.

VIRGINIA FINANCES.

The Richmond *Enquirer* is endeavoring to enforce upon the members of the Virginia Legislature, the present pressing need of fearless legislation in reference to the revenue to be raised to meet the immediate necessities of the State. It closes a recent article upon the subject thus: "The Legislature has a very heavy responsibility resting upon it in this question of the public debt. And it will be a deadly blow to Virginia if the present session shall close without ample provision for the obligations which she has assumed, which she acknowledges, and which it is her duty to herself, to her creditors, to her own people of the present day, and to their posterity to meet and to honor. The necessary revenue can be raised; and in the name of the people, and for the sake of the State, it must be raised. It will not do to say Virginia would pay, but it is impossible; that she can bear no more taxation; that she has no idea of repudiating her debt, but that for the present she cannot comply with her promises. There is no wisdom, no sagacity, no economy in any such view of the subject. The representatives of the people are expected to protect the interests of the people. Let them fail to provide for the public debt, and every citizen in the Commonwealth will feel the weight of the blow, in whatever business he may be engaged. It would be a blight upon industry, a destruction to enterprise, a curse upon the State, which would endure for ages to come. Let us have fearless legislation on this vital question. We know it is always unpopular to raise the taxes of the people. But it is for the sake of the people that the State credit must be maintained. And however demagogues may decry it, all intelligent constituencies can be made to appreciate and approve it."

PROSPECTS IN CONNECTICUT.

The Connecticut Republican State Committee held their last meeting, preparatory for the election at New-Haven, on Tuesday evening, and encouraging reports were received from all parts of the State. The Hartford *Post*, commenting upon the meeting, says: "Whether our victory shall be complete depends upon the activity of our friends from this time till the close of the polls. If they bring out their strength, Harrison will be elected, and the State will be saved the humiliation of such a representative in the Senate as the Democratic leaders have bargained to send there."

THE OHIO MINERS' STRIKE.

ADVENTURES OF A POSSE OF POLICE AMONG THEM.

As has been already announced, a general strike of coal-miners went into effect in the Hocking and Straitsville Valleys Tuesday evening last. The main point of interest is New-Straitsville, an attempt having been made to introduce sixty new men into the mines of the Straitsville Coal and Iron Company, of which Mr. W. B. McClung is President. A history of the recent events there is given by the Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal*, of Friday, as follows:

"Mr. McClung, who resides with his family at the storehouse of the Straitsville Coal and Iron Company, in New-Straitsville, was in Columbus on Monday, and arrangements were made to take down a posse of Police on Tuesday, to give whatever protection might be necessary to the sixty men who were to take the places of strikers—Mr. McClung going home Monday evening. George M. Fix, James Spencer, John Carroll, Barney Ritter, Ed. Davis, D. C. Bush, James Noder, George M. Hurd, David Young, and John Gregory composed the Columbus posse, who arrived in New-Straitsville Tuesday evening at 6 o'clock, accompanied by Mr. McClung's son, a boy about fourteen years old. The officers were well armed, each carrying a Colt's revolver, navy pistol, and Spencer rifle. They were met at the Straitsville Depot by a disorderly crowd of miners, estimated to be 500 or 600 strong, and while they were moving in an orderly manner from the depot to the storehouse were followed by the crowd, who applied insulting epithets, and made a very noisy demonstration generally. Women engaged in the tirade, and flapping their aprons in the face of Mr. McClung's little boy, made him an especial object of indignant words. Shouts of "blacklegs," "thieves," "kill them," &c., are represented to be some of the phrases with which the officers were received. After the entrance of the Columbus posse into the storehouse, the building was surrounded by the mob, who were very disorderly in their conduct, kicking the door and uttering savage threats against Mr. McClung. After some time spent in this proceeding, the miners dispersed, and subsequently capturing three boys named Roberts, who had signed an agreement to go to work at the company's terms, beat one of them quite severely.

The members of the Columbus posse were clothed with official authority by the Deputy Sheriff of Perry County. On Wednesday morning about 250 miners, headed by Owen Charles, marched to and around the storehouse, carrying the Stars and Stripes, and moving to the music of a kettle-drum and accordeon. There was nothing disorderly in this demonstration, and it is thought to have been intended as an invitation to Mr. McClung to make some sort of proposition. Matters remained quiet till Wednesday evening, when the posse left the house to proceed in the direction of Shawnee, to the relief of a man who, it was said, was undergoing abuse at the hands of the miners. It was soon ascertained, however, with a reasonable degree of satisfaction, that the story was merely a ruse to get the officers away from the storehouse, and they turned back and resumed possession of their quarters. It was rumored Wednesday night that an attempt was to be made to arrest the Columbus men. Mr. McClung concluded that in the disturbed condition of affairs it would be impossible to put men at work without a very large Police force, and that however large the force, there would be liability of fighting, and probably of bloodshed; and after communicating with Columbus he determined to abandon the attempt, and ordered the mines closed up—a policy which we understand will be adopted for the present throughout the Hocking and Straitsville regions.

At 11 o'clock Wednesday night Mr. McClung went across the country to Logan, where he made arrangements to have the Thursday morning train on the Straitsville branch run past the Straitsville Depot, and up to the store-house, so as to get the officers away without liability to conflict with the miners—the determination to 'close up' having rendered the presence of the Police no longer desirable. Mr. McClung returned to Columbus yesterday (Thursday) morning. At 6 o'clock yesterday morning, Marshal J. N. Coakley and the Deputy Sheriff, (who had gone over to the miners,) with a posse of eight or ten miners, appeared at the storehouse with a warrant, issued by Mayor David J. Newman, for the arrest of eight men, whose names were unknown. The deponent was James Coyle, who made oath that eight men had 'disturbed the peace, good order, and quiet of said village by disorderly conduct.' Fix and seven others accompanied the posse to the Mayor's office, where there was a large crowd in attendance. The examination was a bungling affair, resulting finally in admitting the whole party to bail in $200 for their appearance on the 10th inst., Col. R. Yourt, Mine Superintendent, alone signing the bond.

The village Marshal and about a dozen leaders of the miners, declared that the Columbus men had behaved like gentlemen, and that they must be allowed to depart unmolested. These leaders restrained all demonstrations which the crowd was afterward inclined to make, and offered polite treatment. Two or three of the miners took Bush to the cave where the lodge meetings are held (a large room formed by an overhanging rock, with the side boarded up,) and showed him about 125 carbines and seven-shooting rifles, with ammunition, &c. At the depot there was a large crowd of miners, and one of the leaders wanted to give the Columbus party three cheers on their departure, but Fix declined the honor, and when the crowd attempted to demonstrate, the leaders promptly put a stop to it. They seemed to have control. Somebody told Fix that when he got off the cars at Straitsville twenty-five revolvers were pointed at him, the crowd being under the impression that Barney McCabe was the man who was coming—and they don't like Barney."

A letter from Andrew Roy, recently appointed State Inspector of Mines in Ohio, advises the miners of Straitsville, "as a friend," to settle their troubles by arbitration, "and in no case attempt to prevent men from working on any terms they may choose to make." He warns them that any attempt at intimidation will be sure to end disastrously to the miners, and bring down public sentiment against them.

The following special telegram from New-Straitsville to the *State Journal* gives the following information concerning the cause of the strike, and a slightly different account of the visit of the Columbus policemen:

"Last Spring an agreement was entered into between the operators and miners for one year, by which the miners were to have for digging two and one-half cents per bushel for four months, three cents for four months, and three and one-half cents for four months, or an average of three cents per bushel, bank measure, during the year, and were to receive their pay monthly. From the time of the financial crisis last Fall, the miners, on an average, have not had work more than one-fifth of the time, and all the companies, with one exception, have paid their men the principal part of their wages in ninety days' notes. The day before the expiration of the year the operators gave the miners to understand there would have to be a reduction in the price of digging for the incoming year. A number of meetings were held for the purpose of fixing on terms that would be agreeable to both parties, but without success. The operators at last proposed that the miners should sign a contract for one year to dig six months for two and one-half cents per bushel, by weight, and six months for three and one-fifth cents per bushel, by weight, equal to two and seven-eighths cents per bushel by weight, or two and three-fourth cents per bushel bank measure. This offer the miners refuse to accept, and regard it as unjust that they should be asked to bind themselves to work for one year at the proposed offer. It seems that Mr. McClung, President of one of the companies, succeeded in getting a number of men to agree to go to work at the proposed terms, and fearing they might be molested, brought a number of armed men from Columbus to protect them. They arrived here on the evening of the 31st of March. Their arrival caused great excitement among the miners, and was regarded as an outrage and uncalled for. A serious riot seemed imminent, and one man who expressed himself as ready to go to work was attacked and beaten by the crowd, but the passions of the men were allayed, and quiet reigned during the night. Yesterday an information was made before the Mayor charging the force brought from Columbus with disorderly conduct in coming to our town armed, and this morning they were arrested by the Marshal, and held in the sum of $200 to appear for trial in ten days. This afternoon they departed for Columbus. The community is peaceable to-night, but there is no prospect of an early agreement with the miners and operators. There are about 600 miners in Straitsville and vicinity now out of work."

A YEAR'S FIRES IN ST. LOUIS.

The chief of the St. Louis Fire Department has just made his report for the year ending March 31, 1874, showing that the actual loss by fires in the city during the year, over the insurance, was but $194,600. The expenditures of the department in the same time amounted to $225,257. During the year there were 211 alarms—8 of these were false and 23 unnecessary. There were 16 fires for which no alarms were given. The following is a detailed statement of the losses by months:

Month. 1873.	Buildings.	Stock.	Total.	Insurance.
April	$5,746	$101,390	$158,850	$101,345
May	14,050	45,950	60,000	22,000
June	48,890	236,000	284,890	218,620
July	$ 1,825	1,200	3,025	2,780
August	19,985	18,423	38,410	24,710
September	11,325	6,150	17,475	16,300
October	12,445	9,100	21,545	20,495
November	27,800	16,875	44,675	39,665
December	17,485	42,235	59,720	58,410
January, 1874	15,740	12,920	28,660	27,060
February, 1874	14,090	4,625	18,705	14,265
March, 1874	43,235	120,335	163,570	159,285
Total	$284,330	$615,205	$899,535	$704,935

$50,000 FOR A HUSBAND.

A citizen of San Francisco, who killed another man, has been sued by the widow for $50,000 damages. The circumstances are thus stated by the *Chronicle*: "Elizabeth Marchant, administratrix of the estate of E. A. Marchant, has commenced suit in the Fourth District Court against John Samuel. She alleges that she was intermarried with E. A. Marchant Feb. 8, 1869, and that she continued to be his lawful wife until his death. During that time two children were born to them, and, in addition to her own children, she cares for and supports three children of her deceased husband by a former wife. Mrs. Marchant alleges that on April 10, 1873, Samuel entered the office of Marchant with murderous intent, and that he then and there, in cold blood, killed Marchant by shooting him. Mrs. Marchant further states that, by reason of this act, herself and family have been brought into public scandal and disgrace; that her health has been injured by constant grief and mental suffering, and that she and her family have been left in want and destitution, without any means of support whatever. Wherefore, she prays for $50,000 damages. Samuel is a Contra Costa farmer. He shot Marchant for seducing his (Samuel's) daughter. Samuel, upon being arrested, confessed the shooting. The Grand Jury, after investigating the case, refused to indict him, and he was set at liberty."

BOSTON COMMERCE AND TRADE.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE—THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

The nineteenth annual report of the Boston Commercial Exchange gives the following: There are now 255 members, eighteen having been admitted during the year. Three members have died during the year. The flour market has ruled against the interests of the millers during the whole year, as the cost of wheat has been relatively higher than the cost of flour. The panic destroyed the exportation, reduced prices and sales, and caused business throughout the entire Fall and Winter to be very dull and unsatisfactory. An increased demand from England is looked for to give more animation and buoyancy to the market, as that country, being short of wheat, must draw largely on the United States before another harvest. The stock on hand is 268,908 barrels against 162,943 last year. The receipts for the year ending March 1 were 1,616,083 barrels, against 1,496,547 the year before. The sale of corn-meal increases yearly, those for the last year being largely in excess of those for the year before. A very large part of the receipts are exported to the provinces, and the trade in that direction is improving; the receipts for 1873–4 amounting to 117,930 barrels, against 97,052 in 1872–3. The sale of oat-meal has largely increased, with good prospects for still larger sales the coming season. Formerly the city trade were the purchasers almost exclusively; but the country towns now have to be supplied. The home trade in grain during the year has been reasonably satisfactory. The local consumption of corn has not varied materially from that of the previous year. There is, however, a gratifying increase of about 500,000 bushels in that of oats. The receipts of barley show a falling off of about 250,000 bushels. The receipts of wheat have been largely in excess of the year previous, showing a gain of about 825,000 bushels. Only a very trifling portion of the whole amount, however, has been used for local consumption, the greater part of it having been forwarded from Canada for shipment to Great Britain, under circumstances affording little, if any advantage to Boston merchants, beyond a very trifling remuneration, in some cases, for securing freight accommodation. The quality of the oat crop of 1873, though not choice, has been superior to that of the year 1872. The range of prices has been from forty-six to sixty-six cents. The quality of the corn crop of 1873 is only fair, and falls below the standard of the three previous years. The extreme range of prices has been from sixty cents to ninety-seven cents. The aggregate receipts during the year show a decrease of about 1,100,000 bushels, and this deficiency falls entirely upon the export trade, both coastwise and foreign, although the facilities for handling and shipping have been increased rather than diminished. For this great curtailment of corn exports the financial panic of last Autumn is partly responsible; but among other causes tending to his result might be mentioned, first, the increased charges imposed by the railroad companies upon the storage and handling of grain; second, the great inducements offered to shippers by competing lines of railroad to direct to New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore grain destined for shipment abroad, by making rates of freight and terminal charges so favorable that even the rebate of five cents per hundred allowed shippers at this port by the transportation companies does not by any means place us upon an equal footing with them; and, thirdly, the fact that with our limited means of communication with the West, the routes have been occupied with the transportation of more profitable kinds of merchandise, especially provisions, to the exclusion of the cheaper and more bulky articles of commerce, like grain. Had Boston the inestimable advantages of competing lines which New-York enjoys, or even a single trunk line so thoroughly devoted to the interests of the city, and the development of its trade, as falls to the lot of either Philadelphia or Baltimore, there would be more hope for the immediate future. The ultimate prospect is more encouraging through the Hoosac Mountain, and arrangements now in progress for bridging the lower Hudson, in the interests of the Erie Railroad Company and its New-England connections. The unjust and corrupt system of under-billing shipments of grain at the West, detrimental alike to the railway companies and to honest merchants, has been, for a time at least, in a great measure broken up. Great trouble and loss occurred during the months of June and July last, from the heating of corn in the various elevators, in part, doubtless, from the peculiar properties of that crop, at a season always dangerous, and in this instance especially trying, but also owing to a defective system of elevator management, which has since been improved by the adoption of a plan similar to the one in successful operation in the elevators of Chicago. The increase in elevator facilities, to which allusion has been made in the previous reports, is still in progress. The addition to the Chandler street elevator was completed rather more than a year since, and its capacity may be stated at 475,000 bushels. The work upon the Grand Junction elevator extension at East Boston is now being pushed forward with vigor, and it is hoped will be completed about November, 1874. The increased capacity gained will be about 650,000 bushels, making the total capacity of the building, when completed, 1,000,000 bushels. Within the year a new elevator, with a storage capacity of 40,000 bushels, has been erected at East Somerville for the convenience of the trade of that section, which has been kept fairly supplied. There are several matters affecting the interests of members of this Exchange which it is hoped, will receive its early condition; among them the refusal of some of the railroads terminating in Boston to deliver to the Union Freight Railroad grain billed to points upon its route; the right to forward grain to connecting roads, if desired by the owner, or agent, without passage through the railroad companies' elevators; reduction of the present very high charges for elevating and storing grain, which have already been demonstrated to be higher than those existing elsewhere, and detrimental to the interests of the trade of Boston. The crop of hay during the past season has been fair in quantity, while the quality has been rather better than the average. Most of the receipts came from the East, Northern shippers having been prevented from shipping on account of the high prices asked by the farmers, and high rates of freight compared with other sections. The margins have been very small, but there has been a fair demand. Prices for the best quality ranged from $18 to $26 per ton. The estimated receipts are about 200 tons per day, or 60,000 tons per year.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

A correspondent of the London *Daily News*, at Eastbourne, sends, on March 19, the following communication to that journal: "An extraordinary marriage is reported at Eastbourne. The facts are stated to be these: Some few months since a middle-aged man visited the town in search of work, and took a job of brick-cleaning at one of the martello towers. He formerly, it appears, was in very good circumstances. When young, he emigrated to the Cape, and carried on the occupation of a grazier, but the Caffres descended upon his farm and robbed him of all he had. The misfortune caused him to return to England, and for a considerable time he resided with his brother, who is in a large business near Bedford square, London. Getting at length tired of an idle life, he resolved to seek employment, and fate or fortune led him to Eastbourne. After trying one or two kinds of work, first as brick-cleaner, and next as bill-poster and deputy town crier, the *ci-devant* grazier started as a Bath-chairman, and was constantly engaged by a lady staying in Hartington place. Being well-informed and able to converse in French and German, her chairman proved a very agreeable companion, and an intimacy sprang up between the two, which culminated on Monday in the sometime Cape grazier, brick-cleaner, and Bath-chairman leading the lady to the hymeneal altar. The marriage created a good deal of sensation, the lady, it is stated, having an income of £3,000 a year. The ceremony was performed at the parish church, Eastbourne, Rev. T. Pitman, vicar, officiating. The wedding breakfast took place at the Gildridge Hotel, and early in the afternoon the newly-married couple started for their wedding tour."

CALIFORNIA PROSPECTS.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* paints the following bright-hued picture of California's prospects during the coming year: "In business, as in nature, the Spring forecasts the year, and judging by present appearances an unusually favorable year awaits the farmer, the merchant, the artisan, the miner, and the manufacturer. The abundant rains of Winter have almost placed the growing wheat crops beyond risk of failure. The area of land sown is everywhere increased, in some places doubled, and the prospective yield is estimated at 30,000,000 centals, worth $60,000,000. The rain has also benefited the miners, and a large increase in the yield of gold is anticipated. The Spring trade over all portions of the State is opening with unusual promise. The number of country buyers from all parts of the coast is very large, and the demand for goods in San Francisco is active beyond precedent. A lively trade in teas with Chicago, St. Louis, and other Eastern centres has sprung up since the beginning of the year, and coffees have been sent by our merchants as far as Philadelphia. Even rice is finding its way East over the railroad. The quantity of salmon packed this season will be fifty per cent. ahead of last year, and the manufacture of case goods for the English and Eastern markets will show a similar development. The manufacture of boots and shoes will be much larger than last year, and many new enterprises, including a factory for the production of rubber goods, are about being started. Everywhere new buildings are springing up, and are being rented as fast as completed. Money is abundant; our import and export trade is large and flourishing, and everything forecasts a year of plenty and prosperity."

THE TOBACCO CROP.

ITS CULTIVATION IN VIRGINIA AND OTHER STATES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, April 2, 1874.

A popular error prevails, not only among the mass of people in this State, but all over the world, that Virginia is not only the principal tobacco-growing country of the earth, but that she actually produces more tobacco than all other States and countries put together. This may have been true at an early period of her colonial existence, and then only for a very brief while; for with surprising celerity after its first discovery in America by interloping Europeans, the smoke of the "weed" belted the globe, and its seed was planted and growing in perpetual verdure beneath the revolving sun to the fiftieth degree of latitude, both north and south of the equator. During a portion of the seventeenth century Virginia probably grew more tobacco than any other one country, and how important a staple it was of the colony may be easily learned from the most cursory examination of her early laws. Her fees, fines, taxes, salaries, &c., were for the most part payable and paid in tobacco. By 22 George II. (1748) it was enacted that "every minister now or hereafter to be preferred or received into any parish (of Virginia) shall have an annual salary of sixteen thousand pounds of tobacco and cask, with an allowance of four per cent. for shrinkage"—a stipend which some of the parsons of the present age would be glad to receive. The fee for issuing any ordinary writ was 20 pounds of tobacco; for administering an oath, 10 pounds; for recording a deed of conveyance of land, 150 pounds; for recording a deed conveying slaves or other personal property, 70 pounds; for entering every decree, 10 pounds; for a copy of an act of Assembly, 40 pounds; for a marriage license, 50 pounds; for reading anything, 5 pounds; for an arrest, bond, and return, 30 pounds; for pillorying any person, 20 pounds; for putting into the stocks, 10 pounds; for ducking any person, (as a quarrelsome woman,) 20 pounds; for whipping a servant, 20 pounds, to be repaid the master by said servant; for whipping a free person, 20 pounds, to be paid by himself; for whipping a slave, 20 pounds, to be paid by the county, and repaid by the State, &c.

There is great complaint here now of the strict regulations enforced by the United States Government in regard to tobacco, but the old colonial regulations in Virginia concerning tobacco were still more onerous. They not only interfered vexatiously in the inspection and movement of the staple, but minutely directed the planting, cultivation, and curing of it—forbidding, too, under heavy penalties, the growth, gathering, and curing of tobacco seconds, or the second growth from the cut stalks. The inspectors were directed to condemn and burn all trashy and unsound tobacco. No tobacco was to be sold or moved except to a public warehouse, until inspected and stamped. No loose tobacco was allowed to be shipped. It was also provided that "no tobacco of the growth of this colony shall be carried into North Carolina or Maryland until it hath been first viewed, examined, and stamped, nor until due entry thereof with the officers of the Customs in the district where the owner of the tobacco resides, and a permit obtained from them for that purpose, under the penalty of forfeiting five pounds for every hogshead or cask, and twenty shillings for every hundred pounds of tobacco, in bulk or parcels, so carried."

Besides the frequent temporary and special imposts laid on tobacco by the counties, the colony, and the mother country for certain purposes, tobacco was under a general tax of a penny a pound, levied by the House of Burgesses, and a duty of a penny a pound and two shillings the hogshead, levied by Parliament, on all tobacco exported from the colony. But as Virginia never possessed the monopoly of the production of tobacco, so she has fallen far behind the prominent position she once held as a tobacco grower. In 1662 Virginia produced 60,000 pounds of the staple, and in 1639 her exports of the article only amounted to 120,000 pounds. In 1850 Virginia produced 56,803,227 pounds, and in 1860 she reached her climacteric with 123,968,312 pounds. But even this vast amount was but a fraction (though a large one) of the total production of the United States, which, the same year, aggregated 434,209,461 pounds. And when we come to consider the total consumption of tobacco annually by mankind, even the great production of the whole United States dwindles by the comparison. It is estimated that the earth has at least 1,200,000,000 inhabitants, and that an average of seventy ounces of tobacco a year is consumed to the individual, making an annual consumption of 5,250,000,000 pounds. Suppose we reduce it by one-half, and still we have 2,625,000,000 pounds!

Owing to the war, and other causes, the tobacco product of the United States fell from 434,209,461 pounds, in 1860, to 262,735,341 in 1870—a decrease of 171,474,120 pounds. In Virginia the production fell from 123,968,312 to 37,086,364 pounds, a reduction (exclusive of West Virginia, which in 1870 only produced 2,046,452 pounds,) of 86,881,948 pounds. Strange to say, however, that notwithstanding the immense diminution of the crop in Virginia of 1870, according to the census, yet the tobacco weighed and inspected at the warehouses of the State for the year ending Sept. 30, 1873, amounted to 127,158,629 pounds, or nearly 5,000,000 pounds more than was produced by the State (including West Virginia) in 1860. If this be true, then away goes one of the chief points in Gov. Kemper's late financial message, where the immense decrease in the production of tobacco, from the alienation of the territory of West Virginia and the emancipation of the negroes, is alleged as one of the principal evidences of that general impoverishment which he pleads as an excuse for the non-payment of the interest on the State debt. But it is evident enough that some allowances must be deducted for tobacco brought from North Carolina and for tobacco weighed and inspected loose at one point, and then packed and shipped to another point in the State, where it is again weighed and inspected.

Not mentioning States that produced less than 1,000,000 pounds in 1870, Kentucky yielded 105,305,869 pounds (nearly 2,000,000 less than in 1860;) Virginia, 37,086,364; Tennessee, 21,465,452 (less than half her production in 1860;) Ohio, 18,741,973 (over 6,000,000 less than in 1860;) Maryland, 15,785,339 (less by over 4,000,000 than half of her crop in 1860;) Missouri, 12,320,483 (less than half what it was in 1860;) North Carolina, 11,150,680 (about one-third her product of 1860;) Indiana, 9,325,392 (an increase of near 2,000,000;) Illinois, 5,249,274 (over 1,500,000 decrease;) West Virginia, 2,046,452; Pennsylvania, 3,467,539 (a slight increase;) New-York, 2,349,798 (a decrease of 3,414,784;) New-England, 15,870,499, of which Connecticut produced 8,328,798, and Massachusetts, 7,312,885, (an aggregate increase for the six Northeastern States of 6,604,054.)

There will be a larger crop planted in Virginia this year than there was in 1873, and so far the season has been very favorable.

ARREST OF A FLAGSTONE ARTIST.

A Baltimore policeman arrested a poor, forlorn little boy on Monday, charging him with obstructing the sidewalks, by collecting a crowd while drawing pictures with colored crayons upon the flagstones. The boy gave his name as James Coslin, and the *American* says he was in a sad plight, his clothing and person showing utter neglect, notwithstanding that there was reason to suppose that the contributions which came to him in the way of coppers and half dimes must have been sufficient to have kept him at least comfortable. He cried bitterly when taken to the station-house, and excited the commiseration of those who saw him. He said he had never been arrested before, and seemed to think the Police of Baltimore were rather hard upon him. He stated that he came to this country from Liverpool; that he had been in America two years; that his parents were dead, and that he had been exercising his art in New-York, Philadelphia, and Washington, where he seems to have been allowed to illustrate the pavements and flagstones with his chalk sketches as long as he could make it pay. He rather admitted, however, that the business had about "played out" in other cities, and that hence he had undertaken to illustrate Baltimore. While at the police station he was directed to give a specimen of his skill, and he soon fell to work on a granite step in the yard of the station. Diving his hand into one of his pockets, he drew forth a soiled piece of paper, in which he had a number of pieces of colored chalk, and with these he rapidly sketched a portrait of some distinguished General in the British Army, and, probably in the hope of working upon the feelings of his spectators, he also drew a sketch of what he called the "bombardment of Fort McHenry." These sketches were, of course, rough, but yet evinced either the possession of natural talent of no mean order, or else that he had been well trained to the work. Justice Hagerty very considerately ordered the boy to be committed to the care of the Children's Aid Society until suitable employment can be provided for him.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IVAN DE BIRON; OR, THE RUSSIAN COURT IN THE MIDDLE OF THE LAST CENTURY. By the author of "Friends in Council." 12mo, pp. 473. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS.

Few living literary men enjoy so enviable a position as that won many years ago by the author of this book, Sir Arthur Helps. Since the publication of *Friends in Council*, the writer of that excellent series of essays, and still more excellent conversations thereupon, has had an audience for whatever he might have to say. And his audience, without being small, has yet been a picked audience, one made up literally of the best people; for only those who are well educated, well brought up, thoughtful and teachable in spirit are attracted by the gently uttered wisdom of Arthur Helps. Wisdom, or, if that is too high a term, the finest common sense, tempered by the most humane feeling, is the characteristic trait of this author's best writing. It is not such wisdom as Bacon's, any more than it is the wisdom in solid chunks of Bunsby. That is, it is not very new, or very impressive, or very deep, on the one hand, or, on the other, trite, pretentious, commonplace, which derives all its weight from the solemnity of its utterance. It is counsel and reflection such as may have been presented to the minds of many of Sir Arthur's readers before, but which they feel that it is good for them to have presented to them again in the form in which he gives it, and in the light which he throws upon it. Pervading every page is a very delicate and true social feeling, simplicity and manliness of nature, good breeding, good nature, humor, satire, which is never savage or even malicious, and all conveyed in a clear and charming style and in the best idiomatic English of the day. Such is the substance of *Friends in Council*, *Companions of My Solitude*, *Essays Written in the Intervals of Business*, and even of the graver *Thoughts upon Government*—a book which we should commend to the docile perusal of our representatives in Congress and our heads of departments, if we had any hope that they were capable of improvement by it.

Thus far, almost all of Helps' writing has been a sort of continuation of *Friends in Council*; and in making it he has shown a wise appreciation of his own peculiar powers. Even *Realmah*, called a novel, was really but the tales of Ellesmere and Milverton and the rest, connected by the thread of a queer, fantastic, although not uninteresting, and suggestive, tale, the chief merit of which, however, was the occasion that it ministered to the old circle of conversationalists, to which the author made a very few judicious additions.

We do not know that Sir Arthur has been wise in stepping out of his well-won and peculiar field into the arena of pure novel writing; and yet *Ivan De Biron* is a very good book, and good with much of its author's distinctive excellence. His style is here; his common sense; his thoroughly good and charitable nature; and his dainty satire. His story is interesting, too, and well constructed, and the characters of the personages are natural and free from formality on the one hand, and extravagance on the other. Indeed the book is sure to be read through with pleasure by almost any one of the better class of readers by whom it is taken up.

The vicissitudes of the story are produced entirely by the condition of the Russian Court in the middle of the last century. That was such as to make sudden and total reverse of fortune almost the normal and expectable course of events. Successful conspiracy which, as a matter of course, consigns Dukes, Marshals, Prime Ministers, and their whole factions to exile in Siberia, at the will of those who have seized the supreme power, is a force for the evolution of distress which, fortunately existing in no modern country but Russia, and no longer there, cannot be surpassed in its capacity of providing for the exigencies of the novel-writer. And in this story we have three several conspiracies and banishments. The principal personages are exiled twice to Siberia, their recall, like their banishment, being the result of successful conspiracy which oversets the whole government from top to bottom. Ivan De Biron, who gives the book its name, is a young kinsman of Biron, Duke of Courland, who was Prime Minister and Regent of Russia in the minority of the son of the Princess Anna, legitimate daughter of Peter the Great. Courland is a pitiless man. Ivan, his private secretary, is kind-hearted, very honest, and so out-spoken that he even ventures to tell the truth to his great kinsman, the Duke Regent, an apparently implacable man, who could make or mar him by a word. His power to do either, however, does not last long. A successful conspiracy, headed by Field Marshal Münnich, the chief military man of the Empire, sends the Duke and all his adherents, including, of course, his private secretary, to Siberia, which is already peopled by his victims. Among the latter are a certain Prince Gerbatoff, one of the highest born and haughtiest of the old boyars, and his daughter, the Princess Marie Andreevna, who two or three years before had been the reigning beauty of the imperial Court. She was a woman whom, with all his advantage of connection, Ivan would at St. Petersburg have been obliged to worship afar off if he worshiped her at all. But exile life in Siberia is a great leveler—in fact if not in nominal rank; and the Princess, helped day after day through her hard household work by a lover to whose manly qualities and good deservings at the hands of her sex she could hardly have been insensible even in her proper position, becomes passionately and fixedly attached to Ivan, ignorant all the while that he is the kinsman and adherent of the Duke of Courland, and also that the latter is at Pelem in exile. This is the source of the chief trouble of the two lovers; for the Duke of Courland is hated as a tyrant and the author of their woes by the Serbatoffs, and also despised as a *parvenu* nobleman. At Pelem, their place of exile, the Duke of Courland lives in the strictest privacy, and almost in absolute concealment, to shelter himself against the deadly hatred borne to him by his fellow-exiles, almost all of whom owe the ruin and suffering of themselves and their families to his pitiless policy of repression. Ivan's kindly nature and efforts to mitigate, however slightly he could do so, the rigor of his kinsman's rule, made him friends who intercede successfully for his recall from Siberia. His leaving Pelem is the cause of the discovery of who he really is, and that the man who lived in such retirement with him was the Duke of Courland. The consequences are nearly fatal to the Duke, who is almost torn to pieces by the enraged exiles, from whose fury he is saved only by the absolute authority of the priests. The discovery seems also to be fatal to Ivan's love; for the Princess sees that her father would never consent to her marriage to an insignificant member of the Courland family, and she herself feels deeply wronged that Ivan has won her love without letting her know his connection with that family. What she regards, or professes to regard, as duplicity on his part, was, however, only a precaution—much needed, as it proved—for the safety of his kinsman. The Princess takes a singular revenge. She presents herself at the lonely house of the mutilated Duke of Courland, who does not recognize her, offers her services as his nurse, and attends him day by day until he is recovered, the result being on his part a deep attachment to his unknown benefactress.

When Ivan returns to St. Petersburg affairs are complicated by the appearance of a beautiful young gypsy girl, Azra, a singer, with a lovely but yet uncultivated voice. She falls deeply in love with Ivan, who, although recalled, is friendless and penniless. But discovering his love for the Princess, she resolves to sacrifice herself to his happiness. There is again a conspiracy, which this time assumes the proportions of a revolution; its object being the deposition of the Regent Anne and her infant son, and the establishment on the throne of the Princess Elizabeth, Anne's elder sister. It is successful, and the result, by roundabout ways that we need not follow, is that Ivan receives an appointment in the household of the Empress Elizabeth, with whom he rises rapidly in favor—so rapidly that he soon becomes Baron Ivan De Biron. Elizabeth, whose heart was full of goodness and loving-kindness, and who was so pitiful that she wept over her own victories, recalled all the exiles, including not only the Serbatoffs and their faction, but the Duke of Courland. But the latter is not allowed to approach St. Petersburg, where he is so hated that his mere presence would breed disturbance. The Princess Serbatoff and Baron Ivan, of course, soon met, and she, loving him with all the depth and strength of a passionful nature, yet resolves to treat him with a calm, friendly indifference, which will show him that relations of a tender nature are impossible. This she accomplishes with great art and success; so successful is she, indeed, that De Biron regards her as a cold, selfish, haughty woman. But she does not stop here. Finding that Azra loves Ivan, and that she is a noble-hearted and intelligent girl as well as a singer, she sets herself the task of educating Azra to be a fit wife for Ivan, and of bringing about their marriage. She succeeds in the former. Azra becomes an accomplished woman and a great prima donna; and she succeeds so far in the latter that Ivan becomes enamored of Azra. But—striking, yet not altogether unnatural, incident—the gipsy girl, as she becomes great in her art becomes weak in her love; and when, at the summit of her triumphs, Ivan asks her to leave the stage and become the Baroness De Biron, she refuses. She likes him now; she loves her art and its triumphs supremely.

Again there is a conspiracy; but this one is unsuccessful. In it Ivan, and the Serbatoffs are indirectly involved, and they are again exiled to Pelem, where, however, at first they do not know that they are neighbors. An old parasite courtier, also an exile, who has some good in him, discovers that these two people love each other, and endeavors to bring them together, but in vain; they are each too much intrenched in pride, and in their belief of the cruel disposition of the other. An inundation gives Ivan the opportunity of saving the Princess' life, the consequence of which is that they are more "offish" than ever. They are recalled from exile by Elizabeth, and on the way back to St. Petersburg they are brought into the closest possible relations, day after day, in their care of the Prince, now an invalid; but even this does not thaw the icy barrier between them. After they have lived some time at the court, the good Empress, herself a beauty and a devotee of love, discovers their mutual attachment and their mutual distrust and estrangement, and, resolving that she will have no more of such nonsense, she, with the consent of Prince Serbatoff, endeavors one day to have them married, out of hand, in the palace by the exercise of her imperial will. To her surprise she finds that they both of them resist quietly but firmly, upon which she storms up and down the audience chamber in a style that would have become her namesake of England were it not that at the bottom of all her wrath there was such genuine kindness and good will. And here we must recognize the charity and liberality, as well as the feeling for truth, shown by Sir Arthur Helps in the delineation of Elizabeth. This woman, the daughter of Peter's mistress, and not governed herself in her sexual relations by legal or ecclesiastical restraints, was one of the best of monarchs and kindest and gentlest of women. Her whole life seemed to be past in loving and forgiving. She had the welfare of her people really at heart, and it is historically true that she mourned and wept over her successes in the field, because they were won by the death and suffering of her subjects. No ascetic feeling restrains our author from doing this remarkable woman full justice. He shows her to us as she was, a tender-hearted, great-souled woman; too true a woman to be a really great Empress, as her successor, Catharine II., was. With all her power, however, she fails to bring Ivan and Marie together; but what the Empress cannot do, a casual meeting at a rehearsal, contrived by the old parasite, does; and we at last see all the personages of the story happy to their hearts' content.

This is hardly the book we should have expected from Sir Arthur Helps, and it must be confessed that, notwithstanding the conspiracies and banishments, which, with entire conformity to history, he scatters so profusely, our interest in *Ivan De Biron* as a mere novel is somewhat languid. It would be hard to say why, for it cannot be denied that the story is well constructed, and that the incidents are such as arrest the attention. Nor is there any ground of fault-finding with regard to the behavior of the personages. It is natural, and it is well described. But something is wanting to make *Ivan De Biron* perfect in its kind; and we soon find that it is the dramatic element, which must enter more or less into the composition of a good novel. Helps narrates well—less the vividness which is given only by dramatic feeling. That he seems not to have; but with that lack admitted, *Ivan De Biron* is an excellent and an interesting book.

FABLES IN SONG. By ROBERT LORD LYTTON. Author of "Poems by Owen Meredith," "Lucille," &c. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co. 1874.

This volume is one of those rare books about which very different opinions may be expressed with almost equal truth. It is full of beauties and failings. It abounds in the utmost variety of styles, and exhibits an equally wide range in finish and in quality. Taken in fragments the contents are pleasing; read as a whole they produce an effect which, somehow, is not satisfactory. But if we attempt to define a cause for this we find it not very easy. Perhaps it is twofold. We are not certain that the age in which we live is not too prosaic and materialistic to properly appreciate fable. At any rate, the fables need to be short, crisp, and epigrammatic. If animals and inanimate things are to be effectively endowed with the powers of speech, it must be used briefly and to the purpose. But Lord Lytton's fables are long. With only one or two exceptions they are much too long for quotation. Then his creatures not only talk, they deeply philosophize, and sometimes soliloquize. Occasionally, too, the fables are interspersed with elaborate descriptions, and, although some of the best poetry is to be found in these descriptions, they very much interfere with the idea that forms the principal feature in the composition. Then Lord Lytton seems to be too facile a writer. His verses appear to have slipped from his pen in continuous current, so rapid that their author was either unable or unwilling to recall them for examination. Nevertheless, they are nowhere faulty, although frequently far from being as perfect or as forcible as they might have been. We take no exception to the frequent use of alliteration which characterizes them. It is employed quite legitimately in a work of this kind, and here it is certainly effective. The warm stream of humor that runs through the whole volume is well tinged with the strong, but not unpleasant, satire which gives to the fable its best force. This is well illustrated in one termed "Valor," which begins thus:

"For free discussion of affairs of State
The Beasts a public meeting held; and there
'Twas sad to hear how things had lapsed of late
From bad to worse, and so degenerate were
That now the greatest rascals were the great.
In fact, the talk was such as everywhere
Is heard at public meetings nowadays,
Where those who give most censure get most praise."

But this fable contains thirty-seven such stanzas. We can therefore do little more than refer the reader to the book itself, with the assurance that a perusal will not be regretted. The discussion is continued without any result, till at length it is left to the parrot to name a chief, and he concludes a long address to the assembled animals in the following strain:

"Ridiculous and cowardly *canaille!*
Who jeer and flout the fine infirmities
Of noble minds! Whose natures mean and vile,
The lion's courage, the bull's strength despise
And sneer at all ye cannot reconcile
With trite discourses! Who can claim your prize?
No creature ever known to run or royster—
Ye bid me name your chief; I name the oyster!"

As an example very different in kind, but embodying some of the faults, as well as some of the merits of this book, we shall add, in conclusion, one of the few short pieces. It is entitled "Possession," and carries its own moral:

"A poet loved a star,
And to it whispered nightly,
'Being so fair, why art thou, love, so far?
Or why so coldly shine, who shinest so brightly?
O Beauty, woo'd and unpossessed,
O might I to this beating breast
But clasp thee once, and then die, blest.'

That star her poet's love,
So wildly warm, made human,
And leaving for his sake her heaven above,
His star stooped earthward, and became a Woman.
'Thou who hast woo'd and hast possessed,
My soul, answer, which was best,
The star-beam, or the woman's breast?'

'I miss from heaven,' the man replied,
'A light that drew my spirit to it.'
And to the man the woman sighed,
'I miss from earth a poet.'"

UNITED STATES LAW DIRECTORY FOR 1874. By JAMES B. MARTINDALE, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Indianapolis, Ind.: J. B. MARTINDALE & Co. 1874.

This is the first issue of a book that promises to be of great utility to business men throughout the Union. The idea upon which it has been produced is somewhat novel. It contains an extensive digest of the commercial laws of each of the States and Territories, and Canada, with times for holding courts; also, names of one or more of the most trustworthy law-firms, banks, and real estate agents in each of the principal towns and cities north of Mexico, together with a complete list of the money-order offices, and a transcript of the Bankrupt law in full, with the forms and rules of court. It was hardly to be expected that a work, involving a vast amount of compilation, should be found on first appearance to be free from all errors. But, so far as concerns this City, the present volume contains many more mistakes than can be excused. These and all others should be remedied as speedily as possible, for upon accuracy the worth of the book depends. It is the intention of the publishers to issue a new edition at the beginning of every year, but for the convenience of present subscribers a supplement will also be prepared containing any alterations made necessary by changes in the profession during the preceding twelve months. By merchants, bankers, real estate agents, and men of business generally, the work, as soon as perfected and recognized, will doubtless be considered indispensable.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Woman, Love, and Marriage. New-York: G. W. Carleton & Co.

Heaven in Song. New-York: Sheldon & Co.

Down the River. New-York: E. J. Hale & Son.

A Comparative History of Religions. Part II. New-York: Dodd & Mead.

The Education of American Girls. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A Summer Vacation. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

Sex and Education. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

Hubert Freeth's Prosperity. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The Blue Ribbon. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

The New Scholars. New-York: Robert Carter & Brothers.

Between the Cliffs. New-York: R. Carter & Brothers.

Wilson's Copartnership Directory. New-York: Trow City Directory Company.

No Sex in Education. Philadelphia: J. M. Stoddart & Co.

No Name. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

The Doctor and the Student. Cincinnati: R. Clarke & Co.

The Teachings of the Ages. San Francisco: A. L. Bancroft & Co.

Colonel Dacre. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

The Seven Gray Pilgrims. Boston: S. Williams & Co.

The Trinity. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

Tales from the Fjeld. London: Chapman & Hall. New-York: Scribner & Co.

Alide. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Fettered for Life. New-York: Sheldon & Co.

From the Plough to the Pulpit. New-York: R. Carter & Brothers.

The Reef. New-York: R. Carter & Brothers.

The New-York Tombs. New-York: United States Publishing Company.

HON. WILLIAM J. WALLACE.

Hon. William J. Wallace, of Syracuse, whom the President has nominated for United States District Judge for Northern New-York, as successor of the late Judge Hall, is highly spoken of by the *Journal* of that city. It says: "He is a native of the City of Syracuse, and is in the thirty-sixth year of his age. After receiving a liberal education he embraced the profession of the law, to which he has devoted himself with untiring energy, and achieved a very high degree of success. His brilliant talents and close application to his profession have given him a foremost position at the bar of Central New-York. Always an earnest and devoted Republican in politics, he has not sought political station. Once only has he accepted public office. In the Spring of 1873 he was chosen by the unanimous voice of his party as its candidate for Mayor of this city, and was elected by a very flattering majority. During his Mayoralty term there arose questions of a highly important character in the administration of our municipal affairs which were well calculated to test the material of which the local chief magistrate was made; he met every responsibility with firmness, decision, and integrity, and to Mayor Wallace's official acts does our city owe the first checking of the sway of corrupting influences which had prevailed for some years previously. He retired from the Mayoralty with the increased confidence and esteem of the community. With a knowledge of his abilities and legal position, and after this test of his firmness and integrity, there is universal acquiescence in Mr. Wallace's fitness and worthiness for the judicial office to which he has been nominated in this city, where he is the best known. The members of the legal fraternity here are thoroughly gratified by this choice."

OLD SNUFF-BOXES.

Mr. Henry F. Waters, of Salem, exhibited at the recent meeting of the New-England Historic, Genealogical Society, in Boston, a collection of snuff and tobacco boxes—interesting, some of them, on account of their antique fashion, others for their historical associations, and two of them, at least, for their beauty as real works of art. The most antique in appearance were two large, quaint, brass tobacco-boxes, of a fashion in vogue in the middle or early part of the last century, covered with engravings, having rude pictures of Dutch scenes and inscriptions in Low Dutch. The fashion of them was perhaps introduced into England at the time of the accession of William of Orange—another of box-wood, carved with the figure of the great Napoleon, and in fortuitous companionship with the latter a box having on its lid a brass medallion, in repoussé, of the head of Napoleon's great friend and royal foe, the Czar Alexander of Russia, who played so important a part in the fate of that "man of destiny." Another box, also Russian, was an interesting and beautiful specimen of niello work, on the lid of which was a picture as delicate as a nice line engraving, evidently symbolizing the Greek Church, perhaps representing Faith, while on the bottom, or reverse, was the well-known symbol of Hope, with her anchor. Charity must have been shown in opening the box and offering a pinch in token of kindly good fellowship. But the most interesting of all was a beautiful box of horn, encircled with plain gold hoops, having on the cover an exquisite miniature painting on ivory of a family group, thought to be portraits of Louis XVI. when a dauphin, his sister, that well-known and lovely character, Mme. Elizabeth, and their mother, the widow of the eldest son of Louis XV. This box was obtained by Mr. Waters' maternal grandfather, the late Capt. Penn Townsend, of Salem, at the time of the uprising of the blacks in Hayti against their French masters. The story connected with it was that it was a royal gift to a noble French family, who emigrated to Hayti in order to avoid the guillotine, only to meet a worse fate at the hands of the incensed blacks. The box is now in the possession of Jos. Quinton Waters, of Salem, Mass.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Two Belfast gentlemen have been sent to prison for two months, and fined besides £150 each, for sending an unseaworthy vessel to sea.

A new tunnel is soon to be constructed under the Thames, this time to connect North and South Woolwich. It is only to be used by foot-passengers.

It is stated in a Central news telegram that the Prince Imperial has gained the largest number of marks at the Woolwich examination, and, therefore, has the first place on the list.

A decree has been issued by the Spanish Government imposing a tax of five centimes upon all telegrams on and after the 1st of April. Telegrams sent abroad are not to be subject to the tax.

The cultivation of New-Zealand flax is now becoming general in the Azores. The experimental cultivation of China grass, another promising fibre for industrial purposes, has also been entered upon.

The *American Register* of Paris informs us that dancing is going out of fashion in Europe, and says: "If men and women could flirt as conveniently and as pleasantly without its protection, it would be given up altogether in civilized countries."

The Belgian Government has granted the sum of 1,000 francs to the English chapel on the Boulevard de l'Observation, and to that in the Rue Belliard, in equal moieties for the current year. Also a sum of 800 francs to the English Chapel Royal at the Musée.

It is stated from Rome that the Bishops of Lombardy have addressed a collective letter to the King, protesting in very respectful terms against the bill enacting that the ceremony of civil marriage must be performed before the solemnization of the religious rite.

The members of the Tichborne jury received £3,600 for their services, being £300 each. It appears that the Gladstone Government gave a verbal promise that the fees should be larger, but they made no record of the engagement. The jurors are, therefore, a little dissatisfied.

The English papers are amusing themselves at the expense of some American journalist, who published lately a description of the London Pantechnicon. It was about as correct as another statement recently made by one of the monthly magazines here, that Temple Bar is a place of residence for homeless barristers.

The bank, sixty miles in length, formed for a long time past in the White Nile south of the province of Secionda, and mentioned by Sir Samuel Baker as an obstacle to navigation, has been partially removed by works ordered by the Soudan Government. The river is now navigable up to Gondokoro, over a distance of ten and a half degrees.

The report of a conversation between Prince Bismarck and Herr Maurus Jokai, which has been going the round of the papers, is now pronounced to be apocryphal, and a pure invention. Especially the Prince disclaims the contemptuous remarks upon the French character imputed to him. He never (he says) compared the French to "copper-colored Indians."

The Italian Superior Council of Mines, at a recent sitting, announced the discovery of a deposit of anthracite in the province of Cunes. Fossil coal has been frequently reported to have been found in Italy, but has invariably proved to be only lignite; so that (says *L'Economista d'Italia*) we look with suspicion upon every fresh alleged discovery of this important mineral.

The Marquis of Lorne having purchased the estate of Dornden, near Tunbridge Wells, the effects of Mr. Field, the late proprietor, have been sold by auction. Among them was a carved four-post bedstead, traditionally said to have belonged originally to John of Gaunt. The hangings, together with a coverlet worked in amber silk flowers, were stated to be of the time of Queen Elizabeth.

The Vienna *Presse* says that the Emperor of Russia is expected at Stuttgart this month to be present at the betrothal of his niece, the Grand Duchess Vera, with Duke William Eugene, of Würtemberg. This event will put an end to a long-standing disagreement between the houses of Romanoff and Würtemberg, which dates from the beginning of the present century.

The Cologne *Gazette* learns from Coburg, on authority for which it can vouch, that Queen Victoria proposes to pay a visit of some duration to the Ducal Court of Saxe Coburg, in May, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. The German Emperor and Crown Prince and Crown Princess will profit by the occasion to return the Duke and Duchess's recent visit to Berlin.

At the Cork assizes a man named John Flynn, alias Rory of the Hills, has been convicted of threatening two landlords, named Hudson and Clarke, with death if they did not forego certain proceedings they had instituted against their tenants. Flynn was sentenced to five years' penal servitude, the judge remarking that during his experience of the circuit he had never heard of such audacity.

It appears that the Ashantees have already given evidence of their readiness to adopt the ways of civilization. A correspondent, writing from Cape Coast Castle on the 20th February, says: "I suppose you heard that the Ashantees could not understand our telegraph, and so they, in imitation, carried a line of white cotton from tree to tree all along the road, passing it here and there through rags of white calico."

The Manchester *Guardian's* London correspondent writes: "Some members of Sir Garnet Wolseley's staff and several of the special newspaper correspondents not only speak in high terms of the valor of the Ashantees, but also quote the authority of Sir Garnet Wolseley for the statement that if the enemy had been armed with the Snider, there would not have been a man of the British force left alive."

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have been paying a visit to the Empress Eugenie and the Prince Imperial at Chiselhurst. The attentions paid by the British royal family to England's imperial guests have been interpreted to have political meaning in some quarters, but they are nothing more than those which were conferred upon the French royal family during their long exile after the fall of Louis Philippe.

As a turnkey named Gottmann was going his rounds on a recent Sunday afternoon in the French prison of La Roquette he was suddenly stabbed in the head, near the ear, by a prisoner named Bertrand, aged thirty-one, who was completing his term of nine years' imprisonment. On being interrogated he declared that he had no animosity against the keeper, but wished to do something to bring his life within the compass of the law, as he was dying of *ennui* in jail.

The Austrian amateur navigator, Count Wilczek, writing to the *Neue Freie Presse*, says that there is no ground for apprehension as to the fate of the Austrian Polar Expedition, which sailed in the Tegetthoff in the year 1872, and that news will probably be received from the expedition in October or November next. Letters for members of the expedition will be dispatched by the Austro-Hungarian Government by means of whaling and other vessels bound for the Arctic seas.

Mr. William Harris, a retired merchant of Dundee, has just handed over to Trustees property and securities to the value of £10,000 for the benefit of impoverished persons, male and female, who, from a better condition in life, shall have been reduced by misfortune or other innocent cause to necessitous circumstances. The annual proceeds of the trust will be about £500. The ordinary pensions will be £10 a year, but the Trustees have power to give a limited number of pensioners £15 or £20. The pensioners are to be natives of Dundee, or domiciled in it for fifteen years, and must reside within six miles of the High street.

It has been ruled in an English court that railway companies are liable for want of punctuality in regard to the running of their trains, even though they may have passed by-laws to the contrary. A Mr. Courtenay recently sued the North-western Railway Company for damages caused by a train in which he was traveling being behind time. This caused him to fail to catch another train that would have taken him to his destination, and he was forced to stay at a hotel. The principle involved was of great importance, though the money consideration was small. The company sheltered themselves under the by-laws, in which it was published that they did not bind themselves to keep the time stated on the tables. The court, however, after taking a long time to consider the judgment, ruled against them, and gave the plaintiff the amount of damages claimed, with costs.

The question of cremation vs. burial is being discussed both in Germany and Switzerland. At Zurich 2,000 persons have subscribed toward an association founded in favor of burning the corpses and thus protecting the salubrity of the town, where the burial-grounds are becoming more and more scarce. At Basle even the orthodox clergymen, for similar reasons, publicly favor the adoption of cremation. As for Germany, the supposed reform makes slower progress, but it is much discussed in the public papers. The well-known Berlin firm of Siemens recently advertised the invention of a new furnace for the intended operation. A proposal has been made by one of the church wardens of a Jewish synagogue in Berlin to establish, on a new burial-ground which they have lately bought, one of the above-named furnaces for families who would make use of it for their parents or other relatives.

According to a report from a Whitchurch correspondent the bones of John Talbot, first Earl of Shrewsbury, have been discovered in the parish church of that town, where an urn, said to contain the embalmed heart of the great soldier, was already known to exist. A few days ago, while some workmen were repairing the monument bearing the recumbent figure of Talbot, in the south aisle, the remains of a coffin were discovered, with a number of bones. The Rector and church-wardens were informed of the discovery, and carefully removed the bones, which were wrapped in cerements, and in a wonderful state of preservation, and they found that only a few of the vertebral bones were missing. At the back of the skull was an opening, evidently made, it is said, by a battle-ax while Talbot was in a recumbent position, and the probable cause of death. The Antiquarian Society, with whom the Rector communicated, desired him to take casts of the skull and other parts of the skeleton, and information of the discovery was also sent to the present Earl of Shrewsbury, and other persons interested in it. A coffin has been prepared, and it is expected there will be a public interment of the remains in the porch, where the heart is believed to lie.

The "Liverpool Asylum," twenty miles from Sydney, in New South Wales, according to a very full and interesting report, affords a triumphant instance of the success of good management. There are upward of 600 inmates, all of whom (except the incurably diseased) are above sixty years of age, and more or less infirm, and at least 200 quite bed-ridden. Yet the whole manual work of the place, the cleaning, cooking, nursing, and making the clothes and shoes, is done by the inmates themselves, and all the vegetables are grown in the garden, which they cultivate. The cheerfulness and spirit pervading the establishment are said to be quite amazing. The secret of this hopeful activity which prevails is attributed to small gratuities which are paid to those who choose to work—at the rate, for example, of sixpence for making a pair of boots, a shilling for a coat, sixpence a day for gardening and cooking, &c. This system is found, on the whole, to conduce to economy, the annual average cost of each inmate, including the gratuities and the expensive treatment of the sick, only amounting to £11 a year. The men are at liberty to spend their little earnings in buying small luxuries for themselves, or, if they please, in leaving the asylum for a holiday in Sydney. Their conduct is said to be uniformly orderly and obedient, though a very large proportion of them are old convicts.

MR. DISRAELI AND ENGLAND'S COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

On March 20, says the London *Times*, a deputation waited upon Mr. Disraeli at Downing street, from the Associated Chambers of Commerce, asking that the Government should direct its attention to the necessity of appointing a Minister of Commerce, such a Minister to have a seat in the Cabinet. The deputation was introduced by Mr. Lloyd. Mr. Lloyd, M. P., in speaking to the memorial, directed his observations to showing that the Chambers of Commerce had reasons for believing it would be advantageous to the interests of the country if a department existed, with a Cabinet Minister at its head, to watch especially over commercial matters. He pointed to the immense trade between England and India as an interest which required the deepest consideration on the part of the Government; but, he said, he had been given to understand that the Executive of India never consulted the Board of Trade on questions of commerce between the two countries, and the Board of Trade never consulted the Executive of India on like matters, and from this want of consultation on the part of departments great evils resulted. He stated, as an instance of the want of knowledge by one department of what was known to another, and would be known by the Cabinet generally if there were a Cabinet Minister, that an important trade report was made by our Consul at Zanzibar, in 1860, and was not known to the Board of Trade until three years afterward, when it only reached the department from a private source. Then, to the matter of the treaty between Canada and the United States, if there had been a Cabinet Minister of Commerce this would have been known to and acted upon by the Government, while, as a fact, the Board of Trade was not consulted in the matter at all. He also referred to the manner in which negotiations for trade treaties with Japan and China had been conducted, and said that a fatal error would have been committed in the latter if it had not been for the energy of private merchants, who prevented what would otherwise have been a calamity. With regard to the French treaty, too, it was thought that, if there had been a Minister of Commerce, better terms would have been made than the English possessed. Then, with regard to home questions, it was stated that the Treasury never consulted the Board of Trade, and this had an important bearing when it was seen that the Treasury dealt directly with the Customs and Excise, thus touching on commercial matters. It was believed that much better terms might have been obtained from Spain and Portugal in regard to the import of wines if there had been a Minister and a department which could take in the whole range of questions, such as would be presented in such a matter as this. He urged that such a Minister might combine, if need be, the functions of the head of a department devoted to commerce and agriculture, and said that the present Board of Trade appeared to be a department which could only give opinions, but had no power.

Mr. Disraeli, on ascertaining that no one else desired to address him, replied: You have presented me with a memorial which is singular in ability, and its purport has been enforced by an honorable gentleman who is now a member of the House of Commons, and whose presence, I am glad to find, by the varied knowledge he has to-day displayed of our commercial interests, will be a great acquisition to that assemblage. I think myself that you hardly give credit to the administrative hierarchy of this country for the circumstantial and confidential communication which really occurs between different departments of the State and may not always be obvious, but which practically meets many of the objections urged in the memorial and by my friend Mr. Lloyd. With regard to the particular question which has been referred to of the wine duties, I myself when in office before became very much acquainted with the negotiations having for their object, particularly, matters referring to the Spanish and Portuguese wines, and I am bound to say, without going into detail, that the failure with regard to those negotiations was not owing to the want on our part of an avowed and responsible Minister of Commerce, but all the difficulties which stood in the way of those negotiations coming into practical work arose from a very different quarter altogether. Then, with regard to the observation in the memorial that the Minister of India sanctions duties on our own manufactures imported into India, and that such would not be the case if there were a Minister of Commerce to consider each side of the question, I have only to remind you that the Minister of India, when he pursues and maintains such a policy, is influenced by considerations quite different to those which would influence a Minister of Commerce, and it is not probable that his determination would be at all modified by representations of a Minister of Commerce, because the Minister of India acts upon the principle that he must raise a certain revenue for India in a manner most easy for the population of the country. However, these are observations, by the way, upon some remarks which have been made by this deputation. With regard to the general question, I am not here for a moment to uphold the principle that the administrative system of England is absolutely perfect. I believe myself it is as efficient a system, and more efficient, taken as a whole, than that of any other country. That is not surprising when we consider that we act so much in this country under the influence of public opinion, when we consider there are so many modes by which the sentiments and experience of special bodies on any particular subject can reach a Minister, and when we have the active criticism of a free press. But when I say that the general administrative system of England is, on the whole, extremely efficient, and certainly does not yield to any other country, I am not prepared to say it is not susceptible of improvement; but, at the same time, you must be perfectly aware that in an old country like England, where a great many changes necessary to the State are eventually brought about by the influence of institutions not established originally for the purposes they now fulfill, it is difficult to adopt any changes without grave consideration. You see in this country that there have been changes, and not inconsiderable changes, very lately, where the circumstances of the country have indicated in an irresistible manner the necessity of change; such, for instance, as the establishment of the branch of the Administration which is now devoted solely to the local government of the country. That department, I believe, is of very great importance in our administration. I am not in any way prepared to say that the general principles you have brought before me do not deserve the most anxious consideration of her Majesty's Government, and I am not at all prepared to say that the position of the Board of Trade is any way one which meets all the demands of the country. There have been improvements in the Board of Trade during the last few years, and there have been considerable changes in its constitution; but although these may be an improvement in the institution as it exists, yet it is very possible that the principle upon which it is established would not allow for all the interests you indicate being fairly met. I can only repeat, gentlemen, that I will give this memorial and the representation made to me, my gravest and most anxious consideration. I must also call your attention to the opinions which have generally prevailed with regard to the commercial interests during the last quarter of a century, or, at all events, during at least twenty years, and these opinions have not been at all favorable to the institution of a Minister of Commerce. There has been extreme jealousy on the part of the commercial classes of anything like unnecessary interference with commerce, and that may be one reason which has prevented, to some extent, the views you favor being recognized and established. There is a change, I have no doubt, in that sentiment. I date it very much from the completion of the French Treaty of Commerce. But very shortly before the French Treaty of Commerce was negotiated, it was considered heresy to suppose that the Treaty of Commerce could be advantageous to any country. Well, the French treaty has removed the scales from the vision of some people, and from some very influential ones, and no doubt the time now is more favorable to consider the subject than at any previous time. I can only say, on behalf of her Majesty's Government, that the subject shall receive our most careful consideration.

The deputation then thanked Mr. Disraeli and retired.

A SOUTHERN TRIBUTE TO BROWNLOW.

A TENNESSEE DEMOCRAT GIVES A GLOWING DESCRIPTION OF A VISIT TO THE FIGHTING PARSON.

A somewhat fervid writer contributes to the Memphis (Tenn.) *Appeal* an account of a recent visit to Senator Brownlow, at his home in Knoxville, which we quote without alteration or abridgement, as follows:

"Far out on Cumberland street the plain, unpretending, white framed house in which Senator Brownlow lives is hardly visible. Whatever may be said of this remarkable man, he was never wanting in generosity to the poor and unfortunate, and whatever have been his opportunities, and however often others whom he trusted have robbed the people, his own modest home attests the cleanliness of his hands. Percy, Dickinson, Charles McGhee, Joseph Jaques, Messrs. Cowan and McClung, Robert H. Richards, Dr. Fouche, Wiley & Co., and others, of Knoxville, have amassed wealth by trade and railway building, by extracting coal and iron and copper from neighboring mountains, and by means of many such manufacturing establishments as are unknown in Memphis. The old editor and radical Unionist, in the midst of men who have gathered great fortunes, and are growing rich with a rapidity never known before, still dwells in the modest old house in which he was guarded by a Confederate soldier in 1861-'62. I visited him then, when a brawny guardsman was stationed in every room, and muskets glittered by moonlight on every side of his residence. Even then, as to-day, he was bed-ridden; and then, as to-day, he was as good-humored and genial, in private, social intercourse, as violent in his public speeches and extraordinary newspaper articles. Very certainly the poor loved and honored him, and no cot was so lowly, and no wretched man or woman so depraved, that 'Parson' Brownlow did not enter the abode of poverty to bless its inmates. Such were the stories I used to hear, and it is only just to tell the truth of one whose public life has been so stormy, and whose virtues have been rarely recognized.

When I entered his room he rose up to meet me. I feared he would fall, but he walked toward me, and went back to his lounge, holding my hand, while he expressed gratitude for forgotten little kindnesses done when men were mad and war desolated our homes and hearts. His hands shook violently and constantly, and his voice was low and weak, but his eyes glowed with animation, his features were full and natural, and he said smilingly: 'You see I'm not yet dead or dying. New-England and Northern people deem the climate of Washington delightful. They have never been in East Tennessee. This is God's most blessed land. The sun is brighter, the heavens more blue, the stars shine more gloriously, and the air we breathe is purer than elsewhere in the world. I came home,' he continued, 'to get well, to enjoy the luxury of breathing, and when I have rested I propose to return to serve my State. I have done it, and especially my own division of Tennessee, when Governor and as Senator, as effectually as any former Governor or Senator.' I could almost feel the cold shadows of $500,000 of gold transmuted into a great pile of colder white marble resting upon his white face, while he spoke in slow, cold, tremulous, measured accents. I heard the roaring of railroad trains moving toward Louisville and Charleston, and Chattanooga, and Bristol, and the sea, and remembered that these agencies and sources of wealth sprang from Brownlow's extravagant expenditure of public wealth, lavished upon the land he loved. No one has denied that Brownlow and Andrew Johnson, unlike in all else, are alike in public and private honesty, and if there be a virtue that the age we live in should laud above all others, it is illustrated in the simple, honest lives of these two extraordinary East Tennesseans.

The Senator said he had paired off with his colleague, Mr. Cooper, on all partisan questions to come before the Senate, and with others on other vital issues, and that he proposed to rest for a time. He expects to receive an address from Frederick Douglass, Langston, and Browning, distinguished negroes, in reply to his proposed negro colonization letter. To these negroes he will respond at great length. He says that the leading Republicans in both branches of Congress concur with him, and that sooner or later the negroes themselves will confess the wisdom and necessity for this segregation of races. I only said to the Senator that, without legislation, the process would be consummated. It is now going on in all these States. White people are driven into towns and villages by it, and negroes into the country and into the lowlands, and especially into three Southern States—Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana. If Federal wisdom and statesmanship would convert these three States into scenes of proper adventure for Livingstones, Mungo Parks, and crazed missionaries of the future, it is only needful to uphold men like Kellogg reigning over black subjects in the States designated, and the Mississippi will be closed forever as the result of a war waged by Western States to open this cheap and perfect highway to the gulf. Kellogg, and Ames, and Baxter, are agents of a colonization society infinitely more effective in the final separation of whites and blacks than were Henry Clay and his compatriots who founded a black republic on the African coast. But the Senator is full of the idea, and would assign the negro a home in the tropics, where food will be supplied without toil, where offices will cost industry nothing, where drowsy Africa, fanned by soft winds, and dreaming sweetly in swinging hammocks, may turn over in the morning sunshine, and gather God-given breakfasts from the very mango-tree that upholds him. I am persuaded that while negro leaders and placeholders will prefer to remain in Southern cotton and sugar fields, the great body of the race may be seduced by the tropical picture here drawn; and some patriotic artist should paint it in all the glowing colors of red bandanna; newspapers should catch the glowing theme, and stump speakers recite the stupendous story, and bid earth, air, and ocean resound with praises of mangoes, Mexican lassitude, bananas, and sunshine."

THE BANKS OF THE CANALS.

The Attorney General has sent an opinion to the State Senate, touching the right of railroad companies to use the banks of the canals of the State for the purpose of constructing, operating, and maintaining their roads. Some weeks ago an act "authorizing the Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim Railway Company to extend their road and to acquire lands for the purpose of straightening their tracks," came up for consideration in Committee of the Whole, and gave rise to the question which prompted the resolution calling for the Attorney General's opinion. The second section of the bill authorizes the Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim Railroad Company to build their railway across the Chemung Canal and feeder, and to use "for the construction, operating, and maintaining their railway on such land, property and rights belonging to the State of New-York, along and upon said canal and feeder as may be necessary and convenient." It was held by some of the Senators that this section was in conflict with that provision of the State Constitution which forbids the Legislature to "sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of any of the canals of the State." The Attorney General says in his opinion that the Constitution designed merely to prevent the sale or lease of the canals, and did not intend that they should become impassible barriers to all other improvements, such as highways, railroads, &c. He adds: "It would be impracticable, if not impossible, to build a highway or railroad across a canal without using or occupying a portion of the land connected with it for abutments to bridges, &c. The canals of the State have been constantly subject to such use by the public since their erection, and the constitutional right has not, to the knowledge of the Attorney General, ever been questioned. This construction of the Constitution has been sanctioned by an adjudication of the Supreme Court in regard to the analagous provision of the Constitution in respect to the Salt Springs of this State."

A FAMILY VERY CHEAP.

The Plattsburg *Sentinel* gives this account of a novel business transaction in one of the northern towns: "It having been observed in the community that a certain family had suddenly become in possession of a new husband and father and the former husband and affectionate father, had as suddenly disappeared, inquiry was duly made which divulged the fact that the original proprietor of the family, after having been in peaceable possession for many years, had sold out all right, title, and interest in the aforesaid family. The consideration which he received was $5 in cash, and a second-hand pair of pants and a coat. With these he had left for parts unknown, leaving the purchaser in the full enjoyment of all his rights. What is the most singular is that both of these fellows actually believe that the transaction was legally valid and binding, relieving the former husband from all incumbrances and debarring him from all claims. We are told that the new husband removed his personal property to an adjoining town, with a view to making it his home, but it became exceedingly 'warm' for him in that section of country, so he concluded to try the Vermont climate, and removed with his treasures across the lake."

EASTER EGGS.

A TIME-HONORED CUSTOM.

THE ORIGIN OF THE DISTRIBUTION AND PRESENTATION OF EGGS—THE MOST VALUABLE SHELL ON RECORD.

The secular observances of Easter are but of slight account, compared with the religious character of the festival, and in this it differs a great deal from the great Christian festival of Christmas, in which the secular element divides with the religious the honors of the day. Of all the old customs and superstitions connected with Easter, the distribution of eggs seems to have the firmest hold. The manner of the distribution and the various details connected with the observance have, no doubt, gone through various forms of change, but the custom itself is very far from obsolete. One by one, other customs, and, more especially, superstitions, have died out. Every one can recollect that extraordinary superstition, the origin of which seems rather uncertain, that the sun danced for joy on the morning of Easter Sunday, and so firm was the belief in this manifestation that people retired to rest at an exceptionally early hour on the Saturday night so as to be up sufficiently early in the morning to see the sun dance. It is needless to say that they were never rewarded for the trouble; but children and perhaps some grown people as well, were frequently made firm believers by the process of throwing the sun-light on the wall by a piece of mirror, and making it there perform certain gyrations. Then, the belief, or rather barbarous superstition, that it was an act of Christian piety to beat and stone Jews on Easter Sunday, and break the windows of their houses, could not of course stand before the spirit of enlightenment and advancement. There was another absurd custom, known as "lifting," which has also been lost in the haze of the past. Its absurdity, and, in fact, insolent familiarity, were its condemnation, and legal processes put an end to it altogether. It was the custom on Easter Monday that any man meeting a woman was entitled to the privilege of "lifting" her from the ground and kissing her, and on Easter Tuesday the women were the parties who performed the "lifting" ceremony. In time, respectable people used to object strongly to the custom, and preferred to pay a fine rather than be "lifted." This led to exactions, and at last suits for assault and battery against those who insisted on the observance killed it altogether. In like manner the very irreverent custom which formerly existed of playing ball in the church on Easter Sunday, for tansy puddings and cakes, was discontinued, and now the distribution of eggs, a perfectly harmless custom, and one which may be joined with a good deal of social amenity, is the only one of any standing which exists in a prominent and notable way. In Russia, more than in any other country, this observance of Eastertide is adhered to, and is, indeed, often carried to the limits of extravagance. Its origin is very remote, and therefore whatever respectability it can derive from antiquity fairly belongs to it. The *Clavis Calendaria* furnishes some details concerning its origin, and there we are told that the monks of the Christian Church adopted the practice as giving typical expression to the resurrection. The notion in this case is: "A chicken being as it were entombed before it bursts its shell and is brought to life." One of the prayers of the Jewish Passover begins thus: "Bless, O Lord, we beseech Thee, this Thy creature of eggs," from which it is inferred that the Jews distributed eggs at the time of the Passover. In olden times it was the custom to consecrate the Easter eggs, and if any proof on this point were required it would be found in the fact that in the ritual of Pope Paul V., which guided the observances of the Church in England, Ireland, and Scotland, the very form of the consecration may be found. The custom of sending large numbers of eggs from one person to another still prevails in many countries, and, as has been indicated, is a great feature of the observances of Eastertide in Russia. There is a record extant to the effect that one Eastertide 400 eggs were supplied to the steward of the court of Edward I. for the use of the royal household. These eggs were to be stained in various colors or covered with leaf gold, the *cui bono* of which it is not easy to perceive; but at all events the matter so appears in a memorandum of the records of the Tower of London. These 400 eggs cost the munificent sum of one shilling and sixpence, and were therefore scarcely a truly royal present; but yet it should be borne in mind that one shilling and sixpence went further in those days than it would now. At one time—a tolerably remote period—it was the custom of the crowned heads of Europe to present each other with Paschal or Easter eggs, by way of interchange of amenities. These eggs were not like those of Edward I., which cost only one shilling and sixpence for 400, but were usually gold cases of most costly and elaborate workmanship, and contained jewels of great value. One of these, which was the gift of a King of France whose name has not come down to us, is to be found among a splendid collection of crown jewels at Dresden. The case, or egg proper, is of solid gold, but when opened it appears that the interior of the egg, as is fit and proper, is much more valuable than the shell. It consists of a diamond of exceptional lustre and of the purest water, and its estimated value is $250,000. A hen which would furnish such eggs for the table would be better than the goose which laid the golden eggs. Nowadays Easter eggs of the artificial type take less expensive forms. You can have them in velvet, in satin, in wax, in gold paper, in straw, or in sugar. They are of moderate prices, and make agreeable favors and surprises. A great quantity of these trifles are imported from Germany to this country. In England the genuine article is more in request, and the observances of Easter in Ireland are characterized, among other things, by an inordinate consumption of both hen and turkey eggs at breakfast on Easter Sunday morning. They are used both boiled and fried, and a breakfast-table would scarcely be considered complete on Easter Sunday without them. This may be accounted for by the fact that in earlier times in Ireland the Lenten fast was observed by a total abstinence from eggs, as well as from flesh meat, and hence, when the restriction was removed, eggs which were generally used at breakfast were at the table on Easter Sunday morning, and used in exceptionally large quantities by reason of the previous abstinence. Presents of eggs are also, in Ireland, sent from one person to another as a gift proper to the occasion.

SHIP-BUILDING AT EAST BOSTON.

The Boston *Advertiser* gives an interesting account of the work in progress or under contract at the ship-yards in East Boston. Messrs. William H. Kinsman & Co., who have just completed for Campbell & Brooks the ship Champlain, of 1,473 tons, have contracted to build for the same firm another ship of about 1,600 tons, to be ready for launching in July. They have also contracted to build for Edward D. Peters & Co., Dr. Littlefield, Gov. Newton Booth, and Capt. Littlefield a ship of about 1,300 tons, to be launched the last of July. Capt. Littlefield, one of her owners, will command her. She is intended for the California and East India trade, and will be fitted out to take the highest rate awarded any vessel of her class. Messrs. Campbell & Brooks have also in hand a bark of about 500 tons; a barkentine of 890 tons; another of 600 tons, nearly ready to be put afloat, and two schooners. Mr. Abiel Gove has three vessels on the stocks—a bark of 800 tons, a three-masted schooner of 500 tons, and another of 600 tons, all well advanced. The new sloop-of-war building by Mr. Donald McKay, in the yard of the Atlantic Works, is two-thirds in frame. Mr. Daniel D. Kelly's bark of 900 tons is planked up and can be made ready for launching in a couple of weeks. She is for sale. Messrs. Smith & Townsend have two ships on the stocks—one named the Charger, owned by Henry Hastings & Co., to replace their ship of the same name recently lost in the vicinity of Manila. The new ship will be launched in a few weeks. She will measure about 1,490 tons. The other ship is of the model of the famous ship Agenor, but longer. She will be about 1,600 tons. She is owned by Messrs. Elijah Williams & Co., and will be launched in June. Messrs. Smith & Townsend have also on hand a ship of 1,600 tons, which they will build on their own account, and she, too, will be launched in June. They have also a bark of 950 tons, which will be launched in August. Mr. Robert E. Jackson has just closed a contract to build for Capt. Jackson, of Plymouth, and others, a ship of 1,600 tons, and will lay the keel in a few days. Mr. Joshua Weston will build a ship of 1,200 tons for Capt. Justin Berry and others. Mr. Robert Crosbie has a schooner of 600 tons in course of construction, and she will be launched in five or six weeks. Hon. Nehemiah Gibson is having built for him a vessel of peculiar construction—his own invention—which, if successful, will revolutionize the present mode of shipbuilding.

The *Advertiser* says: "The building of so many vessels has given active employment to carpenters, laborers, spar-makers, riggers, sail-makers, rope-makers, joiners, painters, calkers, blacksmiths, boat-builders, pump and windlass-makers, the makers of chains and anchors, and many others. With the Atlantic Works in full force making engines, boilers, &c., and the other machine shops also doing a good business, besides the enlargement and improvements in progress at the Grand Junction wharves, East Boston is alive with industry."

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GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES, PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

To California via Panama.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will be dispatched from Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as under:

Saturday, April 11, at 1 P. M., ACAPULCO, Capt. ——. Passengers and freight.

Saturday, April 18, at 12 M., CITY OF GUATEMALA, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH. Freight and way passengers.

Saturday, April 25, at 1 P. M., HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY. Passengers and freight.

And every fortnightly Saturday thereafter, connecting at Panama with all steamers for Central America, Mexican coast, and South Pacific ports.

Passenger steamers will call at Kingston, Jamaica, both on their outward and homeward trips, arriving at that port on Friday, the sixth day after leaving New-York, and leaving Saturday P. M. for Aspinwall.

Extra steamers for freight, &c., will be dispatched on intermediate Saturdays, whenever the necessities of transportation may require it.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

The splendid steamers of this line, carrying United States mails, leave San Francisco for Yokohama, Hong Kong, and Shanghai as follows:

GREAT REPUBLIC..........April 1
ALASKA..........April 18
..........May 2

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York, &c., in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Including berth, meals and all requisites for the trip.)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100 or $110 currency, according to location.

New-York to Kingston, $25 or $50, gold, according to location.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

For freight and passage or other information apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

INMAN LINE.

NOTICE.

The course laid down for these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, April 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, April 11, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, April 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, April 25, 1 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers are forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 38 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 82 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Java, Wednesday, April 1	China, Saturday, April 25
Cuba, Wednesday, April 8	Calabria, Wed'day, April 29
Abyssinia, Wed'y, April 15	Batavia, Saturday, May 2
Parthia, Saturday, April 18	*Scotia, Wednesday, May 6
*Russia, Wed'day, April 22	Algeria, Saturday, May 9

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

AMERIQUE..........ROUSSAN..........Saturday..........April 4
EUROPE..........LEMARIE..........Saturday..........April 18
ST. LAURENT..........LACHESNEZ..........Saturday..........May 2
PEREIRE..........SURMONT..........Saturday, May 16

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:

First Cabin, $125..........Second Cabin, $75.

Superior accommodations for a few steerage passengers at $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—In June and thereafter, the departures will be on Thursday of every week.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC..........SATURDAY, April 4, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, April 11, 12:30 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, April 18, 7 A. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, April 25, 12:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

RED STAR LINE.—APPOINTED TO CARRY THE United States and Belgian mails.

FOR ANTWERP.

From New-York.		From Philadelphia.	
CYBELE	April 4	VADERLAND	April 18
SWITZERLAND	May 11	CYBELE	May 25

FROM ANTWERP.

For New-York.		For Philadelphia.	
CYBELE	March 11	VADERLAND	March 25
SWITZERLAND	April 15	CYBELE	April 29

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First cabin	$90
Second cabin	60
Steerage	30

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to

GEORGE W. COLTON, Agent,
No. 42 Broad st., New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen'l Agents, Philadelphia.
B. VON DER BECKE, Gen'l European Agent, Antwerp.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Greece, Sat., Apr. 11, 12 M. | Spain, Wed., Apr. 15, 12 M.
Italy..Sat., Apr. 18, 3 P. M. | The Queen, Sat., May 2, 3 PM

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, SIMPSON..........Wednesday, April 8, at 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR BERMUDA. AMERICAN LINE.

The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 9 East River as follows:

Steam-ship PERIT, ELLIS, Commander, THURSDAY, April 16, at 12 o'clock M.

Steam-ship ALBEMARLE, KELLY, Commander, THURSDAY, April 23, at 12 o'clock M.

Passage, $30 gold. Excursion tickets for the round trip (good during the season by either ship) issued at $50 gold.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

LUNT BROTHERS, No. 28 South st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CLARIBEL..........April 27
CORINTH..........May 15

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ATLAS..........April 10
ETNA..........April 29

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship AMERICA, Capt. R. BUSSIUS, will sail on WEDNESDAY, April 1, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by the steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. REICHMANN, on SATURDAY, April

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin	$120
Second cabin	72
Steerage	30

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, HAVANA, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)..........April 4
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)..........April 9
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana via Nassau)..........April 16
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........April 23

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.

Tuesday steamers proceed via Londonderry.
Thursday steamers proceed via Queenstown.
Saturday steamers proceed direct to Glasgow.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Caledonia, Sat.....April 4	Elysia, Tuesday....April 14
Victoria, Tuesday.April 7	India, Saturday....April 18
Olympia, Thurs....April 9	Bolivia, Tuesday....April 21
Macedonia, Sat.....April 11	Trinacria, Thurs....April 23

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates. Intermediate, $35. Steerage, $30.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

Steamer VICTORIA sails 10 A. M., Tuesday, April 7.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, April 7.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, April 14.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, April 21.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

COOK'S TOURIST AND EXCURSION TICKets are issued to every part of the world. They are printed in English on one side and in the language of the country where used on the other. They are all sold at reductions ranging from ten to forty-five per cent. below ordinary fares. Their holders are not required to travel in large parties. They allow breaks of journey at points of interest on route, which ordinary tickets do not. They can be had with steam-ship tickets or without. Cook's tourist tickets are used by seventy-five per cent. of the Americans traveling in Europe. They are available for passengers by any line of steam-ships from America. Cook's next personally conducted party to the south of France, Italy, Switzerland, and the Rhine leaves by steamer Egypt May 9; price, $650, gold, for 100 days' travel and hotels.

"Cook's Excursionist" for April contains fares for over 1,000 tours; is now ready, price ten cents.

COOK, SON & JENKINS,
No. 261 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after March 2, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—$10 REWARD FOR ANY RELIABLE information of the party who disposed of a favorite black cat, slightly marked with white, in West 29th st. Address E. WALTER, Station F, Post Office.

$5 REWARD—FOR RED MOTHER OF PEARL opera-glass, in red case, lost between 10th st. and 2d av. and Academy, via Second avenue car and Fourteenth street stage, yesterday. 218 East 10th st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

SAFES.

SAFE FOR SALE—LARGE SIZE, NEARLY NEW, Valentine & Butler's best; has combination lock, inside chest, and usual compartments. Apply to CHAS. H. CLAYTON & CO., Nos. 157 and 159 Pearl st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE

OF

EIGHT VERY VALUABLE LOTS

ON

GRAND BOULEVARD AND SIXTY-NINTH ST.,

AND

TWENTY VALUABLE LOTS ON 10TH AV., 76TH AND 77TH STS.,

BY ORDER OF R. A. WITTHAUS, ESQ.,

Adrian H. Muller & Son will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following-described real estate viz.:

GRAND BOULEVARD.

The four EXTRA-SIZED lots on the south-east corner of Grand Boulevard and 69th st., and also the four full-sized lots on south side of 69th st., in the rear of the Grand Boulevard lots.

10TH AV.

Eight lots, comprising the entire easterly front on 10th av., between 76th and 77th sts.

76TH AND 77TH STS.

Six lots on the north side of 76th st., and 6 lots on the south side of 77th st., in the rear of the 10th av. lots, and near

THE CENTRAL PARK.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at office of auctioneer, No. 7 Pine st.

WOOD, BRADY & TODD, Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON WEST 20TH ST., at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

Three-story high-stoop brick house, No. 310 West 20th st., south side, between 8th and 9th avs.; size 25 x35, lot 25x91.11; house contains all the modern improvements, and is in fine order; Clements C. Moore lease, thirteen years from May, 1874, at $150 per annum ground-rent; terms favorable.

Maps and particulars at WOOD, BRADY & TODD'S, auctioneers, No. 9 Pine st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, AT moderate wages, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, and others who want German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish, American, and good colored help, for City or country, at the PROTESTANT HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store; also, good situations ready immediately. Call and see.

A LADY IN NEED OF A FRENCH COMPANion may find a very reliable and well-recommended person by writing or calling at No. 72 Fleet st., Brooklyn; or would take care of grown children; understands cutting and fitting; City references.

BOYS' CLOTHES CUT AND MADE; ALSO LAdies' cloth garments of every style. Work solicited in families. Address Tailoress, *Times* Office, Harlem, 124th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, Protestant, as chamber-maid and sew or assist with the washing; City or country; best City reference. Call or address No. 210 West 17th st., fourth bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, OR TO take care of children; seven years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 313 West 22d st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—IN A GOOD FAMILY BY A middle-aged lady as housekeeper or companion; is very neat and industrious; salary no object. Address M. P. L., No. 308 West 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS BEEN taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is neat, tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, to do one or more families' and gentlemen's washing at her own home; can do all kinds of fine dresses and linen and fluting; has the best of references. Call or address at any time No. 242 West 47th st., between Broadway and 8th av., Room No. 10, up stairs.

MME. H. SAUNE, LADIES' HAIR-DRESSER, late at Leroy, from Paris, desires a few customers, whom she will call upon or attend to at her place of business; terms moderate. Please call or address No. 137 West 24th st.

NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED INFANT'S NURSE; takes full charge of a baby from birth, if required; raises it on the bottle; will give long and satisfactory written reference; also, families to be seen; is a Protestant; those wishing a seamstress need not apply. Address D. C., Nurse, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WELSH GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress, or lady's maid and seamstress, or to travel with a lady as companion. Call at No. 222 East 27th st.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY wishes a re-engagement for a few hours daily; has had much experience in teaching, especially boys from six to twelve years of age; or would make an arrangement to go to the country for the Summer; highest testimonials. Address T. A. F., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE PRINTER, A SITUation as night foreman or assistant in a daily morning paper; has experience, is a quick make-up, and can produce satisfactory recommendations. Address J. S. D., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses and milking; country preferred; excellent references. Address A. M., Box No. 44 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN—COOK, &c.—COLORED—MAN AS thorough coachman, wife as cook or laundress; both first-class, experienced servants; highest testimonials as to ability, &c.; City or country. Address R. D., Fordham, N. Y., Post Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man; no family; has a thorough knowledge of horses, carriages, and harness; four years' City reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Call or address, for two days, J., No. 26 Lexington av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, colored, in a private family; best City reference. Address J. H. C., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, PROTESTANT, in City or country; first-class references from his employers, to whom he can refer; sober, willing, and obliging. Address J. H., No. 1,206 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—OF LONG EXPErience in driving and care of horses and carriages; Protestant, married, no family; good City reference. Call on or address Richard, 644 6th av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A SITUation for his coachman, who is an excellent groom; a steady, reliable man, perfectly sober and honest. Address E. W., Box No. 803 New-York Post Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN WHO THORoughly understands his business. Call or address M. H., care Wood Gibson, No. 793 Broadway.

GERMAN GARDENER.—MARRIED, NO FAMily; understands management of greenhouses, vegetables and fruit, laying out of grounds; best references, wishes situation accordingly. Address W. B., No. 67 Nassau st., seed store.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, GERman, married; understands his business thoroughly; best of reference. Address J. R., Box No. 236 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO FIND his gardener a situation; one whom he can highly recommend. Apply to Nathan Day & Co., 16 Wall st.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants, bankers, and business men generally, who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, shipping clerks, copyists, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

WATCHMAN OR JANITOR.—BY THE YEAR, by a colored man, in the City or country, in any place of trust; can furnish the best of reference of five years' from last employer as to honesty, temperance, and industry. Address D. S. Brown, Box. No. 187 Morris town, N. J.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as cook, washer and ironer, for a small family a short distance from Brooklyn. Apply on Monday from 10 to 12 o'clock, at Mrs. SANDERS', No. 49 3d av., near 11th st.

WANTED—BY A PHILADELPHIA CLOTH HOUSE, two first-class salesmen, who have a good established trade through Ohio and the West. Address Box No. 2,314 Philadelphia Post Office.

WANTED—A MAN OF PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE as assistant superintendent for a fancy cassimere and shawl mill. Address or apply to THOMAS DOLAN & CO., Philadelphia.

DRESS-MAKING.—WANTED A FIRST-CLASS forewoman and designer. Apply at No. 1,286 Broadway.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE RETAIL dry-goods business. Apply to LORD & TAYLOR, corner Grand and Christie sts.

STEAMBOATS.

"MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE," FOR Albany and Troy, commencing April 1. The JAMES B. SCHUYLER will leave Pier No. 43, North River, Spring st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, 6 P. M.; fare, $1; deck, 50c.; connecting with railroads north and west; returning leave Albany 7 P. M. J. W. HANCOX, Owner.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—FARE $1 50. —Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. Sundays at 5 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west. J. CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF GENTLEMAN'S ROAD horses; either can trot in 2:35; gentleman retiring from the road; eighteen hands; eight years; kind; style in double. Also, a full equipment of wagons and sleighs. Would exchange. Apply to the owner, F. REDER, No. 20 Nassau st., Room No. 5, from 12 to 2.

TO LET—PART OF PRIVATE STABLE NO. 114 West 27th st., from May 1; six stalls and box stall; spacious carriage-room; also, rooms for coachman if desired. For particulars apply to T. S. KINNEY, No. 141 West Broadway.

ELEGANT CLARENCE, ONE COUPE, ONE six-seat rockaway, one pony phaeton, with rumble seat; one Park phaeton, one top wagon, and one no top wagon; all nearly new, and used by a private family. To be seen at No. 111 East 13th st., near 4th av.

A GENTLEMAN OFFERS FOR SALE A TEAM OF very handsome chestnut horses. They are about six years old, fifteen and a half hands high, very stylish, high bred, perfectly gentle, sound, and prompt drivers. Address H. SYMINGTON, Fairfield, Conn.

FOR SALE—GENTLEMAN'S TURNOUT; ONE BAY mare, six years old; one side-bar top wagon, built by Godwin & Brown; one single harness, lap-robe, whip, &c., all in good order. Price $600. Inquire at No. 659 7th av., near 45th st.

A PAIR OF BAY CARRIAGE-HORSES FOR SALE—Sixteen hands high; to be sold in consequence of owner going to Europe. To be seen at No. 128 West 18th st.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LIGHT wagons, my own manufacture, to be sold at bargain to close out the business. Apply to ISAAC LOCKWOOD, corner of 127th st. and 3d av.

FIRST-CLASS SECOND-HAND COUPE, IN good order, for sale. Apply at A. T. STEWART & CO.'S STABLES, Amity and Wooster sts., between 12 A. M. and 2 P. M.

T CART FOR SALE—BY BREWSTER, OF Broome st., in perfect order. Private stable, No. 9 East 19th st.

A HANDSOME VICTORIA, IN PERFECT ORder, Brewster's make, for sale. 128 West 31st st.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK, AND FIXTURES OF the Merchants' Stables, 35 and 37 West 29th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ONE OR TWO INVALID LADIES CAN FIND a home in the family of a well-known physician, who has had great experience in the care of nervous invalids, and who will give such personal attention to their care, supervision, and treatment as may be required. All the arrangements will be especially adapted to their comfort and welfare, including elegant apartments, well-trained servants and nurses and cheerful associations. The directions of any respectable attending physician who might be employed would be scrupulously followed. For an interview and a statement of particulars address PRACTITIONER, Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING an elegant house in West 49th st., near 5th av., having no boarders, will take one family only, giving them entire second floor, consisting of three elegant rooms, bath, &c., with private table, for a fair price for the fine accommodations offered. Address Box No. 2,793 Post Office; first-class references exchanged.

FIFTH AV.—A PARTY OCCUPYING VERY HANDsome apartments will let the same to a first-class party, with private table, for a few months while absent from the City. Address TRAVELER, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVing three blocks below Union square, and west of Broadway, have two furnished rooms to let without board; references exchanged. Address PERMANENT, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 70 IRVING PLACE, (GRAMERCY PARK.)—Extra large, handsomely-furnished room, third floor, all improvements; special inducements for season or year; more comfortable and economical than the country; house and table first-class.

NO. 52 CLINTON PLACE,

Near 5th av., second floor, six rooms, third floor, four rooms, handsomely furnished, to let, with or without board; house first class, neighborhood unexceptionable.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM on second floor, with hot and cold water, to let to a gentleman, without board. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

TWENTY-THIRD ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms for gentlemen and wives or gentlemen; board first-class; no moving. Nos. 200 and 202 West 23d st. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 208 WEST 24TH ST.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished floor, two large rooms, bathing-room, closets, &c.; with or without board; reference given and required; family small.

AT STAMFORD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE may obtain board in a private family, in a very desirable location. Address, with reference, G. T. E., Box No. 442 Post Office, Stamford, Conn.

NO. 16 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR MADISON square.—Handsomely-furnished second-story front and back large room, with or without board; private family; terms reasonable.

SUITES OF ROOMS ON FIRST AND SECOND floors, with private table; also, rooms for gentlemen without board; references. No. 38 East 20th st., near Broadway.

AT NO. 25 5TH AV.,

second floor, furnished; baths, &c.; with or without private table.

5TH AV., NO. 288.

A very large handsome room on second floor to let, without board; private family.

FIFTH AV., NO. 434, BOARD.—A FINE SUITE of apartments, just vacated, to rent, with private table. Also, applications received for Newport.

NO. 21 EAST 22D ST.—ROOMS TO LET WITH board for families or single gentlemen. Also, table board; Summer prices.

TO LET—NO. 51 BLEECKER ST., A LARGE FRONT room on second floor, well furnished, for gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, for $6 per week.

SUITE OF ROOMS AT HAIGHT HOUSE TO let, third story, 5th av. front. Furniture for sale. Can be seen daily after 12 o'clock.

A FEW YOUNG MEN CAN FIND A GOOD HOME and board, with all the accommodations, at No. 354 2d av.; terms moderate.

MRS. H. BUSHNELL, NO. 385 5TH AV., NEAR 36th st., offers a suite of apartments with private table, temporarily to a small family.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LAKE GEORGE.

A gentleman and his wife will open their cottage at Lake George early in May next, and would arrange with a gentleman and his wife, or with two ladies, to share their beautiful home for the entire season. Address ABERCROMBIE, Box No. 3,284 New-York Post Office.

A FAMILY RESORT.—BEAUTIFUL LANDSCAPE, groves, drives, gymnasium, &c. "Paradise of America."—*Jenny Lind*, A. D. 1852. Send stamp for "Tourist's Guide" to ROUND HILL HOTEL, Northampton, Mass.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—GRAND VIEW House, delightfully located on Watnong Mountain, twenty minutes' drive from depot, reopens May 1. Pure mountain air, picturesque drives, and all the advantages of country living. Excellent stabling. Rooms and cottages can be secured by applying at No. 45 5th av.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—BOARD AT REDUCED rates for the Summer, in a fine old mansion, centrally situated, and with attractive surroundings. Handsome furniture and liberal table. For particulars inquire at No. 56 Broadway, Room No. 3, or at No. 37½ Water st.

BOARD WANTED.

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN DESIRE PERmanent board with a small Jewish family; location above 30th st., between 4th and 6th avs.; house must be first-class, rooms large and well furnished; table very plain; a high price will be paid for good accommodations. Address, with full name, A. B., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LADY LATELY REDUCED IN CIRCUMstances, with three small children to support, would like to open a fancy-goods store if some firm would give her credit or goods on commission, where, by careful attention to business and use of her needle, she might be able to make a livelihood. Address for one week Destitute, Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

$30,000 CAPITAL WANTED—IN A business of the most substantial and permanent character; profits large and certain; if the investor be capable and desire it, a liberal salary will be paid for his active services; no agents need apply. Address S. A. H., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE the stock and fixtures of a store and manufactory of shirts, ladies' and children's underwear. Also, an established trade in sewing-machines, attachments, notions, &c. No bonus. Goods at cost. Address for one week, WIDOW, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

AN ENERGETIC BUILDER, WITH SOME capital, can learn of a rare opportunity for operating successfully. Address PROPERTY, Box 191 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New-York, April 1, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMed a copartnership under the firm name of

SOUTHARD & CO.,

and will continue business as Commission Merchants and Dealers in

TIMBER AND LUMBER.

Office, No. 121 Front st., New-York.

CHARLES C. SOUTHARD,
Formerly foot of West 13th st., New-York.
GEORGE H. SOUTHARD,
Formerly of J. Bigler & Co., Newburg, N. Y.
FRANCIS E. SOUTHARD,
Formerly of Henry Souther & Co., Boston.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of A. C. SUMNER & CO., is dissolved by the death of A. C. SUMNER and the withdrawal of CHARLES PRATT.

NEW-YORK, April 2, 1874.

The business of the late firm of A. C. SUMNER & CO. will be continued for the present by the executors of the late A. C. SUMNER, at the same place, No. 102 Broad st.

NEW-YORK, April 2, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. TO-NIGHT

EASTER SUNDAY.

*** Box-office open to-day (Sunday) from 12 to 4 for sale of choice reserved seats. Admission, 50 cents; secured chairs, 50 cents and $1 extra.

MLLE. ILMA DI MURSKA,
Queen of the Lyric Stage!
HENRI WIENIAWSKI, Europe's greatest Violinist, and GILMORE'S ENTIRE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND appear this
EASTER SUNDAY NIGHT, APRIL 5.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.

1. Hallelujah Chorus, "Messiah"..........Handel
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.
2. Solo for Saxophone, "Fantasie Brillante"....Lefebre
Mr. E. A. LEFEBRE.
3. Shadow Song, from "Dinorah"..........Meyerbeer
Mlle. ILMA DI MURSKA.
4. Loreley—Paraphrase..........Nesvadba
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.
5. Violin Solo—Chaconne (unaccompanied)....J. S. Bach
M. HENRI WIENIAWSKI.
6. Grand Divertimento on airs de ballet "Il Profeto"..........Meyerbeer
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.

PART II.

1. Overture, "Oberon"..........Weber
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.
2. Aria, "Gli Angui d'Inferno," from "Magic Flute"..........Mozart
Mlle. ILMA DI MURSKA.
3. Solo for Cornet, "Alexis"..........Hartmann
Mr. M. ARBUCKLE.
4. Violin Solo, "Russian Airs"..........Wieniawski
M. HENRI WIENIAWSKI.
5. Grand selection—Operatic Reminiscences....Rossini
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.
6. Variations di Bravoura, Thema de Pacisci....Artot
Mlle. DI MURSKA and M. WIENIAWSKI.
7. March, "Salute to New-York"..........Gilmore
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.

SUNDAY, APRIL 12, TENTH COLOSSAL OPERATIC CONCERT.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. THE FLORENCES.

(BEGINS AT 8.)

Manager..........Mr. JOS. H. TOOKER
Stage Manager..........Mr. GEO. F. DE VERE

EASTER HOLIDAY WEEK!!!

Grand REOPENING for the SPRING and SUMMER SEASON with the favorite American couple, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE, in Edmund Falconer's delicious Irish love story,

EILEEN OGE,

which abounds with romantic situations and has a fascinating plot. The drama produced with new scenery, novel mechanical effects, and a distribution of characters among a great NEW COMPANY, which includes Miss Ione Burke, Miss Minnie Conway, Messrs. Hart Conway, J. W. Jennings, Owen Fawcett, J. Peakes, &c.

ACT I.—The Hawthorns, County Limerick.
ACT II.—An Irish Hayfield with great Harvesting Scene, (employing an auxiliary force of 100!)
ACT III.—The Haunted Water Mill.
ACT. IV.—Loftus Hall. "Dark's the Hour before the Dawn."

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra; family circle, 30 cents.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1:30.

LYCEUM THEATRE,
14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr..........Lessee and Manager
MONDAY, APRIL 6,
AND EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
THE
GRAND
PARISIAN
FOLLY,
With New Scenery, Costumes, and Properties,
together with
THE LATEST EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.
ALL NEW FACES,
ALL NEW SPECIALTIES,
ALL NEW ACTS,
Including the famous
ALMONTE PANTOMIMISTS
IN A NEW DIVERTISSEMENT.

THE CELEBRATED GRIMALDI, THOMAS LOVELL. The world-renowned Velocipedists, composed of twelve ladies on the bicycle, and Sir Brown in his UNRIVALED FEATS, forming the GRAND TOURNAMENT, as performed in La Cirque Nationale.

THE SKATATORIAL DANCERS,
M. ELLIOTT AND Mlle. FREDERIKA,
M. FRANCHI AND Mlle. CORREE,
and full corps de ballet,
together with
DON FERREYRA, the MAN-FLUTE,
and
Herr. A. SCHULZE, the famous
MAN OF MASKS AND FACES,
in his wonderful facial transformations,
also,
(under special engagement for the FOLLY)
Mlle. MARIE BONFANTI,
in the SHADOW BALLET.
The RUSSELL FAMILY, from the London Theatres, in their wonderful characters as acrobatic sprites.
POPULAR PRICES.

GILMORE'S MONDAY EVENING CONCERTS.

GRAND GALA NIGHT. CLOSE OF THE WINTER SERIES.
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY, 14TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.
EASTER MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, 1874.

The programme will include two grand arias for the favorite soprano, Miss FREDERICA ROKOHL, ARBUCKLE, and LEFEBRE, in their most effective solos, and several new selections for GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND of sixty-five distinguished performers. GEORGE W. COLBY, Pianist.

By general desire the second part of the programme will include music for dancing, in which the members of the regiment, their friends, and the patrons of the concerts are invited to participate.

By the introduction of new attractions the Music Committee is enabled to offer a programme excelling in interest the previous entertainments of this, the most successful series of Promenade Concerts ever given in this City.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS. TICKETS AT ARMORY DOOR.

Due notice will be given of the next series of concerts to take place at the Armory, arrangements for which are now being made.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

ADMISSION, 30c. and 50c.; reserved seats, $1.

AND FAMILY AMUSEMENTS EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2 o'clock.
BEWILDERING VARIETY EASTER WEEK.
Twenty-five new Novelty, Specialty and CHARACTER ARTISTS.
Old favorites in new scenes, sketches and novelties. Box-book open.

Wonders of the Novelty World!

COLOSSEUM.

PARIS BY NIGHT.
Prof. TOBIN'S illusion,
"LA TETE DECAPITEE."
"LUBIN'S IMPERIAL MARIONETTES."

Entire change of programme, with new music by Keating's Band.

Juvenile Matinées each day at 10 A. M.

THE NEWEST MUSIC.

"A Life Story," and "Two Pathways," both by Berthold Lours, 40 cents each; "Rosebud Dainty and Fair to See," Pease, 35 cents; "The Wreck," a descriptive song, Fairlamb, 50 cents; "Corn Stalk Galop," W. A. Pond, Jr., 50 cents; "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming," vocal duet, Foster, 50 cents; "Mulligan Guard Quadrille," 50 cents; "Oft in the Stilly Night," quartet, J. R. Thomas, 40 cents.

WM. A. POND & CO., Publishers, No. 547 Broadway, New-York. Branch store, No. 39 Union square.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

KINGS COUNTY PENITENTIARY CONVICT LABOR.

Notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned Committee of the Board of Supervisors of Kings County, at the office of the Clerk of said board, Room No. 10, County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, until 12 o'clock M. of MONDAY, the 20th day of April, 1874, for the labor of two hundred and fifty male and fifty female convicts, (more or less of each,) able bodied, and under sentence for terms of from three months to ten years, now and hereafter to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary of said county. The present contract of C. D. Bigelow & Co., manufacturers of ladies' shoes, expires on the 14th day of July, 1874, and a new contract is to be made in lieu thereof.

Proposals to be for the term of five years, commencing with the 15th day of July, 1874, and to state the price per diem for each convict, and the kind of labor to be carried on.

The prison has good, commodious, and suitable work-shops for the employment of such convicts.

Full particulars of the institution, its present and past management and discipline, can be obtained on application at the office of the said Clerk or Warden or Keeper of the Penitentiary, Crown st., near Nostrand av., in the City of Brooklyn.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of Kings County.

JOHN M. CLANCY,
DANIEL O. CONNELL,
WM. RICHARDSON,
ADOLPH GUBNER,
JOHN H. SNYDER,
W. C. McKINNY,
J. L. RYDER,
Committee on Penitentiary.

TO MACHINISTS.

Proposals will be received by the Water Commissioners of the Town of Brookline, Mass., until 5 P. M., of THURSDAY, April 16, 1874, for a pumping engine and boiler, to be set up on Baker st., West Roxbury. Address CHARLES H. DREW, Chairman, Brookline, Mass.

For specifications apply to EDWARD S. PHILBRICK, Civil Engineer, No. 12 West st., Boston, Mass.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS FOR laying the whole or a part of about seventeen miles of water pipes and their appurtenances, indorsed "Proposals for laying cast-iron water pipe," will be received at the office of the Water Commissioners of the town of Brookline, Mass., in the Town Hall, until 5 o'clock P. M., of Wednesday, April 8, 1874.

Address C. K. KIRBY, Chairman, Brookline, Mass.

For specifications and other information apply to EDWARD S. PHILBRICK, Civil Engineer, No. 12 West st., Boston, Mass.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR 5,000 WHITE or Yellow Pine or Spruce Piles.—Sealed proposals for furnishing this material will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M., of WEDNESDAY, April 15, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

HATS AND CAPS.

A.—ARCHER, THE HATTER.

SPRING STYLES NOW READY.

SILK HATS A SPECIALTY.

FULTON ST., corner NASSAU, NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS.

728 GEO. L. FOX'S BROADWAY THEATRE. **730**

BROADWAY. BROADWAY.

Mr. S. A. SWALM, Proprietor | Mr. G. L. FOX.....Manager
Acting Manager..........Mr. GEO. H. TYLER.
Treasurer.....Mr. M. L. SUTTON.

BEGINS AT 8. BEGINS AT 8

EVERYTHING COMPLETE, NO POSTPONEMENT. | WILL OPEN WILL OPEN

TO-MORROW EVENING, APRIL 6.

EASTER MONDAY—NO MISTAKE.

NEW-YORK'S SPECIAL and AMERICA'S FAVORITE,
MR. GEO. L. FOX,
MR. GEO. L. FOX,
will appear on and after
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, 1874.

He will be assisted by his brother, Mr. C. K. FOX, the famed Pantaloon, and a grand, superior CORPS OF THE PANTOMIMIC ART, introducing his superb bouquet of THE WORLD'S WONDERS, all appearing in Geo. L. Fox's great Comic Trick Pantomime.

HUMPTY, DUMPTY, HUMPTY, DUMPTY,

IN
ALL HIS
GLORY.

Now is Your Time for Sport.

G. L. FOX,
HOLDING
HIS
OWN COUNCIL

Let All Rejoice and be Happy.

AT HOME! AT HOME!

LADIES' SPECIAL LEVEES
will be held every
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY,
AT 2 P. M. AT 2 P. M. AT 2 P. M.

BRING YOUR CHILDREN—HUMPTY AWAITS THEM.

Seats secured six days in advance.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinée at 1:30.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

THIS WEEK.

123d to 130th

PERFORMANCE AND UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS of the new play,

LED ASTRAY,

By Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance.

SATURDAY, April 11, at 1:30,
19TH MATINEE
OF LED ASTRAY.

Seats may be secured four weeks in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. MURSKA.

ILMA DI MURSKA.
ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
POSITIVELY SIX NIGHTS AND TWO MATINEES ONLY.
COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1874.

First appearance at the Academy of Music of the most brilliant operatic star, the great

ILMA DI MURSKA.
TO-MORROW, (MONDAY,) APRIL 6, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
SONNAMBULA.
ILMA DI MURSKA
in her unrivaled rôle of AMINA.
Signors VERATI, ROSSI, GALLI, and others.
Conductor..........MAX MARETZEK
WEDNESDAY—ILMA DI MURSKA.
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.
FRIDAY—THIRD OPERA NIGHT.
SATURDAY—GRAND MURSKA MATINEE.
In active preparation—DINORAH.
POPULAR PRICES.

Admission, $1 50; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location; boxes, $12; family circle, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LOHENGRIN.
MONDAY EVENING, April 6, at 7:30.
Only night in Brooklyn of Wagner's
LOHENGRIN.
Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON..........as..........ELSA
Miss CARY, CAMPANINI, DEL PUENTE, NANNETTI, BLUM.
New Scenery, Splendid Costumes, &c.
INCREASED CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director and Conductor..........Signor E. MUZIO
Seats at the Brooklyn Academy, and No. 114 Broadway, New-York.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 9, AT 8.
THEODORE THOMAS'
GRAND EXTRA CONCERT.
MR. S. B. MILLS,
the celebrated Pianist, will appear, together with
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA.

OVERTURE, Egmont..........Beethoven
SYMPHONY, No. 3 F major, "In the Forest," (Im Walde)..........Raff
OVERTURE, Flying Dutchman..........Wagner
LARGHETTO and FINALE from the F minor Pianoforte Concerto, Op. 21..........Chopin
MR. S. B. MILLS AND ORCHESTRA.
ALLEGRO, from the Concerto for String Orchestra..........Bach
GRAND WAR-MARCH OF THE PRIESTS, from "Athalie"..........Mendelssohn

Admission Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; can now be had at the box-office of Steinway Hall, and at No. 701 and No. 114 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL. THOMAS MATINEE.

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 11, AT 2.
THEODORE THOMAS'

LAST GRAND MATINEE.

The following Soloists will appear:
MR. MYRON W. WHITNEY, Basso.
MR. B. LISTEMANN, Solo Violin.
MR. A. LOCKWOOD, Solo Harp.
THEO. THOMAS' GRAND ORCHESTRA.

TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR. Reserved seats 50 cents extra. The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence this morning at the box-office of Steinway Hall, No. 701 and No. 114 Broadway, where programmes can also be had.

A GRAND
PROMENADE CONCERT AND HOP
Will be given under the auspices of the
SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,
in aid of the
WORKING WOMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION,
on TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 7,
at the
REGIMENTAL ARMORY,
Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts.
MUSIC BY THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT BAND,
F. J. EBEN, Director.

Tickets, admitting gentleman and lady, $1; extra ticket for lady, 50 cents. May be obtained of officers and members of the regiment, at all the principal book and music stores, Working Women's Protective Union, No. 38 Bleecker st., ticket offices Nos. 114 and 561 Broadway, and at the door.

CONCERT TO COMMENCE AT 8 O'CLOCK.

ART NOTICE.

FREE EXHIBITION.

Superb collection of paintings, bronze and marble statuary, the entire collection of Mr. CHAS. L. FROST, now on free exhibition at the SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th av., embracing choice examples of the following well-known artists:

Church,
J. G. Brown,
S. J. Guy,
Bouguereau,
Verboeckhoven,
Escosura,
Rudaux,
Bakalowicz,
Amberg,
Lambinet,
Accard,
Chavet,
Kensett,
E. Johnson,
E. L. Henry,
Schreyer,
Kraus,
Laugée,
Robbe,
Rumpf,
O. Meyer,
Sohn,
Achenbach,
Erdmann,
Coleman,
H. Bacon,
V. Nehlig,
Salentin,
Tschaggeny,
Carolus,
Schlesinger,
Verschuur,
Diaz,
Schaefels,
Hubner,
Hue.

The above to be on exhibition day and evening till sold. MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, April 6 and 7.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

STEINWAY HALL.

MISS ANNA BOCK'S
FIRST GRAND CONCERT,
TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 7,
AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Miss ANNA BOCK will be assisted by the following artists: Miss Ida Rosburgh, soprano; Mr. FRANZ REMMERTZ, basso; Mr. HERMANN BRANDT, violin; Mr. CHARLES VERNER, violoncello; Mr. FERDINAND VON INTEN, piano; Mr. HUGO BIALLA, accompanist.

Admission tickets, $1.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

"The Veteran Polka" and "The Love Waltz," for piano. Both by Thomas Baker. Price, with splendid illustrated title pages, 50 cents each.

WM. A. POND & CO., Publishers, No. 547 Broadway, New-York. Branch store, No. 39 Union square.

LECTURES.

MRS. ANN ELIZA YOUNG, NINETEENTH WIFE of Brigham Young.—MY LIFE IN BONDAGE. At Association Hall, THURSDAY EVENING, 9th inst., at 8 o'clock.

FINE ARTS.

ART.

EDWARD SCHENCK

would respectfully call the attention of art lovers to the new and valuable collection of

PAINTINGS AND WORKS OF ART
now on exhibition at
THE ART GALLERY, NO. 60 LIBERTY ST.

This collection comprises choice examples of the best foreign and American schools, and contains representative pictures of the following well-known artists:

Carl Hubner, H. Herzog, A. R. Veron, G. Sus, Salentine, C. Verlat, Henri De Beul, E. Castan, Veyrassett, Robbe, Van Starkenberg, Z. Notterman, Prof. F. Sunderland, Francois Musin, Victor Duprey, Von Seben, Pondell, Kuwasseg, Fils, R. Maes, J. C. Morris, Sr., E. Panton, A. Bierstadt, Regis Gignoux, A. B. Durand, W. L. Sontag, A. T. Bricher, G. H. Chapin, J. G. Wiggins,

and many others of celebrity. The whole to be sold by auction without reserve,

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, April 9 and 10, 1874,
at 12 o'clock each day.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28th st., next Broadway. Begins promptly at 8. CHARITY over at 10. The Farce begins at 10:15; over at 11. Seats may be secured one week ahead.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager

Alas! for the rarity
Of Christian Charity
Under the sun!
Oh! it was pitiful—
Near a whole city full—
Home, she had none.

CHARITY!!!

The Great Drama of the Day.

EVERY NIGHT,
and
SATURDAY MATINEE.

Dr. Athelney..........Mr. CHARLES FISHER
Ted Athelney, a chip of nature....Mr. D. H. HARKINS
Mr. Smalley, with an ancestry,
..........Mr. FRANK HARDENBERG
Fred. Smalley, a work of art......Mr. GEORGE CLARK
Mr. Fitz Partington..........Mr. JAMES LEWIS
Mr. Skinner, a Shepherd..........Mr. W. DAVIDGE
The Butler..........Mr. FRANK CHAPMAN
The Footman..........Mr. W. BEEKMAN
Mrs. Van Brugh, with a history..........Miss ADA DYAS
Eve, her daughter..........Miss NINA VARIAN
Ruth Tredgett, a Tramp.....Miss FANNY DAVENPORT
Caroline..........Miss GRIFFITHS

EVERY EVENING, after CHARITY, will be acted, for the first time in New-York, a new London comedietta, by Theyre Smythe, Esq., entitled

MY UNCLE'S WILL.

Charles Cashmore, an unwilling legatee.
..........Mr. LOUIS JAMES
Mr. Barker, a pernicious old party....Mr. W. DAVIDGE
Florence Marigold..........Miss SARA JEWETT

LAST CHARITY MATINEE,
SATURDAY, at 1:30 o'clock.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. SHORTLY!!

MONSIEUR ALPHONSE,

The Great European Sensation!!!

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30. Commences at 8 o'clock.

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE
and
SATURDAY MATINEE,
THE GORGEOUS PRODUCTION
Of Mr. Lester Wallack's Interesting and Exciting Military Drama of
THE VETERAN,
with
EACH SCENE,
EVERY COSTUME,
AND ALL OF THE APPOINTMENTS
ENTIRELY NEW.
MR. LESTER WALLACK
and the
FULL STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY
IN THE CAST.

Box-book open two weeks in advance.

WALLACK'S. EXTRA.

GORGEOUS PRODUCTION
of Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S celebrated military drama,
THE VETERAN,
AT THE MATINEE,
SATURDAY, APRIL 4, at 1:30 P. M.,
and
REPEATED THE SAME EVENING,
with
EACH SCENE,
EVERY COSTUME,
and all of the APPOINTMENTS
ENTIRELY NEW!
Mr. LESTER WALLACK
and the
FULL STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY
in the cast.

THE PARK THEATRE,

Between Union and Madison Parks.

Mr. STUART has the honor to announce that the theatre will open on

THURSDAY, THE 9TH OF APRIL.

The entire stage department will be under the direction of

CHARLES FECHTER.

The play which will be presented is

LOVE'S PENANCE,
IN THREE ACTS
and
A PROLOGUE,

adapted from the French version, upon which was founded "Le Medecin des Enfants," by

CHARLES FECHTER.

The characters in the cast will be duly announced.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE, J. B. BOOTH.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE
ENGAGEMENT OF THE UNIVERSAL FAVORITE,
THE PEERLESS LOTTA,
WHO WILL APPEAR EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK
AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.
ZIP! ZIP! ZIP!
In F. Marsden's comic drama, in four acts, of
ZIP; OR, POINT LYNDE LIGHT.
NEW SCENERY BY THOS. G. GLESSING.
MECHANICAL EFFECTS BY BENSON SHERWOOD.

Seats secured in advance at the theatre and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. MAYO.

"A COMPANION PICTURE TO RIP VAN WINKLE."

SECOND MONTH.
SECOND MONTH.
SECOND MONTH.
SECOND MONTH.
SECOND MONTH.
SECOND MONTH.
SECOND MONTH.
SECOND MONTH.

Mr. FRANK MAYO
as
DAVY CROCKETT.
AN AMERICAN IDYL.
Miss ROSA RAND
as ELEANOR VAUGHN.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. C. W. BARRY.

EVENING AT 8.	AFTERNOON AT 2.
The popular actor Mr. C. W. BARRY, In the great sensation Drama, entitled ESCAPED FROM SING SING.	The beautiful artiste Miss JENNIE MORTON, In her entirely new Protean drama, Entitle IDLEWILD.

BOTH AFTERNOON and EVENING with above. The premier ventriloquist of the world, ALEX. DAVIS.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

THE WORLD'S OLDEST ORGANIST,

Mr. SAMUEL PRIESTLY TAYLOR.
Testimonial concert for his benefit by the
BROOKLYN HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY, AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH,
MONDAY, APRIL 6, AT 7:30 P. M.

The veteran musician, now ninety-five years of age, will appear upon the platform. Rev. Dr. Schenck has kindly consented to present him to the audience.

Chorus of 150 voices. Names of soloists to be announced hereafter.

Conductor, Prof. ALBERTO LAURENCE.
Organist, Dr. H. S. CUTLER.
Pianist, Mr. M. LOESCH.

Admission..........50 cents

A few reserved seats, at 75 cents, to be had at Slade's, No. 605 Fulton st., and Chandler's, Montague st., Smith's and Bowles', Fulton st.

BULLOCK'S ROYAL MARIONETTES.

The second Grand Puppet Show and company of nineteen artists, April 2, by the United States mail-steamer Nevada, direct from Crystal, London, where J. Wilkinson, Esq., manager, certifies that they performed before 40,000 persons in two weeks last February. Open in Hooley's Opera-house, Brooklyn, Easter Monday, for one week, then visit Boston.

J. E. McDonnough and Earnshaw have no further connection with Bullock's Royal Marionettes.

W. J. BULLOCK, Manager.

STEINWAY HALL.—TO-MORROW EVENING, April 6, BYRON'S MANFRED! BYRON'S MANFRED!! from memory, without note or book, by WM. H. POPE, actor and elocutionist, with original music performed by G. W. Morgan, the great organist. Reserved seats, $1.

MEETINGS.

Important to Owners of Real Estate.

A MEETING OF PROPERTY-OWNERS who believe that the resignation of COMMISSIONER VAN NORT involves a general or partial SUSPENSION of the PUBLIC WORKS equally disastrous to public and private interests, will be held at the Real Estate Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on MONDAY, April 6, at 12:30 P. M., (or immediately on the close of the sales of the day,) to take into consideration such proposed resignation and to consider what measures are necessary for a more vigorous prosecution of the PUBLIC WORKS and to their early completion. Several well-known citizens will address the meeting. Among the signers to the call are

H. B. CLAFLIN,
C. L. TIFFANY,
ISAAC C. KENDALL,
JOHN H. HASKINS,
C. L. ANTHONY,
LAMBERT SUYDAM,
PHILIP G. WEAVER,
EXECUTORS HARSEN'S ESTATE,
PHILIP VAN VALKENBURGH,

and many other WEALTHY and PROMINENT PROPERTY-OWNERS OF THIS CITY.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, including Waters', will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent in City or Country, during this month, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos and Organs. SPECIALTY for a few days: Pianos and Organs to let until the rent money pays the price of the instrument. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

S. X. BALL & CO., NO. 15 EAST 14TH ST.—Grand, square, and upright pianos; Chickering's, Steinway's, Weber's, and others; also, cabinet or parlor organs low for cash, on installments and for rent.

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH & SWISS
WATCHES REPAIRED BY

JOHN PRESCOTT,

Late principal watch-maker for

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince st.
[illegible]
Only first-class work, at moderate charges.

EASTER DAY.

HOW THE FESTIVAL WILL BE OBSERVED.

PROGRAMME OF THE SERVICES AT THE SEVERAL CHURCHES.

How differently Christians in this country will observe this festival—Easter Sunday! Each denomination and race has its own traditions of this day, both religious and secular. It has always been regarded as "God's Sunday," as the English used to call it in former days, and marked the expiration of the forty day's penitential season, during which the churches were in sackcloth and ashes, so to speak. Auf-Stehi, or Resurrection, as the Teutons used to call it, was then, and still continues among Roman Catholics, Episcopalians, and others, a day of general rejoicing, as it not only brought Lent to an end, but also commemorated the consummation of the grand work of man's redemption. For this reason then the churches put on their most gorgeous apparel, and the services were of the brightest and happiest in the ritual. In the Roman Catholic churches the altars were draped in snowy white, and the priests' vestments were generally newly made of the richest materials. Myriads of lights glittered in the chancels, and beautiful music floated through the incense-clouded aisles. The neophytes and Christian adults, clad in robes of white, thronged the temples of God, and newly-enfranchised serfs bowed their heads, or exultingly praised Him whose death had compassed their emancipation from physical as well as spiritual bondage. Since that time and all through the middle ages, Christendom has looked forward to Easter as one of the greatest of festivals. In this City and Brooklyn, where every clime and custom have representatives, the feast will be observed differently. Germans, Russians, and English, side by side, with diverse ceremonies and gaieties, will enjoy the recollections of childhood in their native land. Large sums have been expended by wealthy congregations in decorating their churches with choice products of the garden. The character of the services themselves are indicated below.

TRINITY CHURCH.

At Trinity Church there will be four services, beginning at 7 o'clock in the morning with early communion. Morning prayers, with the litany, will be held at 9 o'clock, and the regular morning service will begin at 10:30 o'clock. Be tween the 9 and 10 o'clock services Mr. James D. Ayliffe will perform the following programme on the bells:

1. Ringing the Changes on Eight Bells.
2. Carol, "Christ is Risen."
3. Carol, "He is Risen; He is Risen."
4. Carol, "Christ the Lord is Risen To-day."
5. Carol, "Let the Merry Church Bells Ring."
6. Easter Hymns.

The evening service will begin at 4 P. M. The music, as usual, will be under the direction of Mr. A. H. Messiter, the chief organist, and the full orchestra of thirty-two pieces, which assists at the Christmas services in Trinity, will also participate in the services on Easter Day. The following is the musical programme:

Processional Hymn, 108, (Hymns A. and M.)	——
Anthem—"How Excellent Thy Name, O Lord"	Handel
Nicene Creed (First Mass)	Mozart
Offertory (Twelfth Chandos Anthem)	Handel
From Psalms 103, 115, and 145.	
"O praise the Lord, ye angels of His, ye that excel in strength," &c.	
Sanctus (First Mass)	Mozart
Agnus Dei	Mozart
Gloria in Excelsis	Mozart
Recessional Hymn, 113, (Hymns A. and M.)	——

Evensong.

Processional Hymn, 107, (Hymns A. and M.)	——
Proper Psalms, 113, 114, 118.	
Cantate, Deus Misereatur,	Atwood in D.
Anthem, (Messiah) "I know that my Redeemer liveth."	Handel
Recessional Hymn, 145, (Hymns A. and M.)	——

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

The services at St. Paul's Church, Broadway and Vesey street, will be very impressive. The musical programme, which will be carried out under the direction of the organist, J. H. Cornell, will be as follows:

Matins.

Processional Hymn 69.
Proper Psalms.
Te Deum Benediction.
Nicene Creed.
Kyrie—Gloria in Excelsis.

Evening.

Anthem—"Now is Christ Risen"	J. H. Cornell
Hymn—"Jesus Christ is Risen To-day"	W. F. Best

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH.

The services at St. Alban's Church, East Forty-seventh street, Lexington avenue, will be very interesting. At 8 o'clock last evening vespers were sung in the church, and a large congregation was present. The services will commence this morning at 7 A. M. Matins will be sung at 10 o'clock, and at 11 o'clock there will be a second celebration of the Holy Eucharist, after which the Rector, Rev. C. W. Merrill, will preach. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon there will be vespers, and at 8 o'clock in the evening complin with a full service. The floral decorations in this church are profuse, and display much taste in the arrangement. The following programme of music will be carried out under the direction of the organist, Mr. Joseph F. Sands, and Mr. John Albertus, choir master:

Communion Service.

Processional Hymn, 114, Ancient and Modern	——
Kyrie, Credo, Sanctus, and Gloria in Excelsis	Smart
Agnus Dei and Benedictus	Manuscript
Hymn 336, Ancient and Modern	——
Anthem, "The Lord is my Strength"	Monk
Communion Hymn, 345, Ancient and Modern	——

Matins.

Processional Hymn, 114, Ancient and Modern	——
Hymn 291, Ancient and Modern	——
Anthem, "The Lord is my Strength"	——
Processional Hymn, 107	Butler

Evensong.

Processional Hymn, 114	——
Nunc Dimittis	Arnold
Hymns 106 and 112	——
Anthem, "The Lord is my Strength"	Monk
Recessional Hymn, 107	——

TRINITY CHAPEL.

There will be a grand choral celebration at 7 o'clock A. M. Easter Sunday in Trinity Chapel, No. 15 West Twenty-fifth street. The following music will be performed during the day by a choir of thirty male voices:

Matins.

Processional, "Come Ye Faithful"	Gilbert
Venite	Humphreys
Psalms	Elvey
Service in D	Gilbert
Introit, "Worthy is the Lamb"	Handel
Kyrie in D	Gilbert
Nicene Creed	Ancient
Hymn, "Jesus Christ is Risen To-day"	Worgan
Gloria in Excelsis, in C	Gilbert
Recessional, "At the Lamb's High Feast"	Syria

Evensong.

Processional, "Come, Ye Faithful"	Gilbert
Psalm from the Psalter, 118th	
Magnificat, in C	Gilbert
Anthem, "Hallelujah"	Handel
Recessional, Hymn 100.	

ST. GEORGE'S, (STUYVESANT SQUARE.)

The music at St. George's Church, to be sung by a choir of some forty male voices, under the direction of W. F. Williams, organist, will be as follows:

Matins.

1. Excerpts from the Twelfth Mass	Mozart
2. Eastern Anthem, "Christ our Passover"	Williams
3. Gloria Patri	Williams
4. Te Deum in F, (written for St. George's choir)	Berg
5. Jubilate	Lloyd
6. Hymn	——
7. Gloria Tibi	Mook
8. Hymn	——
9. Offertory for organ, arranged from	Rossini
10. Communion hymn	——
11. Gloria in Excelsis	——

Evensong.

1. Easter hymn	Worgan
2. Gloria Patri	Concone
3. Cantate in C	Buck
4. Misereatur in C	Williams
5. Hymn	——
6. Hymn	——

GRACE CHURCH.

At Grace Church, Broadway and Eleventh street, the chancel on Easter Sunday will be beautifully decorated with flowers. The regular choir, consisting of Mrs. Oliver, (soprano,) Miss Drasdil, (alto,) Mr. Simpson, (tenor,) and Mr. Clark, (basso,) will be assisted by a chorus of twelve voices and an instrumental quartet. The following musical programme will be rendered, under the direction of Mr. Samuel P. Warren, organist:

Matins.

1. Chorus, "Lift Up Your Heads"	Handel
2. "Christ our Passover"	Buck
3. Gloria in Excelsis	Gunter
4. Te Deum	S. P. Warren
5. Jubilate	Mozart
6. Anthem, "Christ is Risen"	S. P. Warren
7. Hymn, "Jesus Christ is Risen To-day."	
8. Offertory Anthem	Hummel

Evening.

1. Gloria Patri	Hummel
2. Cantate Domino	Buck
3. Benedic Anima	S. P. Warren
4. Anthem, Hymn 98	Mendelssohn
5. Hymn 102.	

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES.

The music for the Church of the Holy Apostles, at Ninth avenue and Twenty-eighth street, under the direction of Mr. Fischer, organist, will include the following:

Matins.

"Christ our Passover."	
Te Deum, in G	McFarren
Benedictus, in E flat	S. Jackson
Introit hymn, "He is Risen"	Monk
Anthem, "This is the Day"	J. Sewell
Gloria	Coan
Offertory, "Give Alms of Thy Goods"	J. Barnby
Sanctus	Camidge
Communion hymn, "Bedford."	
Gloria in Excelsis.	

Evensong.

Processional, "Christ the Lord is Risen"	Worgan
Anthem.	
Psalms 113, 114, 118	Woodward and Hyne
Cantata	Buck
Benedic, in B flat	Millard
Anthem, "This is the Day"	Wallace
Gloria, "Gregorian."	
Offertory, "Give Alms of Thy Goods"	Barnby
Hymn, "Coronation," 424	Hymnal

At this church on Easter Sunday evening a large choir, numbering sixty voices or more, will render a full anthem service. Among the selections to be given are, "He shall feed His Flock like a Shepherd," from Handel's "Messiah," and an anthem of Wallace.

ST. TIMOTHY'S.

At St. Timothy's Church, in Fifty-seventh street, near Eighth avenue, the following programme will be performed:

Children's Carols at 10 A. M.	
"Christ our Passover"	John Robinson
Te Deum, Jubilate, Kyrie	Dr. Geer
"Christ the Lord is Risen To-day"	Henry Wilson
"This is the Day"	John Sewell
"Blessing and Honor"	Dr. Geer
"Trisagion"	Merbecke

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST.

At the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth avenue, near Forty-fifth street, the following programme will be carried out under the direction of Mr. Fisher:

Matins.

"Christ our Passover"	Coan
Psalms 2, 57, 111.	
Te Deum, in F	Thomas
Jubilate, in C	Millard
Introit, "Christ the Lord is Risen"	E. J. Hopkins
Gloria Tibi.	
Anthem, "This is the Day"	Wallace
Gloria, Gregorian.	
Offertory, "Let the Bright Seraphim"	Handel
Sanctus	Camidge
Communion Hymn, "Bedford."	
Gloria in Excelsis.	

Evensong.

Anthem, "Jesus Lives"	Dr. Gauntlett
Psalms 113, 114, 118	Woodward and Hyne
Cantata	Andrews
Benedic, in C	Buck
Anthem, "But Thou Did'st not Leave"	Handel
Offertory, "Give Alms," &c.	J. Barnby
Hymn, "Endless Alleluja"	J. Barnby

ST. THOMAS.

The sunrise service in this church will commence with the Processional—

"Let the Song be Begun"		G. W. W.
Canticle—"Christ, our Passover"		Gregorian.
Te Deum Landamus.. Jubilate Deo	Anthem in C major...	Gounod Mozart
Hymn (110 Ancient and Modern)		Barnby
Hymn, "Crown Him Everlasting King"		G. W. W.

Matins.

Processional, "Angels Roll the Rock Away"	Richard Redhead
Introit, Psalm 47 of the Selection, arranged by	G. W. W.
Kyrie Eleison	J. B. Calkin
Gloria Tibi	Zingarelli
Hymn 69 (Prayer-book)	G. W. W.

Evensong.

At the Sunday-school festival, at 4 P. M., the following programme will be followed:

"The World Itself Keeps Easter Day."

Psalter, 110th Selection		Gregorian
Cantate Domino, Deus Misereatur,	Anthems in E Major.	J. Clarke Whitfield

Creed and prayers.
Carol, "With Hearts so Light."
Address by the Rector.
Legend—"The Roman Soldier and the Children of Jerusalem."
Presentation of Easter offerings.
Hymn, "The Magdalene."
Presentation of prizes to those whose names are on the Roll of Honor.
Hymn 291, (Ancient and modern.)

Benediction.

After which
Gloria in Excelsis, (3d Mass.) "Glorious is the King." Haydn

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH.

At St. Ignatius' Church, Rev. Dr. Ewer, Rector, the following programme will be observed:

Matins.

Processional—Christ the Lord is Risen To-day	Worgan
Litany Hymn 104, Ancient and Modern, followed by singing the Litany.	
Introit, Third Psalm.	
Kyrie	Hodges
Sequence—Hallelujah, Christ is Risen	Lasar
Gloria Tibi	Cutler
Credo	Merbecke
Offertory—Gloria, Twelfth Mass	Mozart
Benedictus qui venit	Gounod
Hymnus Eucharisticus, 113, A. and M.	
Agnus Dei	Von Weber
Nunc Dimittis, adapted.	
Recessional—"Jesus Lives."	

Evensong.

Processional—Christ the Lord is Risen To-day.	
Psalter—Proper Psalms.	
Cantata	Bridgewater
Benedic Anima Mea, chanted.	
Credo, intoned.	
Offertory—Glorious is Thy Name	Mozart
Magnificat	Hauptmann
Recessional—Jesus Lives.	

ST. MARK'S CHURCH.

At St. Mark's the following music will be rendered by the regular choir, consisting of Mrs. Anna Simon and Mrs. A. E. Oborn, soprano; Miss Sarah Baron and Mrs. W. E. Beames, contralto; Mr. H. R. Humphries and Mr. Baker, tenor; Mr. W. H. Beckett and F. G. Brown, baritone; Mr. W. E. Beames, organist.

Introduction, "The Marvelous Work"	Haydn
Easter Anthem, "Christ Our Passover,"	Beames
Gloria Patri	Beames
Te Deum, "Elijah"	Mendelssohn
Jubilate in C	Mosenthal
Hymn, "Jesus Christ is Risen To-day."	
Gloria Tibi.	
Hymn.	
Offertory Baritone Solo, "Hallelujah, Blessed is He,"	Fance

Children's Festival at 3:30 O'clock P. M.

Introduction.	
Gloria Patri	Haydn
Cantate	Mosenthal
Benedic Anima Mea	Mosenthal

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.

Matins.

Carol, by children.	
Anthem—"Christ our Passover"	Chapple
Gloria Patri	Wells
Te Deum	Loyd
Jubilate Deo	Carr
Hymnal 99—"Jesus Christ is Risen To-day"	Worgan
Gloria Tibi.	
Hymnal 115—"Look ye Saints"	Warren
Offertory	Johnson

Sermon by the Rector, Rev. Cornelius B. Smith.
Holy Communion.

Even Song.

1. Organ solo—"Christmas Bells"	G. W. Morgan
2. Gloria in Excelsis	Zeuner
3. Cantate Domino	Dudley Buck
4. Benedic Anima	A. Berg
5. Soprano solo—"I know that my Redeemer Liveth."	Handel
6. Hymnal 106—"Christ the Lord is Risen again."	Mendelssohn
7. Hallelujah Chorus	Handel

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOR.

Anthem	Millard
Gloria Patri, No. 1	L. Berge
Gloria Patri, No. 3	Beale
Gloria Patri, No. 2	Millard
Te Deum	Evans
Jubilate	Wm. Berge
Litany	Cutler
Hymn 422—(Songs of Praise)	Lloyd
Responses	Dr. Bixfield
Gloria Tibi—(Adapted)	MSS.
Hymn 98—"Christ the Lord is risen to-day."	Balmer
Gloria Patri, (after sermon)	Wm. Berge
Offertory—Soprano Solo	——
Closing Amen	Millard

7:30 P. M.

Songs of Praise	Lloyd
Gloria Patri, No. 1	L. Berger
Gloria Patri, No. 2	Millard
Gloria Patri, No. 3	Beale
Bonum Est	Adapted by L. Berge
Benedic	Abbot
Hymn 98—"Christ, the Lord, is Risen To-day!"	Balmer
Gloria Patri, (after sermon)	Wm. Berge
Offertory—Soprano Solo	——
Closing Amen	Millard

CHRIST CHURCH.

The floral decorations in Christ Church are very beautiful. It is customary with the congregation of this church to send memorials of their deceased relatives and friends on Easter Day wrought into various devices, such as floral crosses, anchors, harps, and other emblems, and the church will be profusely ornamented to-day with those offerings. In addition to these there will be a bank of flowers on the altar with the inscription:

"I know my Redeemer liveth."

The principal morning services will commence at 10 o'clock, when Rev. H. M. Thompson will officiate and deliver the sermon for the day.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH.

The Easter services in St. Ann's Church, Eighteenth street and Fifth avenue, will commence at 7 A. M. At 10:30 A. M. there will be a full morning service. The evening services will commence at 7:45, when Rev. Dr. Gregg will preach.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION.

At 4 P. M. yesterday, services were held in the Church of the Transfiguration, and the beautiful memorial window to the wife of the Pastor, recently erected in the church was for the first time exposed. The church was profusely decorated with flowers and evergreens. The principal morning services will commence at 10:30 o'clock, when Rev. Dr. Houghton will preach. The evening services will be held at 8 o'clock. The following musical programme will be carried out:

Matins.

Opening, In Native Worth	Creation
Christ our Passover	Millard
Gloria	Mosenthal
Gloria	Millard
Gloria in Excelsis	Buck
Te Deum	M. A. Ward
Jubilate	M. A. Ward
Hymn 108	Sargent
Gloria Tibi	Ward
Hymn 98, Christ the Lord is Risen	Ward
Offertory, I Know that my Redeemer Liveth	Messiah
Organ, from Athalia	Mendelssohn

Communion Service.

Trisagion, Sanctus,	Ward
Gloria in Excelsis	Ward

POST OFFICE TOPICS.

Mr. A. B. Mullett, Supervising Architect of the new Post Office building, is sanguinely confident that the department in this City will be established in their new quarters in July next. The work of preparation is going on rapidly. Out-going steamers conveyed foreign mails yesterday to the amount of 55,473 letters and 84 bags of papers, as follows: Amerique, 960 letters, 4 bags of papers; Celtic, 24,313 letters, 52 bags of papers; Hermann, 26,200 letters, 24 bags of papers; Cuba, 4,000 letters, 4 bags of papers. The Atlas, for the West Indies, conveyed 600 letters.

CRUELTY ON SHIPBOARD.

John McCloud, mate of the American schooner Mary Burdett, was arrested yesterday by United States Deputy Marshal Hackett on a warrant issued by Commissioner Osborne. The charge was cruel and inhuman treatment to three sailors, named Andrew Oliver, John McNeill, and Christian Olsen, on a voyage between this port and Para, Brazil. He was held to bail in the sum of $2,000 by Commissioner Shields.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Chief Justice Triviño, of Cuba, sailed for Europe yesterday in the French steam-ship Amerique.

Thirty new names were added to the membership-roll of the New-York Cheap Transportion Association last week.

Edward P. James, of No. 1 Ludlow street, fell down stairs at No. 229 Broadway, yesterday, and sustained severe injuries.

There will be a free lecture on "National Banking," at the Geographical Room, Cooper Union, to-morrow evening, at 8 P. M.

There was a light calendar disposed of in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. Justices Morgan, Kilbreth, and Murray presided.

Robert Murray, aged fifteen, of No. 345 West Thirty-eighth street, had one of his hands crushed in a printing press at No. 75 Fulton street, yesterday afternoon.

A grand vocal and instrumental concert will be given by Mrs. Annie Lynch and pupils, assisted by several prominent artists, at Steinway Hall, on Monday evening, April 13.

At 12:30 yesterday a fire broke out in the cellar of the new building corner of Spruce and Nassau streets. It was speedily extinguished after doing slight damage.

Jacob Jost was committed, in default of $1,000 bail, by Justice Otterbourg, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of keeping a lottery shop at No. 5 Avenue B.

The dry-goods store of Heyman Switzer, No. 49 East Broadway, was entered by burglars late on Friday night, and $1,700 worth of goods were carried away without discovery by the Police.

The President did not arrive in the City yesterday as expected. Mrs. Grant and Miss Nellie Grant left the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening for Philadelphia, where the President awaited their arrival.

A young man named William R. Robbins, residing in New-Brunswick, N. J., was held for trial at the Tombs yesterday for passing a fraudulent check for $140 on Mr. John O'Brien, of No. 67 Exchange place.

John Merritt, aged ten, while playing with some other lads in the yard of his parents' residence, No. 80 East Ninth street, accidentally shot himself in the right leg with a pistol, and wounded himself severely.

William Dimon, seventeen years old, of No. 54 First avenue, yesterday fell through the hatchway of Messrs. Myers & Merker's establishment, No. 24 Church street, where he was employed, and was instantly killed.

Baptismal services will occur at the Sixteenth Baptist Church, West Sixteenth street, near Eighth avenue, this morning, after the termination of the sermon by the Pastor, Rev. David B. Jutten. Twenty persons are to be baptized.

The ordinance of confirmation was administered yesterday, at Trinity Church, by Bishop Potter, fifty-six candidates being received into the church. The ceremony was very impressive and interesting, and was witnessed by a large congregation.

It was rumored yesterday that the forthcoming decision of the Court of Common Pleas in relation to the Police Justice question had been agreed upon, and that the old Justices would be reinstated. Inquiry has proved the rumor to be without foundation.

A delegation of the Eighth and Fifteenth Wards Citizens' Association yesterday visited the Board of Education, and learned that all the papers presented to the board in regard to the disreputable houses in these wards had been delivered to the District Attorney.

A stated meeting of the New-York Historical Society will be held at the library, in Second avenue corner of Eleventh street, Tuesday, at 8 P. M. Henry C. Van Schaack will read a paper on the "History of the American Revolution, and Conversations with Edward Burke and Lord North in 1775."

Michael Dorman, charged with defrauding a Cincinnati merchant out of $83 by the familiar game of pretending to be an old townsman and inducing a visit to a gambling saloon, &c., had his bail reduced from $3,000 to $1,000 by Judge Donohue yesterday, and, furnishing satisfactory security for the latter amount, was released from custody.

The Workingmen's Union, in a resolution passed at a meeting on Friday, did not ask the Department of Public Works to "establish" the custom that the foremen employed by the department receive pay on days when they are doing no work. They ask that the custom of paying them for doing no work be abolished.

At the German Hospital, during the past month, ninety-seven patients were treated. The expenses during the month amounted to $1,294 79. The receipts were $133 11, and a balance of $572 33 remained in the treasury. At the German Dispensary, No. 65 East Eighth street, during the past month, 2,248 prescriptions were prepared for gratuitous treatment.

The annual convention of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity is to be held at the rooms of the New-York Historical Society, on the corner of Second avenue and Eleventh street, and is to commence on Tuesday, April 7, and close on Friday, the 10th inst. The meeting will this year be held under the auspices of the Lambda Chapter of Columbia College, of this City.

No tidings have been received concerning the overdue steam-ships Widdington and Anna, the former of which sailed for Hamburg on March 9, and the latter for Rotterdam on the 15th. Messrs. Funch, Edye & Co., the agents for the steamers, think that the Widdington has been detained by the heavy weather, but they are more anxious about the Anna, she being many days overdue.

The representatives of five colleges met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Friday to make definite arrangements for the proposed intercollegiate literary contest. Williams College was represented by C. B. Hubbell, President of the Intercollegiate Literary Association. The other colleges which sent delegates were Princeton, University of New-York, Wesleyan, and Columbia. It was decided that the first contest should take place Jan. 7, 1875, in the Academy of Music in this City.

An inquest held by Coroner Woltman yesterday in the case of Maria Feltham, who died in the Grove House, No. 176 Bleecker street, on the 13th inst., proved conclusively that the unfortunate girl's death resulted from malpractice. William H. Poynton, a dealer in sewing-machines at No. 426 Hudson street, was committed to the Tombs as an accessory, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of one Jeff. B. Fancher, alias Dr. Van Rensalaer, of No. 42 Pine street. The testimony taken is unfit for publication.

It appears the Inman and National Steamship Lines have disconnected their respective companies from the conference. This has been anticipated for a long time, as considerable ill-feeling, arising from rivalry, has existed, and it will be remembered when a similar rupture occurred about eighteen months ago, the steerage passage was reduced to $18. This conference consists of a representative from each Atlantic steam-ship company, and they bind themselves to uniform steerage rates; to allow no agent in New-York City to receive a commission, and other measures of an arbitrary nature.

The Société Alsacienne-Lorraine, during the past month, cared for fifty-one immigrants from those provinces, who received board and lodging at the expense of the society; and they were provided with employment and forwarded to their places of destination in the interior. The amount expended was $528 22. The Société is preparing an address to M. Teutsch, of Saverne, thanking him for his courageous protest in the German Parliament against the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine, and, in addition, a medal, commemorative of this action, is to be presented to Mme. Teutsch.

The monthly statistics of the Silk Association of America shows the total value of silk manufactures landed at the port of New-York during the month of March to have been $2,693,178. The value of the imports entered for warehouse was $487,822, leaving the balance, $2,205,356, as the amount of consumption. The total value of the silk manufactures thrown upon the market during the month was $2,950,871. The value of the imports of raw silk received in New-York and San Francisco from July 1 to March 31 was $3,501,638. The value of the imports of manufactured silks for the same period was $18,044,761. This shows a decrease of $6,903,039 in the imports of silk manufactured goods from the corresponding period of the preceding year, and indicates the steady progress being made in the consumption of American manufactured silks.

BROOKLYN.

The Police made 487 arrests during the week.

The tax receipts for the week amounted to $107,888 24.

Complete harmony has been restored in the Nineteenth Ward Republican Association, which has for some time back been troubled with internal dissensions.

Patrick Spaulding, of No. 187 Navy street, committed suicide yesterday by cutting his throat with a razor while laboring under a temporary aberration of mind.

At a meeting of the Board of Assessors yesterday a motion was made to tax all the parsonages in the city. The matter, after some debate, was laid over for one week.

William Walker, No. 280 Quincy street, assaulted the conductor of a Fulton avenue car, yesterday morning, because the latter asked him to make room for some ladies. Walker was arrested and fined $20 by Justice Walsh.

Judge McCue yesterday denied the application of Thomas Spencer to have the action for divorce against his wife discontinued, without cost. Judge McCue said the case had been tried three times, the jury disagreeing at every trial, and, as the plaintiff had no hope of winning the case, the Judge thought the last trial was merely a luxury, from the costs of which he did not think it right to relieve Mr. Spencer.

While a youthful pair were being joined in wedlock yesterday by Justice Eames, the bride rather astonished a number of interested spectators by suddenly breaking out with "I want to know whether we are to keep house or board before going into this thing?" The Judge ruled the question out of order, and the ceremony proceeded, Ex-Alderman Mills and Counselor Henry acting as witnesses.

LONG ISLAND.

The steamer W. W. Coit has been purchased for service between Sag Harbor and New-York, and will be put on the line on Wednesday next, the 8th inst., with George C. Gibbs as Captain.

Rev. J. W. Dingee, Pastor of the M. E. Church at Breslau, is to be removed to a charge in the City of Baltimore, and Rev. J. C. Groth will succeed him at the former place, his appointment having just been made by the German M. E. Conference.

The annual meeting of the Farmingdale Farmers' Club was held on Friday evening, and the following-named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, James W. De Le Ree; Vice President, Gilbert Lawrence; Recording Secretary, Jesse Merritt; Corresponding Secretary, John C. Merritt; Treasurer, Jacob Breitweiser.

A sad and probably fatal accident occurred in Blissville, Long Island City, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, the unfortunate victim being a lad of fourteen years, named Zeddie White. White and a companion, Alexander Scannell, were, with a number of others, playing a game known among juveniles as "duck-on-the-rock," in which stones are brought into requisition. The boy White had stooped down to pick up a stone, when Scannell, not perceiving his companion's position, threw a large stone. The boy saw his danger an instant too late, and before he could avoid the deadly missile he was struck upon the right temple and felled to the ground, bleeding and senseless, the blood flowing from his mouth and ears. The injured lad was finally taken home, and his head was dressed by a surgeon. His injury is of a very serious nature, and the surgeon affirms that the skull has been fractured and is pressing upon the brain, and that he cannot possibly survive.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A very fine organ is now in the course of construction for the new Baptist Church at Sing Sing.

Rev. A. V. Lewis, of Sing Sing, has accepted a call to become Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Port Byron, N. Y.

The sum of $46,000 has already been subscribed for stock to be taken in the proposed new bank at Mount Kisco.

The tax-payers of the town of East Chester, at their annual meeting, voted the expenditure of $21,900 for the improvement of roads in the town.

Gen. George S. Greene, formerly Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department of New-York, has been appointed Consulting Engineer of the Yonkers Water Works.

Rev. James Boxer, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Sing Sing, has tendered his resignation. A Young Men's Christian Association has been organized in the village of Sing Sing.

The Methodist, Presbyterian, and Reform Churches of Yonkers will hold a Union Communion service in the Central Methodist Church, Yonkers, this afternoon, commencing at 4 o'clock.

The election of officers of the village of Sing Sing will take place on Tuesday next, 7th inst. A President, three Trustees, a Collector, and a Treasurer are to be elected. The old Board of Excise is severely censured for granting so many licenses to sell intoxicating liquors. The village has one public school, seven churches, and forty-eight rum shops.

Three gentlemen of Trinity Church, Sing Sing, have purchased a lot from Mr. W. W. Benjamin, and presented the same to Trinity Church, on condition that they will have a new stone church in the course of erection upon the site within one year. The lot has a frontage of 175 feet, and is 200 feet deep.

The will of Mr. George Merritt, late of the town of Greenburg, has been filed in the Surrogate's office at White Plains. His personal estate, consisting of money, bonds, mortgages, and stocks, reaches $2,372,529, while his real estate is estimated at $5,000,000. Of his personal estate Mr. Merritt leaves his wife $275,000 in cash, in lieu of dowry, and all the horses, carriages, stock, and household effects, worth $1,009,000. The sum of $100,000 is left to charitable institutions, and the balance of his fortune goes to his children, grandchildren, brothers, sisters, and other relatives.

STATEN ISLAND.

A case of considerable interest to sporting men will be heard at the April term of the Circuit Court for Richmond County. The trotting mare Island Girl was sold last Fall by Mr. M. Taylor to Dr. Jas. G. Clark, of West Brighton. It was represented that she could trot a mile in 2:30. Dr. Clark tried her, but she did not make the time, and he sued Taylor and obtained judgment by default for $3,000. Judge Fullerton, in behalf of Taylor, applied for and obtained an order for a new trial. The case will be heard by Judge Barnard. Mr. Taylor contends that Island Girl has trotted in 2:30, and can do it again.

NEW-JERSEY.

Rev. Lindsay Parker will preach his farewell sermon in the Hoboken M. E. Church to-day.

Stephen Quaife, the newly-appointed lay Judge, took his seat on the Hudson County Common Pleas bench yesterday.

The Town Council of Union, at a meeting held on Friday night, appropriated $6,000 for the schools, and $2,500 for the Police. The excess of the resources of the town over its liabilities is $51,741 25.

A young folks' concert in behalf of the library fund of Christ Church Sunday-school, Belleville, N. J., will be given under the direction of Mr. Thos. H. Potter, at Passaic Hall, on Monday evening, when an interesting programme will be rendered.

Rev. Phœbe A. Hannaford, formerly of New-Haven, assumes pastoral charge of the First Universalist Church, Jersey City, to-day, and will preach there morning and evening. Miss Hannaford has taken possession of a house on Summit avenue, fitted up for her accommodation by the lady members of the congregation.

The troubles in the Second Presbyterian Church of Jersey City have been settled by the acceptance of the resignation of Rev. Hiram Eddy, the Pastor. The trouble existed among a small number of the members of the church who were dissatisfied with Mr. Eddy's liberal ideas. Mr. Eddy's friends were purposely absent from the meeting at which the resignation was accepted, and will, it is stated, withdraw from the church and form a new one.

The newly-elected Board of Works of Jersey City organized on Friday by the selection of Wm. W. Lee as President, and of Henry H. Newkirk as Clerk. The board appointed James Reed Committee Clerk, at a salary of $1,800; Hugh Keenan, Inspector of Sewers, at a salary of $1,800; John A. Daumont, Assessor of Water Rates, salary $1,200; James Carroll, Superintendent of Water Distributions, $1,800; Benjamin Van Keuren, Street Commissioner, $3,000; and John B. Vreeland, Water Registrar, at a salary of $3,000.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Amerique, for Havre.—C. Roosevelt, Mrs. Oakley, Edward Bossange, Edward Bossange, Jr., Mrs. Wm. J. Clark, Miss Lizzie A. Clark and nurse, Mrs. J. W. Reed, Mrs. J. Reed, J. P. Reed, Billings Briggs, Baron Barbier, Mrs. Camilla Borda and daughter, Emilio Garcia Trivino, Miss Catharine K. Cummins, Mrs. P. G. Guinio and infant, Dr. J. B. Jackson, Henry Jackson, Rev. Silas Ilsley, Mme. Ilsley, Mrs. Frederick, F. Cousinery, E. T. Bassett, Rapphael R. Ruiz, Henri Jacanes, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Roy and child, Rev. Adrien Roy, Mrs. Roy, Miss Alice Roy, Miss Hortense Roy, Gideon Roy, Adrien Roy, Paul Roy, Emile Roy, Andre Duprat, Chas. Piazzini, S. Eathem, E. Vassallo, Mlle. Marie, J. Berge, A. Zambrano, A. Garey, Mrs. Pauline Rosotte, Chas. Glatthaar, Jean Perrin, Alphonse Pasquale, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Rivoir and child, Mr. and Mrs. Bougain, Mr. and Mrs. Noel Salarnier, Mrs. Rivoir, F. A. Bailly, Frederick Ducolomt, Joseph Chapron, Nicolas Glay, Mr. and Mrs. Provost and child, Nicolas Jules Albert, L. Thomas, August Froste, P. Froni, G. Persy, Mme. Marguerite Gouther, Mrs. A. Barret, John Ragon, A. Roaff, J. H. E. Mussel, Louis Latau, P. G. Guinio, Mr. and Mrs. Preyssler.

In steam-ship Celtic, for Liverpool.—John T. Davies, Mr. Davies, Miss Nettie Davies and servant, Miss Watson, Mrs. S. G. Bayne, Miss Turner, Mrs. McAilister, E. A. Diggs, Mrs. Diggs, Miss Ella White, John Gray, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Stuart McGowen, C. A. Chizzola, Mrs. Chizzola, Mrs. Littlejohn, J. A. Emett, Mrs. Emett, M. Emett, W. Leonard, Mrs. Leonard, Wm. Wash, F. R. Dohrmann, John G. Noakes, Mrs. Noakes, infant, and servant, I. Rice, C. H. Todd, Wm. E. Sheldon, John Hobbs, R. H. Turle, Wm. Mitty, Victor Montaner, Capt. N. P. Stewart, George Gleistein, Mrs. Vannod, Henry Parr, E. De Leon, Henry Horner, T. F. Lee, John S. Stephens, C. M. Schott, Jno. Thomas Waterhouse, Mrs. Waterhouse, Capt. Cunningham, Henry James Martin, James Wightman, Mrs. Wightman, A. E. Haydon, Mrs. Haydon.

In steam-ship City of Brussels, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Clymer and child, Thos. Rylance and wife, Jas. F. Robert, Mrs. Fawcett, Capt. Jos. P. Thomson, Antonino de Arnaiz y Hierro, E. L. Phelps, A. W. Franklin, John Hussy, W. B. Pennimann, E. Helliweft and wife, Mr. Bradbrook and wife, David Wilkins, Charles F. Grosholz, John Lanahan, John Graham, L. M. Dalbertis, M. Betts, B. H. Thomson, T. Mitner, Dr. Purcell, Walter Scott, John Lord, Joseph Ludom, Mrs. Fielding and daughter, Mr. Fielding, Charles Green, J. C. Aldred, D. Kempson.

In steam-ship State of Pennsylvania, for Glasgow—Dr. A. W. Gould, Davie W. Gould, Mrs. Crawford, H. Isaac, Esq., Mrs. H. Isaac, Wm. Murray, Mrs. George Kane, Wm. Bruce, Esq., W. J. B. Parsons, Wm. Cameron, Prof. Lawson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Huntsville, from Savannah.—Mrs. H. J. Gilbert, J. H. Plumley, L. Dubois, Miss L. B. Gilbert, Mrs. Plumley, Mrs. L. Dubois, J. Heinck, wife, child, and servant, E. Hawkins, T. P. Long, A. P. Cuman, A. Goldstein, A. Merklin, Wm. Turney, Mrs. S. L. Elkins and son, Miss A. N. Wells, Mrs. M. Harrison, H. Geroux and wife, C. H. Liehers, D. McGrath, J. Bishop, G. Bishop, O. N. Caulkins, O. Waters, C. Clark, P. M. Shaler, J. Burns, C. Murch, Mrs. Robertson, E. Meton, O. McGuire, J. McGrath, J. M. Gowan, M. Flinn, M. Tighe, S. McLaughlin, J. Hugh, P. Milady, J. Fitzgerald, M. Mock, D. Dougherty, E. Kelly, David Moore, Wm. Russ, D. Fitzhans, S. Schmidt, P. Holland, R. Burke, S. S. Porter, Wm. McKenzie, Chas. Manley, J. L. Turney.

In steam-ship Atlas, from Savanilla, &c.—H. G. Gregory, P. Poole and lady, Capt. R. Bourne, D. Sinclair, P. Finna, R. A. Barnes, J. H. Woodward, Chas. Bramberg.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent. News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:38 | Sun sets.....6:29 | Moon rises.10:18
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..9:32 | Gov. Island.10:21 | Hell Gate.11:43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, April 4.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Herman (Ger.,) Reichmann, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; City of Brussels, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; Pembroke, (Br.,) Williams, Cardiff, Bristol, &c., A. Baxter & Co.; Celtic, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool via Queenstown, R. J. Cortis; Caledonia, (Br.,) Sidey, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; State of Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Braes, Glasgow, A. Baldwin & Co.; Emily B. Souder, Burdick, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; Knickerbocker, Gager, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Cuba, Palmer, Havana and Vera Cruz, F. Alexandre & Son; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, Wm R. Garrison; Vindicator, Martin, Baltimore, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon & Co.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Chesapeake Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Hatteras, Earnest, City Point, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; North Point, Jones, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ships The Murray, (Br.,) Cole, London, Eng., Henderson Brothers; Helen Morris, Chase, San Francisco, G. D. Sutton.

Barks Brothers' Pride, (Br.,) Brownell, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Osmi Dubrovachi, (Aust.,) Clavich, Rotterdam, Slocovich & Co.; Evening Star, Chick, St. Jago and Guantanamo, Wardell & Co.; Azelia, (Br.,) Fleming, Malta for orders, W. J. Russell & Brother. Josie Mildred, Ginn, Cardenas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Curacoa, (Br.,) Lockhart, Curacoa, Jos. Foulke's Sons; Hermanos, (Norw.,) Larsen, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.; Niagara, (Ger.,) Ruhlmann, Bremen, C. Luling & Co.; Montezuma, Hammond, Bridgetown, (Barbados,) Dwight & Platt.; Caibarien, Hopkins, Havana, Bartram Brothers.

Brig Lige Houghton, (Br.,) Rose, Lisbon, Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Almarett, Morrill, Cardenas, Brett, Son & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Atlas, (Br.,) Hamilton, Savanilla March 22, Cartagena 23d, and Kingston 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim. Forwood & Co. April 2, 20 miles S. of Cape Hatteras, spoke schr. Frank Jameson.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Earnest, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah April 1, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston April 1, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, with mdse., &c., to J. F. Ames.

Bark Chestina Redman, (of Boston,) Redman, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Bellevue, (of St. John, N. B.,) Cutter, Bordeaux Feb. 9, with wines to Boyd & Hincken. Is anchored outside the bar.

Bark Maria Adelaide, (Ital.,) Naccari, Palermo 52 ds., with mdse to J. C. Segar. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 25; took the Northern passage, and had strong, variable winds; Feb. 25, lat. 25 53, lon. 55, spoke bark Desio, (Ital.,) from Castellamari, for New-York.

Bark Weymouth, (of Weymouth, Nova Scotia,) Cook, Havre 50 ds., with mdse to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark G. De Zaldo, Miller, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to Brown, Bros. & Co.

Bark Michael, (Ger.,) Rentel, Liverpool 56 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Lea., (Aust.,) Smerchimich, Hull 70 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Breidablik, (Norw.,) Nielsen, Swansea 56 ds., with steel rails to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Belle Star, (of Bear River, Nova Scotia,) Dakin, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor—vessel to P. I Nevius & Son. Was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras; April 1 had a heavy N. E. gale, lasting 24 hours.

Brig Odorilla, (of Philadelphia,) Holland, Sagua la Grande via Delaware Breakwater 13 ds., with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.

Brig Gem, (of New-Haven,) Pierce, Mayaguez, P. R., 13 ds., with molasses to D. Trowbridge & Co. Left in port brig T. Towner ldg.; schr. Aldine, waiting.

Brig Emeline, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crowell, Arroyo, P. R., 19 ds., with molasses and coffee to J. V. Onatavia & Co.

Schr. Jessie Irving, Chamberlin, Chincoteague, with rubber from wreck of schr. Mambrino Chief.

Schr. Only Son, Lewis, Chincoteague, with rubber from wreck of schr. Mambrino Chief.

Schr. Ella Warden, Young, Virginia.

Schr. Wm. H. Van Name, ——, Virginia.

Schr. Koret, Cole, St. George, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Caroline Young, Bailey, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Rescue, Kelly, Portland, with ice to order.

Schr. Silver Spray, Chadwick, Thomaston, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. H. Curtis, Curtis, Deer Isle, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Paragon, Garby, Belfast, with ice to Knickbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Ocean Ranger, Whitney, Portland, with lumber to Cole & Benson.

Schr. R. M. Brownings, Brown, Bath, with ice to order.

Schr. J. Price, Crowell, Bath, with ice to order.

Schr. A. H. Howe, Newburn, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to master.

Schr. M. E. Curtin, Craft, Hog Island.

WIND—Sunset, heavy, N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Amerique, for Havre; Hermann, for Bremen; Celtic and City of Brussels, for Liverpool; Pembroke, for Cardiff; State of Pennsylvania and Caledonia, for Glasgow; Cuba, for Havana and Vera Cruz; Clyde, for Galveston, via Key West; Knickerbocker and Emily B. Souder, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Wyanoke, for Norfolk, &c.; John Gibson, for Georgetown, D. C.; Vindicator, for Baltimore; North Point, for Philadelphia; barks Harzburg, for Bremen; M. E. Chapman, for Cienfuegos; Yumuri, for Matanzas; Montezuma, for Barbados; Amelia, for Cronstadt.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, April 4.—Arr. steamers Blackstone, from Baltimore; Rattlesnake, from Philadelphia; Leopard, from Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 4.—Sld. steamers Champion, for New-York, and Ashland, for Philadelphia.

Cld. schrs. A. W. Fisk, for North Weymouth, and Leman Blew, for Georgetown, S. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 4.—Arr. brig Ella M. Tucker, from Eleuthera, for orders.

Passed in for Baltimore, bark F. B. U. Ingraham, schrs. Willie S. Chester and Wm. R. Drew, from the West Indies, and an Italian bark from Europe.

Passed out, brigs Nereus, for Pernambuco; Mary Rice, for Rio; barks Elveston, for the West Indies; Garribaldi, for Cork; Evelyn, for Cuba; Astrea, for Rotterdam; Maria Virginia, for Falmouth, and two Italian barks for Europe.

Sld. barks Signe and Statsroad Brock, for Baltimore; brigs Watch, for New-York; Frederich, for Bahia; barks Brazilhera, for Rio; Jane Ann, for Liverpool; schr. Annie M. Bark, for Matanzas, and about 150 coasters.

Also arr. bark Sagua, from Bristol, in ballast. Sld. brig Ella M. Tucker, for City Point.

PORTLAND, Me., April 4.—The steam-ship Prussian, from Liverpool, arr. at this port to-day.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 4.—The steamer Chase sld. for Portland last night. A dispatch from Newfoundland says: The brig True Blue with 5,000, and the steamer Iceland with 20,000, seals have arr. from the seal fishery.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., April 4.—Cld. steamers State of Louisiana, for Liverpool, and Carondelet, for New-York; ships Ryerson, for Liverpool, and Gold Hunter, for Havre; bark Imperator, for Cronstadt.

Arr. at the passes, ships Ellen Southard, from Liverpool; Wyoming, from Havre, and Squands, from Rio Janeiro; schr. Sophie Kranz, from New-York.

Sld. barks Daniel Draper and Teresina, and brig Jane Goodyear.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 4.—Arr. schrs. Geo. W. Jewett, from Wiscasset; W. L. Elkins, from Philadelphia; bark Rene, from Liverpool.

Sld., steam-ships San Salvador, for New-York, and C. N. Lord, for Philadelphia; ships Garnet, for Baltimore, Robeda, for the Baltic, and "Mishrad," for Port Glasgow; and brig Helen, for Emden.

VINEYARD HAVEN, April 2.—Arr. schrs. A. T. Rowland, Port Johnson, for Boston; Mary A. Rice, Edgartown, for Woodbridge, N. J.; A. H. Harding, Wellfleet, for Virginia.

Sld. brigs Magdala, (Br.,) and Marshall Dutch; schrs. Emeline, (Br.,) Fannie Butler, John W. Rumsey, Kathleen, Pacific, and Venus.

April 3.—Sld. schrs. Mary B. Harris and A. T. Rowland.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 4.—Sld. for the United States, Havfruen, Nancy M., Minnie, and Fruen.

Arr. out from the United States on the 2d inst., Agostinas, Perseverance, George B. Doane, Caspari, Kalliope, Felix, and Margaret.

Arr. out from the United States on the 3d inst., Agnes, Edward O'Brien, Lottie Warren, Northampton, Diligencia, Eastern Star, Therese Behn, Inverness, President Doal, Argosy, Anna, Canterbury, Cynthia Palmer, Silver Star, Argo, Annie Richmond, Isabella, Alma, Henoch, and Laura.

Also arr. out from the United States, Mozart, Omoa, and Audbild.

The bark Gateshead, from Pensacola, for Newcastle, has arr. at Queenstown leaky and with pumps choked.

The steam-ship Cornwall, Capt. Gibson, from New-York March 21, arr. here last night.

QUEENSTOWN, April 4.—The Williams & Guion Line steam-ship Minnesota, Capt. Beddoe, from New-York March 24, for Liverpool, arr. here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, April 4.—The American Line steam-ship Ohio sld. hence to-day for Philadelphia.

PLYMOUTH.—Sld. April 3, steamship Maas, (Dutch,) Deddes, New-York.

LANDAUS.

We offer an elegant assortment of this fashionable carriage exclusively of our own build and design.

BREWSTER,
Of 25th Street.
WARE-ROOMS,
5th avenue, corner 27th street.

DEMI-LANDAU.

This Elegant Carriage combines the Cabriolet and Landaulet, for one and two horses. Patented and for sale only by

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CROSSLEY'S
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GREAT BARGAINS
AT RETAIL.

Previous to removing to our new and spacious store we offer

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

	Per Yard.
English Body Brussels	$1 50
English Tapestry Brussels	1 00
Three-Ply	1 25
Ingrains	50

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336 BROADWAY AND 221 6TH AV.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,
Nos. 331 and 333 6th av.,
ANNOUNCE THAT THEIR
REGULAR SPRING OPENING
WILL TAKE PLACE ON
TUESDAY, APRIL 7,
WHEN THEY WILL MAKE THEIR USUAL
GRAND DISPLAY
OF THE LATEST SPRING STYLES OF
FINE IMPORTED COSTUMES.
AND
ELEGANT SUITS OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE,
ALSO,
MANY OTHER NOVELTIES SECURED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

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REAL BARGAINS
IN
CHINA, GLASS, PLATED WARE,
AND
GAS FIXTURES.

In order to dispose promptly of $100,000 worth of surplus stock left over since the panic, and to make room for new Spring goods,

Nicol, Davidson & Co.,
No. 686 Broadway,

Offer the following inducements on a portion of their stock:

Twenty to forty per cent. discount on $50,000 worth of Gas Fixtures.

Twenty per cent. discount on $30,000 worth of China and Glass Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Dessert Sets, Toilet Sets, &c.

Twenty-five per cent. discount on $20,000 worth of Cutlery and Fine Plated Ware.

GENUINE
VICHY

Bottled under the supervision of the French Government, for dyspepsia, gout, gravel, diabetes, diseases of the liver, kidneys, and bladder.

Use None but the Genuine.

For sale by all leading retail grocers and druggists, and TO THE TRADE ONLY by

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LACE CURTAINS
A SPECIALTY.
G. L. KELTY & CO. BROADWAY. FIFTH AV. 23 ST.
ALSO, LAMBREQUINS AND LONG CURTAINS.

Richardson, Boynton & Co.,
Manufacturers, and dealers in
Boynton's "Brick and Portable Heating Furnaces," "ELEVATED" and "LOW OVEN" Ranges, "NEW BALTIMORE" Fire-place Heaters, COOKING and HEATING STOVES.
Send for Circulars—No. 234 Water st., N. Y.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE,

Are daily receiving from their factory new designs and articles in silver, suitable for

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Their stock of silverware is the largest and most complete in the country, embracing every article in silver of household use.

Complete outfits put up in suitable cases and plate chests.

THEY INVITE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THEIR

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These patterns are copyrighted, are not to be found in any other establishment, and are sold at the same price per ounce as the ordinary patterns.

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We offer the most elegant and perfectly-constructed Cabriolets, for single and pair horse driving, ever produced in this country.

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OF BROOME STREET.

Factory, Broadway and 47th st.
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NEW DESIGNS
IN SEASONABLE
CARRIAGES.

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NEW RICH GOODS
READY ON MONDAY.
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Have on hand the HANDSOMEST STOCK of NEW GOODS of recent importation and of their own manufacture at lower prices than ever before offered to the public.

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